THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JAN[illegible] 5TH, 1836. NO. 1. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.—In the Press and will speedily be published, the ANGLO-CHINESE Kalendar for 1836.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON is this day admitted a PARTNER in our Establishment. TURNER & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1836.

NOTICE.—MR. WARREN DELANO Junior becomes a PARTNER in our Establishments from this date.
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.—Canton.
December 31st, 1835. RUSSELL & STURGIS.—Manila.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE commences this day.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1836. *General Agents.*

Agents in	London	Messrs.	TIMOTHY WIGGIN & Co.
"	Bombay	"	REMINGTON & Co.
"	Calcutta	"	LYALL, MATHESON & Co.
"	Singapore	"	CHARLES THOMAS & Co.
"	Manila	"	E. DE OTADUI & Co.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes de começarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

NOTICE.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

AT a general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, held on the 12th instant, it was resolved to authorize the Agents in London to grant Policies there in the name of the Society, on certain risks to this side of the Cape of Good Hope and payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta or Canton.

Messrs Palmer, Mackillop & Co. are Agents in London.
" Forbes & Co. in Bombay.
Robert Wilkinson, Esq. Calcutta.
Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. Singapore.
" Russell and Sturgis. Manila.
Canton, 22nd, May, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "LOWJEE FAMILY," Captain J. JOHNSTON, will leave Whampoa for the above Ports on or before the 25th instant. Apply to
Canton, 4th January, 1836. THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Ship "VICTORY," Captain C. BIDEN, will leave Whampoa for the above Ports on or before the 25th instant. Apply to
Canton, 4th January, 1836. THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY burthen 550 Tons—will meet with quick despatch.—For freight apply to T. A. GIBB.

FOR LONDON.

THE SARAH, Captain WHITESIDE, is ready to receive general Cargo (excepting Tea). For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR VALPARAISO & LIMA.

THE fine Peruvian Bark "NINA," burthen 220 Tons, Captain J. M. MAYORGA, will leave for the above ports about the middle of December, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. Has fine accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
Macao, 20th November, 1835. J. M. MAYORGA.

FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Fraser, to sail early in December. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA, STRAITS, MADRAS, POINT DE GALLE & BOMBAY.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch ship GENERAL CHASSÉ, Captain Wallace, shortly expected from Java, will return to Batavia, via Manila. For freight apply to
Canton 2nd Nov. 1835. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE ALFRED, Captain TAPLEY, has a portion of her Tonnage disengaged. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—A fine TEAK SHIP, about 1000 Tons Register, built in 1821 and now at Whampoa. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads, and quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIRS & Co. Apply to
Canton, 10th September, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co.

WANTED.

THE services of a Person practically acquainted with the duties of the counting House, more especially Book Keeping. Apply to the Editor.

FOR SALE.—A TROUGHTON'S best MARINE BAROMETER. Apply to the EDITOR.

FOR SALE.—ONE of TROUGHTON'S best Sextants, No. 1838. Apply to the Editor.

FOR SALE at *half price*, the Canton Register for 1835. Vol. 8 bound, $6½. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—A small batch of very superior *Newton, Gordon and Murdoch's* old MADEIRA WINE, at Sp. Drs. 8 per dozen.
BROWN SHERRY, at Sp. Drs. 6 per dozen.
Old LISBON, in quarter casks, and bottles. Apply to
JNO. SMITH, No. 3, Danish Hong.

TO LET.—A whole Factory, or single Rooms may be engaged on moderate terms. Apply to J. SMITH, No. 3 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.

Bills on Bombay at 30 days sight apply to DIROM & Co.
Canton, November 28th, 1835.

FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Irish Beef and Pork, warranted this year's curing. Apply to JOSEPH PINDER, at Messrs. Turner & Co.'s

FOR SALE.

BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at $3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

FOR SALE.

MANILA Segars of a Superior quality in Boxes of 1000 each. Price $ 7.50 per box. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Macao.
or to CAPT. PAREY, Ship HERCULES, Cumsingmoon.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of best Europe Cordage, from 2½ a 3 inch. Apply to Captain ROBERTSON, Ship Isabella, Whampoa.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the *Household Furniture* and *Effects* of ANTONIO PEREIRA, Esq. will take place at Macao on the 18th instant.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.

Do.	per annum $ 16	6 mo. 10	payable quarterly.
Do.		3 mo. 8	do. in advance.
Do.	to the Register,	annum 12	do. quarterly.
Do.		6 mo. 8	do. in advance.
Do.		3 mo. 6	

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $ 5
Subscribers taking 10 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.

Vessels for freight &c.	$5
Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion,	1
do. Continued for 3months,	6

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The only arrival of the week is the British brig DERWENT, Hewitt, at Whampoa on the 30th of December; left Rio 4th of September and Batavia the 4th of November.

As the *Register* was going to Press the arrival of the United States Sloop of War, VINCENNES,—Aulick, Esquire, Captain, from South America, the Sandwich and Pellew Islands, was reported.

We have heard that the JARDINE, Steamer, arrived at the Bogue yesterday, from Macao, with eight passengers.

In commencing another volume with a new year our grateful feelings lead us to express our heartfelt thanks to the Foreign Community of Canton for their encouragement of our humble efforts; we hope, indeed, that the time is not very distant when we shall have the pleasing task of combining the Native with the Foreign Community in our expression of thanks for their liberal patronage of the *Canton Register and General Price Current*. In fact, the last publication is now taken in by one Native.

The Canton Register is now in the 9th year of it's existence; but alas! its early and great supporter, MORRISON *the Sinalogue*, is no longer here to inform the public, in it's pages, on the local or general news of the Chinese empire. Still the stirring times of a Free Trade system will, we sanguinely anticipate, be so fruitful in newevents, in extension of the trade, and alteration in the feelings and manners of the government and people towards us, that, in doing our duty in recording them, we venture to hope a due share of the public interest and patronage which the Canton Register excited and enjoyed on it's first establishment will still be continued to that Journal.

There is one fact which we are proud and happy to state to our readers; it is that the circulation of the Register is increasing. This is the most exciting encouragement—the support and patronage of our ardent hopes; for what the clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs by fair fingers, and the hearty cheers and encores of a *full* house are to a favorite Actor, such is an increased list of Subscribers to a public Journalist—whose list never can be *full*: as, then, there are no limits to the public patronage let there be no limits to the Journalist's hopes, but at the same time let him remember he must work hard for such distinction, and therefore put no limits to his efforts, nor shrink from any exertion to deserve and obtain it.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 20th of the moon,—Friday next, the 8th instant—a new hong is to be opened. The merchants surname is *Wei*, name *Szeching*; he is a native of *Heangshang* heën, about thirty years old. The name of the hong is *Kaetae*—'the tranquil, peaceful' hong.

On the 11th of the moon, 30th ultimo—about 8 o'clock in the evening, near the little North gate in *Chwangyuenkeaou* street, the people in a pawnbroker's shop, which had four entrances, having been careless of the fire when boiling their rice set fire to the house, and three of the entrances and a great quantity of goods were destroyed; when the contiguous houses on the right and left were pulled down, the fire was subdued.

Peking Gazette.—8th moon, 21st day.—October 12th, 1835. The following imperial edict has been received. *Chungtseang*, the seunfoo of *Shantung*, has sent in a report respecting a foreign ship that has arrived in the waters of that province, and that he had ordered her, when the wind was fair, to return to the south.

An English foreign ship entered the waters of *Shantung* at *Lewkungtaou*. *Chungtseang* already has ordered the civil and military officers to cruise about and drive her off, and prevent her from entering the port; which conduct is very proper to suppress (such daring). The said foreigner, *Mihkingta* (McKay? or Mackinnon?) formerly begged to be allowed to trade, and then he wished to distribute foreign books; although it is authenticated that he reported he had not been at anchor in Fuhkeen, Chekeang, and Keangsoo; yet this assertion it is very difficult to believe. *Chungtseang* is ordered to direct all the civil and military officers under his controul to drive him out on his return to the southward, and to increase their vigilance in keeping guard, and not allow traitorous natives to associate with and assist them. The province of *Shantung* is near *Chele* and *Fungteen* foo (Moukden,) and the offing is very broad and the winds variable, and a very strict guard should be kept in all those parts. It is ordered that the civil and military officers of Chele, Fungteen, Keangnan, Shantung, Fuhkeen and Chekeang provinces cruise about on the coasts, guard against, cut off, and prevent the foreign vessel from entering the ports; and forbid the traitorous inhabitants from associating with and assisting (the foreigners), by which they will subject themselves to their lying delusions. Let there not be the least neglect or remissness. Respect this.

Peking Gazette. 8th moon, 23d day—12th of December. *Yangmingyang*, Seunfoo of *Shense* province, reports that several heën districts have been laid waste by hail-storms, and requests that arrangements may be made for the relief of the people. In the intercalary 6th (part of July and August, 1835) from the 1st to the 12th day, *Shinshwuy* and other heëns in *Shense* were devastated by hail-storms. It is proved that the said seunfoo has examined and made a clear report. *Shinshwuy* heën has suffered the least damage, and the seunfoo has already compassionated the people and liberally assisted them with his own funds. In *Fukuh* heën in 47 villages more than 7000 acres of land of ripe grain have been destroyed by the hail-storms. The cold sets in early in that province and seed cannot again be sown. It is ordered that it be done as it is requested, and that one months food be given to each of the inhabitants, and that the land and grain taxes be not collected until the autumn of the 16th year (of Taoukwang). The said seunfoo is to print copies of this my imperial edict; for it is necessary that real benevolence be extended to the people, and I, the emperor be assisted in evincing my anxious thoughts and consideration for the distressed districts. Respect this.

FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

We respectfully inform you that on the river in front of the factories a very great multitude are mixed together going and coming, and that when the boats of your honorable country come up to Canton the crews constantly stay there mixing with the natives, whose language they do not understand, and the wranglings and quarrels that insue will certainly lead to fighting, as happened the other day when a drunken sailor caused a scene; now it is absolutely necessary to guard against these occurrences. Hereafter, whenever the boats and sailors arrive in Canton, we request of you, benevolent elder brethren, that they may be ordered to return speedily to Whampoa, and be prevented from lingering about and causing disturbance; thus we shall mutually rest in security; this is what we earnesly request and which we trouble you to make generally known to all concerned.

Addressed to Mr. Jardine and the other gentlemen.

Dated 11th moon, 15th day.—3rd January 1836.

Signed by the eleven hong-merchants.

The foregoing letter from the hong-merchants deserves the most serious attention of all the foreign Agents in Canton, and of the commanders, officers and crews of ships at Whampoa and Lintin, or frequenting Canton and Macao, either on duty, business, or pleasure. Each and all should reflect on the great stake which is at this time of the year at risk should any unfortunate quarrel lead to the serious bodily injury or death of a native, even in a case

of self-defence, or chance-medley. It should be remembered that at the present moment the trade of every foreign nation is unprotected by the presence of any efficient executive authority; for there is not a foreign commercial officer in Canton with the exception of the French and Dutch Consuls; and past experience teaches us to doubt the power of resistance of such officers, however respectable and able, against the cruel, unrelenting policy, the craving thirst of blood for blood of the Chinese goverment and laws.

It is a well-known fact that the officers of the E. I. Company's ships formerly submitted with admirable forbearance to the grossest insults and most wanton attacks of the rustic villagers at Whampoa. To this quiet, unresisting conduct they were urged by the instructions and commands of their employers and also by a due sense of of their own interests. But it is questionable whether the same motives can influence with equal force, or even at all, the officers and crews of the free traders. We, indeed, do not know of any law or feeling that should induce a man to lose his own self-respect, and submit to contumely, personal insult, violence, blows and robbery, simply because the trade of his nation may be, for a time, interrupted should he follow the first law of nature—self-protection. It is the nation itself, which is so interested in the continuance and well-being of the trade, that should assert it's own dignity and protect it's own subjects. Why are the nations of the old and new worlds longer to crouch meanly to the bamboos of China—to grovel in the dust before the narrow-minded, barbarous villagers of *Han?*—Only a few days ago two English gentlemen, who had left their ship and gone on shore for exercise on one of the islands at Whampoa, were attacked, bound, beaten and robbed. Is this savage tyranny to be longer borne?—If, in a similar instance of barbarity, a successful resistance, which should involve the loss of life, either of a foreigner or a native, were made, what would Great Britain or the United States of America do? —What these two great nations have done in like cases is known, and we do not choose to foretell what they may do hereafter; but their counsellors should remember that where there is no protection there is no allegiance; let them ask themselves what compensation they could or would make for the loss of limb, life, or property, to those of their fellow-countrymen whose individual forbearance on a national account might lead to such losses, but whose resistance might have protected themselves and defeated their enemies, although such defeat should lead to a separation for ever from celestial bounty and compassion.

EXPORT OF TEA AND RAW SILK.

The following Statement of the quantities of Tea and Raw Silk exported to Great Britain from the port of Canton between the 1st of October and 31st of December 1835, has been published by the Secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton.

In 28 Ships, tonnage 11,388; Bleak Tea, Peculs 93,175, Lbs. 12,423,333; Green Tea, Peculs 12,371, Lbs. 1,649,466; Raw Silk, Peculs 3,318.

Of the 28 ships, 11 and 5,924 tons sailed to London; 8 ships and 2,724 tons to Liverpool; 2 ships and 736 tons to Bristol; 2 ships and 583 tons to Scotland; 2 ships and 464 tons to Ireland; and 3 ships and 957 tons to Cork, for orders. The Export of Raw Silk has been divided between London and Liverpool, 2,813 Peculs having been sent to the former and 505 Peculs to the latter port.

STEAM.

Adverting to the letter to Howqua and the fooyuen's edict in our last, number, we have to show where this interesting subject now rests.—As the real meaning and intentions of the Chinese authorities can never be known from their official public documents, nor until they are practically tried, the owners of the 'Jardine', Steam-boat resolved to bring the act of her entering the Bogue to a point of positive physical resistance; and they were the more determined to follow this course as it was known the fooyuen had sent a military officer of rank with a party to Whampoa with orders to measure and examine the boat, and to report: this implied that the boat was expected there.

Several messages by low officers had been delivered to the boat at Lintin "not to dare to go up". On the evening of the 31st ultimo a runner of the police went on board, when a card in Chinese was put into his hand, stating that the boat would proceed to Whampoa for the purpose of being examined, and he was verbally told the boat would stop for any communication of the Chinese offiners at the fort of *Chuenpe*. As soon as this runner got back to his large boat, that vessel was seen to get under weigh, but there is reason to believe the interview at the Bogue took place before his arrival. We are favoured with the following account by an eye-witness.

"At ½ past seven on the 1st, of January, the boat "Jardine," with a few gentlemen on board, left Lintin, and precisely in three hours arrived off *Chuenpe*, when a heavy firing from every fort on both sides of the Bogue took place, though it is supposed few if any of the guns were shotted; those fired from the nearest fort, *Chuenpe*, were certainly not so.—The boat backed out of the line of the *Chuenpe* guns, when three of the passengers, one acting as interpreter, stepped into the small row-boat of the Steamer with four Lascars and pulled on shore towards the fort and towards a large turn-out of their boats and junks. This jolly-boat was cautiously approached by a soldier row-boat, with perhaps 40 men. Oars were tossed up and the headman asked to come into the jolly-baat; he did so, and a card, a duplicate of the one given the previous night at Lintin, was shown to him, on perusal he told the interpreter that the fooyuen's orders to stop the passage of the boat were peremptory. He was told that if the commanding officer at the fort or of the fleet, allowed us an audience and confirmed this the boat would go away; he asked us to follow his boat and he would lead us to the admiral; we did so and to him gave the card, which reading attentively he informed us his orders were imperative not to admit the boat. We asked him to send up to the fooyuen for orders that the boat might be examined there instead of at Whampoa, and if so the boat should wait; this, he said, was contrary to his orders.—We asked him to come on board the Steamer, this he frankly agreed to, and with above 100 attendants, two of some rank, he instantly went. The curiosity of all was unbounded, the engine could not be approached for masses of Chinese, but on a word from an officer they all went to their boats. At his own request, the admiral—for such is his rank—was towed by the Steamer to and fro up and down the mouth of the Bogue, in presence of thousands, at all paces except her fastest pace. The admiral and his officers after this came on board; meanwhile one intelligent Chinese officer had measured the length and breadth of the Steamer, looked for arms and cargo, and declared there were none.

The admiral, after being towed, came on board, went below and satisfied himself of the want of arms, had the crew mustered forwards and passengers aft and counted them; he partook with a great deal of zest of several glasses of sherry with some biscuit and some snuff; his determination to express friendly intentions was marked; he volunteered to say—'his own desire was that the boat, which was strictly a passage boat without arms or cargo, should pass up; but that his orders were express'. As soon as the Chinese took to their boats, the Steamer departed to Lintin and Macao, the passengers by her first trip got into English sailing boats and proceeded to Canton. On Monday next the Steam-boat will again be at Chuenpe and a similar arrangement take place.

A party passing the Bogue at night found the forts still firing, the war-junks exchanging signals and rockets, in short "much ado about nothing."

The result of the trial to establish steam-passage to Macao, though consequential to foreigners in this land of oppression, its success or non-success to the fooyuen must be a very minor interest; therefore arrays of boats, men, and ships, displays of five well-found batteries firing for hours to destroy or intimidate a craft 16 ft by 80, with a crew of thirteen men, places the fooyuen in a situation absolutely farcical, the more so that the expenditure of five tons of coals can at any time put him to this show of Chinese bravado.

2nd January, 1836.

THE TEA DUTIES.

From a Correspondent.

"Mr. Young considered the principles of the present plan unjust, and wished for an *ad valorem* duty.

"Mr. S. Rice said that there was one objection to an *ad valorem* duty —namely, that it was wholly impracticable."—(*House of Commons report*) *Times, July 14th* 1835.

The above, it appears, Mr. Editor, was all that "the assembled wisdom" could elicit as to this question, important as it is to the national revenue, and to the great and various interests engaged in this trade. The answer is well worthy of the mind which could conceive the ricketty and patched up frame work on which the energy and capital of British merchants are to build up "the free trade" to China.

It is curious to remark the strange fatality that has attended every act of the British government, in connection with this country, since the cessation of the E. I. Company. The appointment of Consuls, or Representatives of some kind, though the insult to the nation in their rejection (anticipated, I apprehend) may be glossed over on the pretext that they were but "Superintendents, of Trade"—a worthy distinction, more especially when the parties so designated, it was most generally believed, would never be received by the Chinese Authorities—the attempt to levy a tax on British ships and property, to encourage trade, I presume—the sending out a Master Attendant, to a foreign port, with powers (if any) to act against his own countrymen only—the changes in the duties, now thrice, within little more than one year—the uncertainty in which all, interested in the trade (far most so those in China), have been, and yet are kept; and many minor grievances, show the kind and fostering care, and the grave and deep attention which H. M. Whig Ministers have bestowed on a trade which, if unhampered

by their swaddling, and allowed to find its own level, under a fair, moderate, and discriminating scale of duties, might soon rank among the foremost of those pursued by Great Britain; while the consequences, however remote, must eventually be the bursting the barrier behind which this arrogant, though nerveless, nation has managed successfully to entrench itself, to nearly the present time.

And now, Mr. Editor, to come to detail, and the matter in hand:—the "impracticability" of establishing an *ad valorem* duty on Tea, 'the one objection', as Mr. Spring Rice pleasantly has it; and let us examine what he has substituted for this, the only rational and equitable plan on which the duty on Tea could be collected. If Mr. Spring Rice could not untie the knot, he has, at any rate, cut it. When the "impracticability" of discrimination, between the various kinds of Teas—some of them existing, *as classes*, only in the imagination of the framers of the Act—was fully acertained, and "the experiment" abandoned, the conclusion is jumped to that, as it appears that all black or green Teas may be considered more as descending in grades of quality than existing as separate and well defined varieties, and as, in consequence, it is not easy to define the bounds between each, or any two nearly approximating, an injustice must be practised on the poor consumer by compelling his Bohea, value one shilling per pound, to pay the same duty as the Gunpowder of the rich, sold at 7 or more; this being the only plan which our precious Ministry can conceive "to suit all parties"—.The effect which this unjust, partial, and oppressive "experiment" will cause, I think I showed in my last paper, when the possibility of this chance was contemplaed by us—*the proof* of this may be looked for in the advance paid since we treceived the positive announcement. In Green Teas alone, an advance has taken place, of probably 20 per cent.; and as the high Teas will be, by the workintg of the duty, the first and the most run on, the same high rate may be looked for next year. In fact, it seems the general opinion of those engaged here in the trade that, under the operation of the present scale of duties, no reduction in the price of any kind of good Teas can be looked for; while a yet further rise is by no means improbable.

And now, mark the effect of an *ad valorem* duty, this bugbear of "*the trade*" and of Mr. Spring Rice. Under this, Teas, of all kinds, and of all qualities of kinds, would go home in quantities to suit the demands of the market, and the consumers; while a check would thus be held upon the inordinate rise in any one description of Teas, which would then, as a matter of common prudential mercantile speculation, be abandoned for others, whose comparative price was less. That those whe had the pick of the market would not take, from choice, the worst Teas of each particular class, there can be little doubt; and, I think, the care of supplying the country generaly with a better article—"the sop to Cerberus" now thrown out may be safely left to the merchants embarked in the trade.

Teas, under the E. I. Company, paid an *ad valorem* duty. Why is it *now* impossible? The greater part of the Tea now sold in England is at public auction; the value, or near it, is thus arrived at; and on this the duty might be raised. To this it is answered—"No! were this the case, people would combine to buy Teas at ridiculously low rates, and thus defraud government by a mock sale"—but, putting out of view the fact that this was not done more than once in the time of the company (and then only to check the attempted injustice of the company), when it could far more easily be done among the few dealers who usually purchased at the quarterly sales—is it probable that no one would step in at an auction and try to get so good a bargain out of the hands of those who were trying the trick? How are other duties settled *ad valorem*? A man, competent to the task, is appointed to examine the goods and, on his valuation, the duty is levied. Why should it be different on Tea? "Oh! but," we are told, "Tea is a much more difficult article to value, and, even supposing rectitude of intention, it would be impossible to valueit fairly." But, is this found to be the truth? Is not the valuation of Teas, by the Tea Brokers, a pretty good criterion of the actual quality,-the same as on any other article? "Still," I am told, "this would be troublesome." No doubt that it would, and how can a revenue of 4½ to 5 millions be hoped for without, but even this might be avoided by confining the importation of Tea to certain great ports, say London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin (or Cork) and Glasgow; and, if competent inspectors were placed at each, to attend the sales of which due notice should be given, the Teas being previously *charactered* by them, I should be much enlightened by information as to the difficulty (Mr. S. Rice's "impracticability") of collecting the duties on Teas at an *ad valorem* rate. A check might also be found in China. Let the Exporter of Tea declare, before a competent authority, the quality and value of the Tea here. Let Inspectors look at the Tea, before shipment, and give in their report. Let the Consul, Consular Agent, Superintendent of trade, or whatever he might be called, keep a register of these, certify them, and compel the commander of a vessel, leaving this, to take a transcript, with his manifest, for exhibition at home. Let the penalty of attempted fraud be confiscation—and with these checks few if any would attempt it. Let this, I say, be set fairly at work, and the "impracticability" of Mr. S. Rice will be tested.

On something like the above plan the Americans worked, while they had a duty; and it worked well till now that they (oh, happy they!) have none on this article of salubrious and *moralising* use. Each *class* of Tea was rated at a certain duty, descending gradually in the scale, according to the cost of the article, and the supposed capacity of the consumer to afford the burthen without checking the consumption. The consequence obviously was that of each *kind* of Tea, the best procurable quality went home; while, with the equalized duties now in practice, in England, all the low Teas will be thrown out, imposts diminished—prices raised—and consumption checked; and this is the plan which, in defiance of promises and common reasoning, is to take effect, to prevent trouble and encourage the importation of "a better article" than those men engaged in speculations, on which their fortunes depend, may, as suited to the market, be willing to send; or consumers at home, as suited to their means, be willing to purchase. * * *

We have inserted the above communication of our correspondent * * * although we do not agree with him in his views of the best and most practicable mode of levying the duties on Teas. We do not think the settlement of this much-mooted question so very easy—that all parties concerned, importers, buyers, and consumers may all be equally satisfied and pleased—as our correspondent appears to think it is. An *ad valorem* duty on Tea under a monopoly, the directors of which monopoly were obliged to put up their Teas at public Auction at certain fixed periods and in one room in one city—and that city the metropolis and the seat of the political and fiscal government of the country—was surely the simplest, easiest, and justest way of levying it; but how would our correspondent manage the public sales of Tea under a system of free-trade, when not only the whole importations of each season, but even the separate cargo of every ship, may belong to many different individuals, who, not being monopolists, have a right to do what they "like with their own" Tea?—Either to sell or store it up, or to throw it into the rivers Thames, Mersey, Clyde, Humber, Liffey, or Lee. Mr. Spring Rice, in his statement on the Tea duties to the house on the 13th of July, appears to have satisfied his auditors of the necessity of abandoning the discriminating duty and of imposing a fixed duty instead. The only two members who differed from the chancellor of the exchequer were Mr. G. F. Young, and Mr. Crawford, one of the members for London, while he was supported by Mr. Hume, Sir John R. Reid, Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Pease. The difficulty—or, as Mr. Spring Rice terms it—the impracticability of continuing an *ad valorem* duty on an article, varying in the cost price from twelve to seventy taels perpecul, under a free trade—or a general right of selling according to the wants and convenience of the holders and not according to times and at upset prices regulated by act of partiament,—is, we imagine, apparent when the question is viewed in all its bearings. The mode in which the retail trade in Tea is conducted will also affect this question. We believe Bohea is seldom used alone by any class of consumers; but that it is mixed with other black Teas of superior qualities; whilst black and green Teas are not unfrequently sold mixed together; there is, not, then, any one class of consumers who confine themselves wholly to the lowest kinds of Teas; on the contrary, it appears from the parliamentary reports that,—"Perhaps there was no point which the evidence tended to demonstrate more strongly than the facts, 1. That the poorer classes, both of the metropolis and the country, were invariably excellent judges of the quality of Tea; 2. That they rejected Bohea, and always insisted on that kind which is classed under the general name of "good Congou;" 3. That those receiving but very low wages, nevertheless, purchased not the lowest, but the middling and higher-priced qualities;—as 5s.7s.and 8s.per lb." Therefore, arguing from these facts, the new fixed duty is not unjust towards "the poor consumer of Bohea," for there is not such a class of consumers.—With reference to the time when the fixed duty is to commence in England, and when the purchases were made and contracts formed in China previous to the intentions of H. M. ministers being known to the merchants making those purchases and forming those contracts, and also to the peculiar situation of the foreigntrade in China, liable to be interrupted and interdicted from various causes and the ships engaged in it to be detained for the arrival of the Teas from the provinces where they are produced and manufactured—with references to all these circumstances, we cannot entertain the slightest doubt but that H. M. ministers will allow Teas so purchased or contracted for to be imported under the first discriminating rate of duty; for, as we have before observed with reference to this subject, it is not the English system of taxation to allow new taxes to act retrospectively.

It appears to us that the only question connected with a fixed rate of duty on all teas, is the amount of that duty; and that as the free trade to China becomes placed on a more secure foundation, and better understood in England, the supply of required teas will be more regular and the consumption greatly increased, when the lowering of the duty to the *minimum* compatible with the wants of the government will be the duty of H. M. ministers.

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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1836. NO. 2. PRICE 50 CENTS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The arrivals of the week are the American ship PANTHER, Lockwood, on the 5th instant at Lintin, sailed from Manila 29th ultimo; Hamburg ship REFORM, Dobie, from Manila; and British ship CANTON, Coles, from Sydney.

A Moorman, who states that he was shipwrecked on the coast of Fuhkeen and the only one who escaped, has been forwarded overland to Canton. We have reason to believe that the history of his shipwreck is false, and that he has ran away from some of the *Coasters*. He states that the authorities in Fuhkeen province treated, him well, and that the same kindness was observed towards him during the whole of his journey to Canton.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The new Kwangchowfoo, Choourhkangah, enters on the duties of his office on the 24th of the moon. (to day).

On the 4th inst. o. / of the revenue cruisers of the Heë of Heangshan, captured a smuggling boat containing opium, with more than ten of the boat's crew, who were the next-day forwarded to Canton for trial.

THE JARDINE STEAMER.

Pang, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton, &c. &c. &c. to the hong-merchants for their full information.

The *Weiyuen* of Macao and the others have reported that on the 14th day of the 11th moon of the present year, (January 2d. 1836) between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, the pilot *Leangheunhwa* announced that the country *fast*-ship *Keleih* (Greig), between 7 and 8 A. M. on the 13th day of the moon, lifted her anchor from Lintin and went to the Northward. On enquiry respecting this *fast*-ship, it appears that because the cargo ships of the English nation are heavy, deep-laden ships, it is difficult for them in light winds to reach the anchorage at Whampoa, and it was required to use her (the steamer) to tow the cargo-ships through the Bogue; on which subject a petition has been sent in: this is on record.

I, an inferior person, in a small boat followed (the steamer) to the *Shaoukow* offing, and observed the said *fast*-ship had already returned towards the south. I then went to *Kelepoo's* (Gribble) cargo-ship to make enquiries. The pilot of the said ship said—"Truly that *fast*-ship has already past us, and nothing has been said as to her giving us any assistance." On the same day, about 11 o'clock, the said *fast*-ship had already arrived off the *Shaoukeo* fort, being distant only a few *le*. The officer of the cruisers guarding that pass opened a fire from all his guns to cut her off. That *fast*-ship immediately retreated; such is the report. I, a small person, followed, watching her closely. That *fast*-ship after 12 o'clock of that night, anchored at *Nanwan* near Macao, It was then proper for me to report these circumtances.

This (report) has been authenticated. I (the *Weiyuen*) have examined and find that the said *fast*-ship removed from Lintin, desiring to aid the said cargo-ships in passing through the Bogue; these are the original circumstances; which I, in a duly-prepared report, represented to the hoppo: this is on record

Now it is authenticated from the said petition, that as to the former circumstances, besides ordering the pilots &c. to be severely strict in their guard, it is proper this authenticated matter be truly reported, that the facts may be examined into.

These circumstances coming before me, the hoppo, I, accordingly, have examined and find that the said ship, on a former time, entered into *Kinsingmun*, and other places all round the offing. I have already and repeatedly given strict orders to drive her out: this is on record. Now it is proved that the said *Weiyuen* and the others have reported that the said ship has returned and anchored at *Nanwan* near Macao; connecting this with the desire of towing the cargo-ships through the Bogue, and such matters, the affair is most surprising!

I have examined and find that when the cargo-ships enter the Bogue, the pilots bring them in; never before has a *fast*-ship been seen to bring them in!

Further, the acting governor and myself have corresponded (on the subject); and if the said foreigner's *smoke*-ship arrives (at the Bogue) immediately open and attack her hull with a thundering fire, and those who succeed in knocking her to pieces shall certainly be promoted (over others). If the orders are disobeyed and she enters, the least guilty shall be reported to the emperor, degraded from office and wear the wooden collar; the most guilty shall be punished according to military law (i. e. exiled to the frontiers as slaves to the army). No indulgence will be shown to any through the whole affair.—Now, at this time, the imperial orders are sternly severe; she (the steamer) cannot be allowed to linger about until some disturbance happens. Besides replying to and ordering the said Macao custom-house *Weiyuen* strictly to enjoin the pilots, morning and night, to be on the look out, and on no account to be negligent in their guard; it is proper to proceed to drive her out. When these orders reach the said hong merchants, let them respectfully obey, and send them immediately to the foreigners who manage the affairs of the said nation to issue urgent orders to the said ship to fix a day for spreading her sails and returning to her own country; she is not allowed to make pretexts, linger about and cause a disturbance.—A special Edict.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 11th moon, 19th day. (7th Jany. 1836.)

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Your cotemporary of the *Press*, in his number of today, gives us an article connected with our relations with China, which, had it appeared in your columns with the word '*Register*' over it, I should have taken as a fair and quiet exposition of those measures which for years you have consistently supported or argued for. Coming from a Paper which, in no measured terms, reviled the majority of British residents for asking (a year since) from their sovereign the very measure of redress he now wishes to attain, it must be received as the declaration of an adversary *having changed his opinion*; and as this change can only have taken place from wisdom arrived at by experience, it does very much strengthen the force which unanimity always gives to a cause. Those observing British coming here form home must be much struck with the frequency of the changes now noted. They come here full of "obedience to the laws;—the horror of insulting a great government which protects you,—the absurdity of co-ercing 300 millions of people"—and such-like phrases, Before many months elapse, being insulted in person, injured in pocket, and confined in situation, they begin to perceive that it is not the laws of China you are asked to submit to, but the caprice of an interested local magistrate acting contrary to law;—that *protection is not afforded* by this government,

(*Continued at page* 8, *line* 12)

PUBLIC RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Since the dissolation of the factory of the East India Company in Canton about two years ago, the Chapel they used to occupy has remained closed until last Sabbath, when it was re-opened agreeably to notice given early on the morning of that day by the following.

"CIRCULAR."

"Public religious service will be performed to day," "commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Chapel formerly" "occupied by the factory of the E. I. Company."

"Canton, January 10th 1836."

The Chapel is conveniently fitted up to accommodate an anditory of one hundred, or more, persons; and it is understood that public worship will be continued there, and will be conducted by the same gentlemen who have for some time past officiated in the American factory.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.

We have copied from the *Canton Press* of the 9th inst. lord Glenelg's reply to the address of the officers of the East India Company's maritime service, and we reget that we cannot also lay before our readers the address, for we feel confident that it must be a document deserving of record in the public papers of Canton, where they so long and so well sustained the commercial and national honour of their country.

We have made various applications for the English paper which contains this interesting inter-communication of recollections, feelings, and sentiments, alike creditable to the highly respectable body of the E. I. Company's officers and lord Glenelg; but none of our friends have been able to lend it to us *for the nonce.*

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to respectfully hint to all our friends and well-wishers that we shall be always grateful for the *earliest* loan of the *latest* papers.

With reference to the "deeds of arms" performed by the maritime officers of the E. I. Company—by which, as lord Glenelg so justly observes, they have "identified their memory with the heroic no less than the mercantile history of England"—it is a spirit-stirring theme to which we are glad to allude and on which we proudly dwell: for we have known the *certaminis gaudia*—'the rapture of the strife—and have heard the 'earthquake voice of victory,' amidst the roar of ocean.

The officers and sailors of the E. I. Company's maritime service were distinguished for their gallant bearing so far back as 1609, when the H. C. S. Solomon engaged and defeated several Portuguese ships.

It would take a volume to detail the various hard-fought actions which the H.C.ships have sustained since that period with,and in most have conquered, the enemies of their country; but their deeds are honestly and proudly chronicled in the history of their country, and we shall now only quote their most celebrated services since the commencement of the present century, as follows.

1800. The Fr. Frig. "Medée, was taken singlehanded by the H. C. S. 'Exeter,' Captain Meriton, H. C. S. 'Bombay' in sight.

1801. H. C. S. Phoenix, Captain Moffat, captured a Fr. privateer single handed, H. C. S. Adm. Gardner, Captain Saltwell, beat off the Bellona, Fr, frig. single handed.

1803. H. C. homeward-bound China Fleet fell in with and repulsed the Mareugo, 84, Adm. Linois, Semillante, 40, Belle Poule, 40, corvette, 28 and an 18 gun brig.

1806. H. C. S. Warren Hastings captured by the Fr. frig. Piedmontese, after a gallant action of 4 hours.

Only those acquainted with naval tactics and who know what a French 84 is, can duly appreciate the behaviour of the China fleet under commodore Dance on the 15th of February 1804. Admiral Linois was one of the most active and distinguished officers of the French navy; the ship he commanded was one of the finest of her powerful class; he was backed by two fast frigates and an 18-gun brig; he had the weather gage; yet the China fleet tacked and offered him battle, and the leading ship, the Royal George, Captain John Fam Timins, and others were for a considerable time hotly engaged with the Marengo and her consorts; and eventually Admiral Linois drew off, and left this richly-laden fleet of English merchant ships to pursue their unmolested way home.

The instances are innumerable in which this gallant body of men have received the *thanks* of their honorable employers, and in many, also, the more substantial gratification of *a vote of money.* Yet when, by the opening of the trade to China, these faithful and meritorious servants were deprived of their pursuit, in which many had embarked their private fortunes, and thrown adrift on the world, how were their services remembered, how were their situations considered, how were their blighted prospects and disappointed hopes and feelings recompensed and soothed by the court of directors?—the honorable court of directors?—Let it be recorded to the everlasting disgrace and meanness of those twenty four directors of a monopoly of a great commerce, that they would, if the country and the proprietors of East India stock had not interfered in the matter, have cast off to penury and obscurity, the most useful body of their servants, from whose exertions the whole of their profits were drawn, and by whose skill and courage their property had been so often saved from capture; whilst they at the same moment were heaping extravagant pensions on their own near relations of the *civil* service in Canton, who had never embarked a shilling of their private property in their very easy and well-paid pursuit, and who were *not* deprived of their livelihood—for the civil service in India was open to them. Whence this most ungenerous, this most partial and shameful distinction?—but the honorable court had and will have their reward in the contempt of their countrymen; and this ungenerous, paltry conduct on their part will only add fervour to the public wish for their dissolution, and hasten the time when the site of their house in Leadenhall street shall enlarge the shambles of Leadenhall market.

LORD GLENELG'S REPLY.

"Gentlemen,—I receive with gratitude the address you have presented to me.

"I thank you for your contratulations on the honour which His Majesty has been pleased to bestow on me.

"Well may I deem it also a matter of congratulation that I should be thought worthy of the distinction which I this day received at your hands —a distinction the value of which is enhanced by a recollection of the quarter from which it issues, and of the circumstances to which it has relation.

"On the merits of the service of which you are members I need not dwell. Created in a time of conflict and rivalry, it has from its origin down to its latest period won for itself a double meed of renown, uniting the praise of peaceful trade with that of military achievement, signalized alike by the conduct of a commerce the most splendid on record, and by deeds of arms second to none in the annals of naval fame. It has identified its memory with the heroic no less than the mercantile history of England.

"Gentlemen, in the discharge of a great nationaltrnst, it fell to my lot to carry into effect a measure to which you have alluded with a delicacy which demands my best acknowledgments.

"Among the painful necessities imposed on me by the proceedings of 1833 there was not one which I felt more deeply than that which has placed you in a new character before the East India Company. Yet to you it is that I am indebted for this testimony of approbation and confidence. Gentlemen, you have done justice to my admiration for your services, and to the public principle by which, on an occasion of singular perplexity, I endeavoured to shape my course. To you I must leave the task, to which I am unequal, of further doing justice to the feelings with which I accept the declaration of your wishes in my favour, and of your friendly interest in my future career.

"GLENELG."

THE EAST INDIANS AND THE INDIA ACT.

In the Register of July 21st, 1835 we quoted, from Alexander's East India Magazine for Feby. 1835, a case of the E. I. Directors continuing to direct the Indian governments not to admit any native-born British subject, "the son of parents of whom either one or both, are of pure unmixed native extraction into the company's service." We now quote, from the same periodical, the correspondence between Mr. Alexander and lord Ellenborough on that subject.

In submitting to our readers the following correspondence, we consider it necessary to accompany it with a few observations, and to give the clause of the Act to which reference is made.

The 87th clause states "and be it enacted, That no Native of the said Territories, nor any natural born subject of his Majesty, resident therein, shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of

them, be disabled from holding any place office or employment under the said Company." (*Vide New India Act, No.* 40, *E. I. Mag. page* 285.)

We admit, as Lord Ellenborough states, that the Act was to commence and take effect on 22d April, 1834; but as it passed on 28th August, 1833; and its spirit, provisions, and intentions, were well understood at that period, what can be thought of the Court of Directors, who, with these before them, could take advantage of the Act not being in operation, to send despatches wantonly to wound and insult the feelings of a deserving class of his Majesty's subjects—persisting still in that odious course of gradation and persecution to which their infamous and cruel policy have so long subjected the East Indians. The East Indians must be convinced, that from the East India Company they are not to expect any liberal measures either towards the improvement of their condition, or the removal of the disabilities which have been imposed by their Government; it is on their own exertions, their unceasing perseverance in manifesting to the British Legislature and to the world, how undeserving they are of such treatment that they must base their reliance of securing a permanent footing of equality, both political and civil, with all the other classes of his Majesty's subjects.

My Lord, London, March 31, 1834.

Having been appointed to succeed Mr. John Crawfurd of Wilton Crescnt as Parliamentary Agent in this Country to the East Indian's Petition Committees of Calcutta and Madras, I consider it my duty to submit to your Lordship, the copy of a despatch forwarded by the East India Company to their Government of Madras, and published in the Madras Gazette of 6th July last (which I have in my possession) the wording of which, if it be not deemed a direct infraction of the 87th clause of the new India Act, is, at least, a severe and unmerited reflection upon a large and respectable portion of His Majesty's subjects in India of the class of East Indians—*Despatch Mo.* 121, *dated December* 27, 1833, paragraph 1:—"We have appointed Mr. Howe Daniel Showers, now on his passage to India, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, provided he is not the *son of parents of whom either one or both are of pure unmixed Native extraction*, that he is not under the age of 16 or above 22 years, or exceptionable in any other respect. Upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company"—

Your Lordship, I am confident, will be prepared to admit that the intention of the British legislature in framing the enactment I have referred to, was to remove most effectually the invidious distinctions that had unhappily prevailed before, of which the East Indians had been the victims, and that no necessity has been since created to justify the publication of orders at variance with the spirit of the Act of Parliament.

Should I be so fortunate as to induce your Lordship to concur in the views I have taken upon the subject, I shall on the part of the East Indians of Calcutta and Madras, consider it a great obligation if you will be pleased to direct the East India Company to forward suitable orders to their respective Governments, to abstain in future from the publication of such obnoxious despatches as the one I have now submitted to your Lordship.

I have the honor to be, My Lord.

Your obedient Servant.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Ellenborough. R. ALEXANDER,

President of the Board of Control.

SIR, India Board, April 3 1835.

Your letter, dated the 31st March was only delivered to me to-day.

It was enacted by the last clause of the Act of the 3rd and 4th William IV., c. 85, that that Act "should commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof so far as to authorise the appointment, or prospective or provisional appointment of the Governor General of India, Governors, Members of Council or other Officers under the provisions therein contained, and so far as therein before in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things from and after the 22nd day of April next"—that is the 22nd day of April, 1834.

It appears to me that under this clause, the provision contained in the 87th section to which you refer, only took effect from the 22d day of April, 1834, and if I be correct in the interpretation the despatch of the court, dated on 27th December 1833, could not be in contravention of the Act.

Neither do I apprehend that thepublic ation, subsequently to the act, of a despatch, dated before it had effect, could be deemed an infringement of its provision, even if the despatch itself would have been contrary to law, had it been framed after the 22nd April, 1834.

The 87th Section would render invalid any bye-law of the Court, by which persons of mixed blood were excluded from situations under the Company, and I am disposed to think that the grievance of which you complain can never occur again.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

To Robert Alexander, Esq. (Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

THE FORCED TRADE WITH CHINA.

We submit to our readers the evidence of Captain John Mackie, before the select committee of the house of commons on the affairs of the E. I. Company, extracted at length from Alexander's E. I. Magazine. It is most probable our local readers have long ago seen this account of the "The forced trade with China;" yet, as the evidence is that of a highly respectable and experienced officer, we think a republication of it in our pages will not be unacceptable at the present time, when that trade is increasing so fast.

Referring to our former article on this subject, and comparing it with the present, it will be seen that Captain John Mackie was the actual commander of the ship under Spanish colours, in which Mr. Matheson embarked on his first enterprise. The East India Company grows opium expressly for the consumption of the Chinese, but from that want of skill, capital, oud integrity, which, happily for mankind, is inherent in corporate bodies, it has always been unable to carry on the speculation beyond the reach of its own iron sceptre, and, therefore, abandoned it to the conduct of free merchants and free mariners; however, the protection it has afforded to these gentlemen has been so extremely limited, that Mr. Matheson found it necessary to protect himself against arbitrary and sudden transmissions, by the supercargoes of the opium cultivating company, by accepting the protection of his Danish Majesty as Danish Consul at Canton; and Captain Mackie protected himself from his less intelligent and enterprising countrymen, who composed the select committee of supercargoes, by sailing under the Spanish flag. On the 6th of May, 1830, the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India Company, examined Captain Mackie about the forced trade with China, in which he had been honorably and successfully engaged. In those days, many of the directors sat in the House of Commons, by means of the most corrupt of all the rotten boroughs in the United Kingdom; they were so dead to every sense of manly feeling, that they actually crept into the committees which were appointed to inquire into their own corruptions, regularly attended by their solicitor and his myrmidons; they teased every witness with quibbling questions, and used every effort to break in upon the direct line of his testimony; however, Captain Mackie was quite at home on the coast of China, and, in spite of all the cavilling of the directors who heard him give his evidence, he made the committee feel quite safe under his pilotage there; accordingly in their report on the disposition of the Chinese in respect to foreign trade, they say, "The foreign trade, which is now restricted to Canton, (excepting in the case of the Spaniards, who have still access to Amoy, a privilege stated to be nearly nominal, and very rarely used) was formerly carried on in other ports, from which foreigners were gradually excluded by acts of the Chinese government. In spite of these restrictions, however, it is stated, that a contraband trade, chiefly in opium, has of late been openly carried on (without any disturbance from the Chinese authorities) with the ports to the north-east of Canton, which are represented to be safe and excellent harbours." In the margin of this report, the committee refer the House of Commons to the evidence of Captain Mackie as their authority; we lay it entire before our readers, merely dispensing with the from of question and answer, in order to make it occupy less room, and to make it read as an unbroken narration.

The Evidence of Captain John Mackie.—I resided in India during the ten years from 1820 until the close of 1829. I commanded a Spanish ship on the coast of China; this vessel was engaged in the opium trade; she sailed under Spanish colours; I visited the port of Amoy and all the ports between that and Canton; I was entirely engaged in the opium trade; however, I also carried a little saltpetre. The name of the ship was the St. Sebastian; she was owned by Spaniards, but the whole cargo was entirely British, owned by British merchants. Amoy is the only principal port in China that I touched at; but I touched at all the ports between Amoy and Canton; I lay off the port called the Cape of Good Hope, and the island of Namo; the Cape is about 300 miles to the north-eastward of Canton; there I found excellent shelter for my ship; all those harbours are as safe as the port of Canton itself. I understood that the trade I carried on, was not authorised by the laws of China, but it was done quite openly, in the very same way that the opium trade is carried on at Canton; I never have experienced the least difficulty in carrying on the trade, although not formally sanctioned by the Chinese laws. The Chinese merchants were the parties with whom my trade was carried on; they were not resident at any particular points; some of them came from the city of Amoy, some from Taho and Namo, and some from island towns. Amoy is in the province of Fokien, but I am not aware whether the island of Namo is in the province of Fokien or not. I got better prices for my opium and saltpetre than I could have got at Canton; the difference of the price was, upon opium, about 100 dollars a chest, or 125, sometimes 150, and even higher; upon the price of saltpetre, there was an advance of about three dollars a pecul. The total value of saltpetre and opium that I disposed of upon my voyages was such, that, in the first voyage I brought back about eighty thousand dollars, in dollars and sycee silver. My second voyage lasted eight weeks from my leaving to returning to Lintin; I disposed of this cargo at the Cape of Good Hope, where the anchorage is quite safe; it is within fifteen miles of the very large city of Tyho; from the time of my arrival, I was detained about 18 days before I disposed of the whole of my cargo; I received for my cargo sycee silver and dollars entirely; on this my second voyage I brought back treasure to Lintin to the amount of 132,000 Spanish dollars. I made my returns in bullion only, because I was particularly desired by the agents of the brig to take nothing else. I could have had returns in any produce of the provinces, such as sugar, tea, cassia, tortoiseshell, nankeens, or anything that could be had. I would not have had the least difficulty in completing my cargo of those articles.

The manner in which the produce of the north-eastern provinces is sent to Canton, I presume is principally by sea, from the number of large junks always upon the coast. I have seen teas sent by sea; I have been on board of two junks entirely loaded which tea; the size of them could not have been less than 200 tons; they came from Amoy, and they were bound to Canton; I boarded both of those junks and sent letters by them to Canton: those letters were regularly received, in due course. I have no doubt I could have loaded my vessel with teas of the very best quality. I have no doubt I could have had any sort of Chinese produce that I wished. I conversed with the captains and supercargoes of the junks, and one of the merchants gave me an invitation to wait upon him at his house at Canton. I think I could have disposed of some other articles besides those I sold at the places I visited; I think that woollens might have been disposed of, and perhaps a small quantity of iron, a few watches, and different kinds of things. The species of woollens, I think, I could have disposed of, is, principally long-ells and fine broad-cloth; blankets and camlets also would have sold very well; they are in ready demand all along the coast of China.

I never paid any duties to the government upon those cargoes; but I understood that upon all opium that is taken away from the ships, the inferior officers of government get about twenty dollars for every chest; the Chinese pay that themselves; the ships pay nothing: I never paid any port charges of any kind. I never was annoyed by the Chinese authorities: I have been requested, as a favour, to shift my situation, as the principal officer was coming; and I have gone away, and come back again in one or two days. I have frequently landed when I was engaged in this trade, almost every day, whenever I liked and to any part I liked; on such occasions I never was annoyed; or ill-treated by the authorities or by the people, but quite the contrary; I was always received in a civil way; I had invitations into their houses, and was treated with tea and sweetmeats. I have penetrated about seven miles into the interior of

the country, and I could have gone further if I had pleased; I could have gone any distance I pleased. On such occasions, I have visited the cities of Amoy and Kesiak, but the city of Tyho was too far distant from the ship, and I did not visit it. Kesiak is a large city, it is impossible to tell the population of it, but I think it is nearly as populous as Canton; it has a fine harbour, and is a commercial town but only for junks; it is in the province of Canton, and is about 150 miles distant from the city of Canton; I am not aware that any foreign trade is carried on in Kesiak, but there is a very large coasting trade there.

(To be continued.)

Continued from the first page

so that obedience ceases to be just; and that instead of coercing 300 millions of people any act for foreign benefit here done by Great Britain would be cheered on and supported by the 300 millions, and only displeasing to a few dominant Tatar officers, whose deeds are not approved of or vindicated by any written law, neither would they be recognized in their oppression by their own emperor, had the British government spirit or sense to make their complaints to Peking, instead of coming about politics to Canton, amongst silks and tea; thus acting as if his imperial majesty of China was to send a representative to discuss mutual rights with a Cotton-spinner at Manchester or handkerchief-maker at Glasgow; instead of going to the wise and important lord Palmerston.

As an aid in our cause against this barbarous country I hail the adhesion of the *Canton Press* to our party, and may you and it's Editor work together and to purpose.

△

We rejoice with our correspondent that the Editor of the *Canton Press* has allowed his own unbiassed judgment to have fair play on the important question of the future course of conduct to be pursued by Great Britian towards China. The conviction expressed in his last number of the necessity of meeting the imperial government of China on equal terms is simply the result of a thoughtful consideration of the present absurd, childish, and ridiculous relations between the two countries and of his own cool, impartial opinion. The facility with which, as an utter stranger in Canton, he gave in to the sentiments of the small "Canton Press section," and to such vague, blundering, false correspondents as "Common Sense," "Crito," and a "Citizen of the world," is accounted for and excusable by the respectable stations of his advisers, and the impossibility of forming any correct opinion of the Chinese government and people without some personal experience of their laws and customs. That necessary experience appears to have been attained in a wonderfully short period by our brother Editor, and the necessary result of a change of opinion has, of course, followed; and we have no doubt but that alonger residence in Canton will lead him to think and agree with us on some other subjects.

A friend has been kind enough to send us a Chinese M. S. book, containing an acconnt of the exactions to which the linguists who are appointed to the foreign ships at Whampoa are subjected by the district officers. We have translated and published in our present number, a few of the first pages; although we have found considerable difficulty in attaining to any understanding of the meaning of the Chinese names of the various *squeezes*. Those who profit by this system of plunder have, doubtless, made slang names for their own purposes; and not being a proficient in in this gibberish, nor able to *patter flash* in the Canton dialect, are our excuses to our readers for the obscurity of our translation.—We propose continuing the translation in consecutive numbers of the *Register* until we have gone through this record of—what shall it be called—*forced benevolences?*—And when we have finished our task we hope we shall have submitted to our readers some new, useful, and important information. We think the contents of the book will be new to many; and we call the information it conveys useful and important because the more we know of the secret sinuosities of the local taxation of the foreign commerce, the sooner and the better able shall we be to protest against and escape from it.

The title of the book is

"A table of Fees" on Larkin's and Wolfe's ships (the Camden and Asia).

Whampoa Custom-house. 1. Chuentow tseenyin—ship's bamboo-ticket money, 70 dollars; 2 Keihtan—certificate of arrival; 15; 3 Seaou kwei—the little counter—20; 4. Shwuypaekungyin—water warrant money—15 and 4 mace, 8 candareen, two cash, 5. Chechaetanyin—bartering charcoal money—1. 6. Hotow Tatsayin—cook, and cooly's money 1.— 7. Taeyay Meenleyin—headmans look-face money—16. 8. Yaymun, Laoutseang Pankweiyin—and servants Weighers and Sealers plank-money, 3. 9. Tseaytsze Shangsangyin—Purser's going to Canton money 2½ and 7 candareeen. 10 Laoutseang Chuentowyin—Weighers and sealer's ship money—29 and 1 mace 8 candareen. 11. Laoutseang heaekinyin—Weigher's and Sealer's shoe-gold—2. 12. Laoutsan heaekinyin—Laoutsan's shoe-gold 13. Tsungpantaeyay yin—the head manager's money, 5.—14. Yaymunyin—Gentlemen's money, 1. 16 Heakwan tsung-pantaeyay—Chief manager of the lower chophouse, 5. 17. Kungkwei shwuytungyin—the great counter's water bucket money, 15. note; no buckets no pay. 18. Yaymun Shwuytungyin—servant's water-bucket money, 6. note; no, buckets no pay. 19 Chungheaekowyin—all the crab boats (revenue boats) money, 1. 20 Kungkweihoshihyin, the great counters provision money—38 dollars. *(To be continued).*

SHOALS IN THE CHINA SEA.

Extract from the memoranda of an officer of the ship CARNATIC, November 1833.

"Struck twice on the Sea Horse Shoal; thrice in crossing over the Friendship shoal.

The above shoals are laid down in Horsburgh's chart of the China Sea. Run suddenly on a shoal in latitude 10° 5′ North, longitude 117,28 East; depth of water 17, 13, 9, 7, 3½ fathoms. It appeared to be about 5 miles in length and not more than ¼ a mile in breadth.

Second shoal in latitude 10° 49′ North, longitude 119 East. Least water on it 4½ fathoms; after clearing the shoal we could get no ground with 40 fathoms of line."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The annexed from a friend at Manila may appear worthy of your notice. Manila, 21st December, 1835.

"It seems the Tea plant is discovered to grow here very plentifully and is only now discovered. Government has granted to one person the right of exporting or rather the selling of it for 10 years." Your's

Canton, 8th January, 1835. A FRIEND.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☽	1	64 65	30:15	E. cloudy with rain—fresh breeze.
☿	2	60 62	30:10	NaNE. cloudy throughout—moderate br.
♃	3	58 64	30:10	N. cloudy with light rain—light breeze.
♀	4	59 68	30:20	NEaSE.—do.——do.—variable.
♄	5	64 70	30:10	N.——do.——do.—light.
○	6	65 76	30:10	EaSE. fine weather——do.
◑	7	66 70	30:10	EaSE. cloudy with light rain at times.
♂	8	62 70	30:10	N. fine weather——light.
☿	9	62 70	30:20	N.——do.——do.
♃	10	55 65	30:25	N——do.——fresh breeze.
♀	11	51 62	30:30	N.——do.——do.
♄	12	45 56	30:35	N.——do.——do.
○	13	47 62	30:20	NaN.NW-do——moderate breeze.
◑	14	56 68	30:15	NaN.NW.first part fine—latter cloudy-mod·br.
♂	15	56 68	30:15	NaN.NW.fine weather—light breeze.
☿	16	57 70	30:10	NaN.NW.do.—do.——do.
♃	17	60 74	30:10	EaNE.mostly cloudy——do.
♀	18	57 70	30:15	N.fine weather——do.
♄	19	57 58	30:10	N.cloudy with rain throughout—mod. br.
○	20	55 62	30:00	NaN.NW·mostly fine weather—mod. breeze.
◑	21	48 62	30:15	NaN.NW. fine weather——do.
♂	22	49 64	30:20	NaN.NW.——do.——do.
☿	23	46 60	30:25	N.——do.——mostly fresh breeze.
♃	24	47 60	30:25	NaN.NW.——do——moderate breeze.
♀	25	46 62	30:15	NaSE.——do.——variable.
♄	26	49 62	30:20	N.——do.——moderate breeze.
○	27	46 58	30:35	N.——do.——fresh breeze.
◑	28	45 58	30:30	N.——do——do.
♂	29	45 59	30:30	NEaSE.——do.—moderate and variable.
☿	30	55 65	30:20	NaSE.most part cloudy——do.
♃	31	57 60	30:15	NaE.cloudy—light rain throughout—mod.

THE
CANTON REGISTER.

" The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1836. NO. 3 PRICE 50 CENTS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ERRATUM. Page 10, line 3, for *fooyuen* read *hoppo*.

Arrived the 1RT, Hoodless, from Liverpool the 9th of August. 17th MARY ANN, Smith, from Port Jackson.

MACAO.

A *Te Deum* was performed on Saturday the 26th ultimo for the elevation to the Throne of our Queen D. MARIA II. The Authorities, Municipal Chamber and Citizens were present at this religious and solemn act; and there was, in the evening, a spontaneous illumination.

(Macao Chronicle, 11th January.)

It was published, on the 7th instant, by an edict that the Municipal Chamber will mourn for six months for the death of S. M. I. D. PEDRO, Duke of Braganza, Regent in the name of Queen and of S. A. Augustus. The said Chamber have chosen the days of the 14th and 19th inst. for the performance of the funeral solemnities in the Cathedral; and invite the Citizens to accompany them to the said solemnities. *(Ibid.)*

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The kidnapping of children is at the present time very frequent. One of the Nanhaeheēns official attendants, name *Hwangtwan*, living inside the city in *Seenshoo* street, had a *forked head* (alluding to the tufts of hair on each side of the head of Chinese children) slave-girl, about six years old. On the night of the 23rd of the 11th moon (11th January), about 8 o'clock, being outside the door, she was seized and carried away by a kidnapper. As it was too late to go through the city-gates, *Hwangtwan* concluded that the thief must wait until the next morning when the gates would be opened. He therefore, by *courteous presents*, induced the gatekeepers to examine closely every one who passed through the different gates in the morning, in order to detect the kidnapper carrying away the *forked-head*. Early the next morning the kidnapper took a large wrapper, and wrapping the *forked-head* in it, went through the west gate. *Hwangtwan's* friends were there on the look-out, who immediately seized and sent him, guarded, to the magistrate; they then opened the wrapper, took out the *forked-head* and sent her back to her home.

As the wall of the guard-house was very low, the culprit jumped over it and ran; he was, however, pursued, overtaken, and recaptured, and sent to the magistrate. Our Chinese informan tells us that people have lately lost a great many *forked-heads*.

The new hong, which was to be established about this time, has been delayed in commencing business by the exorbitant demands of the hoppo. They (the partners) have again begged the hoppo to lower his demands, and they will then open their hong in the 1st decade of the present moon. *Pang*, the hoppo, has lately been ill, and the *Fooheën* and other officers have made their usual calls and enquiries after his health.

On the 11th instant a deputed officer from Fuhkeen, had an audience of the Foobeen and reported his rrival, having in charge a foreign guest. (This is the lascar mentioned in last week's Register).

UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR VINCENNES.

The following translation of the *orders* issued by *Pang*, the commissioner of customs, to the U. S. sloop of war, the Vincennes, will, of course, be treated with all the obedience and respect which the silly edicts of this silly government deserve.

We can assure our readers, from undoubted authority, that this SPECIAL EDICT is based on a false report of the pilot, *Weiyuen* and the others at Macao; for the Vincennes ran up at once to the anchorage at Lintin and did not receive a Macao pilot. Yet a story is fabricated which the hoppo pretends to believe, and forthwith issues the usual insulting and ridiculous edict to the officer of an independent and friendly nation. These documents being official and *placed on record*, and thus forming the materials of Chinese history, it becomes a serious and important question how much longer foreign governments are to permit their officers to submit to the insult of tacitly receiving them. The blustering rhodomontade of Chinese officers is not surprising when it is recollected how tamely not only the foreign merchants of all nations but even all foreign governments, in the persons of their commissioned officers, succumb to without protesting against the inhospitable and insolent tone and conduct of the imperial and local governments of China. That such carelessness of their national character and government, such neglect of their commercial interests and of the lives and property of their citizens, is highly disgraceful to nations so powerful as Great Britain and the U. S. of America, few who are acquainted with Canton will, we think, deny; or who will not confess that, owing to such submissive and negligent conduct, no day passes without the continuance of the foreign trade being hazarded by the extortions of the Whampoa-customhouse officers, and the violent and thieving conduct of the Whampoa villagers. Unless a different course of conduct is speedily adopted towards this country, the end of our present relations with China and of the position of the trade will be fatal both to Chinese and Foreigners. A struggle must eventually come, the object of which will not be creditable to either party, and the consequent results will be dissatisfaction, suspicion, fear and hatred; when, by spirited, judicious and just proceedings a satisfactory and becoming understanding might be commenced with this government and people, which in the course of time would ripen into mutual respect and esteem; and goodwill, friendship, and confidence would then be established on sure foundations. A freer intercommunication would ensue, and the religion, philosophy, and science of the *outside* nations would then be received into the *middle kingdom*.

To Mr. Wetmore,

We beg to inform you that we have just received a communication from the fooyuen which says.

As Aulick's cruizer comes here neither for the purpose of trade, nor protection of the merchant vessels of his country,—it is inconvenient that she should remain at anchor and you are hereby ordered to notify to the said ship—that she must *immediately on this very day*, return to her country.

The document, of which we enclose a copy—we beg our Benevolent Elder Brother to make known and explain to the Captain of the said ship—that he may forthwith in obedience to its orders—return to his country, communicating the day on which he leaves to us, that we may represent the same. For these reasons we send this.

Howqua &c. &c.

15th year, 11th moon, 22nd day.—10th January.

FROM THE HOPPO TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

By his Majesty's will, *Päng*, acting *Shin-yuen-heang*, —collector of customs—having been raised ten degrees, and raised an additional one degree, and (for meritorious actions) having been recorded ten times, to the hong merchants of the outer seas.

A despatch has reached me from the *Weiyuen*, and other officers, of Macao, informing me that on the 16th day of the 11th moon of the present year, the pilot Tang-king and others laid before them the following communication:

"On the 5th day of the present (11th) moon an Ame-"rican cruizer named Alik, (Captain Aulick), arrived and an-"chored under Lintin. We at once commenced an investiga-"tion of the causes which led to her so doing, whereupon the "Captain of the said cruizer declared—"After leaving my native country and visiting other distant islands on account of adverse winds I have come here and anchored for a little time; there is no other reason for my so doing; neither is there are any occasion for you to repeat your enquiries a second and a third time."—"We have ascertained that such is the cause of his coming, and that in his ship there are men, guns, and weapons as follows; Sailors 200 in number, Great Guns 26 doors, Muskets 100 branches, Two edged Swords 100 mouths, Fire physic 800 catties, Bullets 800 in number, and so on,"

"Having received this information, besides giving "orders to the pilots to guard strictly the vessel, we hasten "to make it known to your Highness."

"This having reached me (the Hoppo), I find on examination, that as this vessel is not a trading ship, and as her object is not to afford convoy or protection to the merchant vessels of her country; and as the number of her men and arms is large, it is inconvenient that she remains at anchor under false pretexts, which might lead to her being driven away by force. This therefore is issued to you, hong merchant, that you may respectfully obey it and order the superintendent of the trade of the country, to which this vessel belongs, to send her immediately away back, whence she came.

Let her (i.e. the captain) not frame lies, loiter about and create trouble; enforce strictly this order, and report the day when the vessel leaves. Haste, Haste, A special Edict. Taou-kwang, 15th year, 11th moon 21 stday,—9th Jany. 1836.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

As early as 2,400 years before our era, a foreigner riding upon a white stag came to bring his tribute to the celebrated *Hwangte*. His journey was from afar, and in order to accelerate his progress, railroads not being at that time constructed, he availed himself of that nimble steed.

Woote, an emperor of the *Han* dynasty (140 B. C.) sent embassadors to foreign countries to obtain precious stones, pearls, and gold. They seem to have been very successful in their endeavours, for the barbarians richly paid the condescension of heaven's son by their magnificient presents. But it is very difficult to ascertain whither they went. The intercourse between India and China appears, however, to have commenced about this time.

During the reign of the *Tang* dynasty, so celebrated for it's conquests, foreign trade found it's way to Canton. Judging from the small size of these vessels, which did not carry above 800 peculs, we suppose them to have come from Soolo and Manila. This newly established intercourse soon gave rise to bloodshed. A Chinese officer had unjustly seized some foreign goods, and the commander of the vessel to whom they belonged killed him in a rage.

When the Arabs participated in this traffic, the harbours of Chekeang and Fuhkeen were likewise open to foreign enterprise. The imports consisted of ivory, coral, pearls, gems, crystal, foreign-cloth, sapan-wood and drugs; and the exports were metals, silks and gold. The revenues accruing from this commerce were very considerable, and the trade was carried on with the money of government. Though the traffic in various articles was restricted, traitorous natives found means to evade the regulations of government. The trade was also occasionally stopped, but as soon as both parties perceived that such a measure injured their own interests, it was re-opened.

The regulations at Canton were made extremely strict. The ships bringing tribute were to land their goods and wait till the harvest was over. One hundred and twenty houses were built for the accommodation of foreigners. Though many centuries have elapsed, the principles upon which the trade of the present day is carried on are still the same; and, from present appearances, they are likely to be continued by the Chinese for many centuries to come, unless they shall be made to feel that it is for their interest and safety to infuse more liberality into their narrow system.

MALWA OPIUM.

Mr. Editor, Canton, 12th January.

I some time since addressed you on the important subject of the great quantity of mixed and inferior *Malwa* opium which came on here this season; so ruinous to the sender and so harassing to the China agents and Lintin ships.

I now enclose you six signed certificates which I stood by and *took* out of a lot of opium delivering as very inferior opium from a ship at Lintin; the depreciation by report and survey of two of the most experienced captains on these chests ran from $100 to 70 per chest, yet you will see the certificates are for "*first sort*."

If it would have in the least strengthened my argument, I could nearly as easily have sent you 100 certificate's as these six.

You are at liberty to publish the copies of the whole certificates, except the name of the certifier; as, though opposed to and a sufferer by the system of reckless carelessness on the part of the inspectors and of fraud on the part of the mercenary, I have no desire to injure an individual where all are equally guilty.

Your's

△

The certificates alluded to in the above letter are all for "First sort Malwa opium" and dated the 5th of Feby. 1836. The numbers are 79 and 183 a 187.

SHOALS IN THE CHINA SEA.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I have been favoured by the subjoined extract from the journal of Captain Holmes of bark *Faerie Queene*, on her passage to China, and trust you will consider it worthy a place in your valuable columns.

A FRIEND.

23th November, 1835.

At 3 P. M. mountain on *Palawan* bearing S.S.E. 25 leagues, observed coral rocks under ships bottom, sounded in 9 fms. Steering N.N.E. ½ E. soundings 9,9,9,13,13, 16,20,20,20,21,22,24,25, fms. Sounded again without finding bottom at 90 fms. While on the bank observed long 117.59 and 118 E. by 2 chronometers, agreeing within one second of time; estimated lat. from noon, 10.37 N.—The extent of the rock appeared to be about 3 miles from N. to S. and 1½ from E. to W. Ship going about 4 knots and occasionally luffing up to sound. Upon the bank about 45 minutes.

THE FORCED TRADE WITH CHINA.

Captain Mackie's Evidence.

(Concluded from No. 2, page 8).

I conceive that the Chinese, in the places I visited, are anxious for the extension of commerce, because I have always found the Chinese inclined to buy anything that was at all useful, of any description I do not consider the Chinese to be an anti-commercial people, but I consider them to be quite otherwise. I do not conceive that they have any antipathy to strangers, but quite otherwise; in the northern provinces especially, I was most politely received and my people were equally the same.

Being under the Spanish flag, I could have carried on a legitimate trade at the port of Amoy. The Spaniards have had the privilege, but latterly they have not sent any ships there. A legitimate trade was not at all my object; I was trading in prohibited articles, I have never been in the authorized trade, therefore I cannot state whether the contraband trade is more profitable than the authorized trade.

British ships under the British flag prosecuted the same trade that I did at that time. The Merope, the Valetta, the Eugenia, the Jamesina, and the Dhaule schooner were all English vessels belonging to the port of Calcutta, trading to the island of Formosa and to the port of Ningpo, which is considerably to the north, I believe it is in the province of Kiangnan. One of those ships I think went to Amoy, but did nothing; they knew that nothing could be done by the merchants; the Merope touched off Amoy, but did not go in, because she could not trade in opium. I frequently had communication with the commanders of those vessels, although we had different interests, all except the Merope, that vessel had an agent of ours. I understood from the commanders of those vessels that they carried on the trade as easily as I myself did; with the same facilities; although, I believe I was more fortunate than they were, being engaged in the trade earlier. At the ports I have named, I do not know whether the import and export duties are paid to the government. I am not aware of the duties, never heard the duties mentioned. American vessels have gone to the coast, but I believe on British account; the American merchants themselves do not seem ever to have engaged in this trade. The British vessels I have named visited other ports besides those I have mentioned; the Merope traded to the port of Chinchoo and the island of Formosa; she went also to Ningpo and the Cape of Good Hope; she touched at every port on that coast. The best station I ever found for carrying on that trade was between the island of Namo and the Cape of Good Hope, being the centre between two very large towns. I have been off the province of Fokien; there, I went into the ports of Chinchoo; when I landed, the only species of cultivation I saw was rice and sugar. I did not go into the tea country; I have never seen any tea; I was in the neighbourhood of it, and understood it was within a short distance of where I was; the tea generally grows in the hilly districts; all along the coast is a mountainous district.

My crew consisted of all sorts; English, natives of India, and natives of the Philippines; sometimes I had from ten to twenty Englishmen; the number of my crew was forty; those Englishmen landed frequently; they had intercourse with the native Chinese; I never heard of any, the least disturbance between them and the natives: the crew were equally as well received by the natives as I was myself; they were allowed to walk about the fields, and to go into the houses. The American vessels had all American seamen. The Merope had ten or twelve English seamen, and it is most likely that each of the other ships had, at least, six English seamen on board as seacunnies. I never experienced the least inconvenience from that circumstance, nor did I ever understand that the commanders of the others vessels experienced any inconvenience from it. The reason why we had so many men in a brig of only 200 tons, was, that we had a valuable cargo on board; finding that the number was too large, I afterwards reduced it to thirty: I had but one Spaniard on board, he was to represent the flag as the captain or supercargo.

I found the coast of China in a state quite the contrary to that of good military defence; the greatest number of troops that ever I have seen was in the train of Mandarins, to the amount of about five hundred. They were dressed in red calico jackets with a large bamboo hat on, and with large wooden shoes; they were armed, some with bows and arrows, some with matchlocks, and some with spears. If I had had a serjeant's party of English troops, the effect upon the Chinese soldiers would have been that they would have run away. I frequently went into their forts; they were in a state of dilapidation: the guns were all dangerous to fire, being honeycombed; and being laid between two pieces of wood, they could only be fired in a straight direction: the fortifications were quite in a ruinous state—there was about five and forty men in each of the fortifications.

In the places I visited I saw British manufactures. I frequently saw the Chinese wearing them, such as camlets, cloths, long ells, and some English blankets, English watches, and English spy-glasses. Chinese of respectability always wear two watches; because, they say, if one goes to sleep, the other is awake. Those watches are entirely of English and French manufacture: I believe the English predominate, because no makers in Canton can repair the French. I found the climate from the month of November to the month of March extremely cold, the thermometer ranged from 45 to 60. I should conceive there would be a demand for English blankets; now they are purchased by every one that can afford them. The only description of native woollen manufacture I saw, is, in imitation of Cashmere shawls; I think it is manufactured of goat's hair, it is a fine sort of white flannel, it is at a high price, and not all within the reach of the poor people, whose common dress is blue cottons, which are manufactured in China, in all the provinces; I have seen them manufactured in every village I have gone into. The machinery which they have for the manufacture of those cottons is a very rude loom, quite in a very old fashion. I never compared the price of cottons so manufactured in China, with the price of English cotton. It is much dearer than English cotton, because English cottons sell in China at very fair prices, and they dye English long cloths afterwards as a substitute for their cottons, and they are much cheaper, I do not know the proportion of cost. I have seen them spin cotton; the women spin it with their hands: there is no sort of machinery, except a very rude loom, applied to the Chinese manufacture. Those cottons that they dye are not Indian, but English cottons; their own cottons are better, therefore preferred by the natives, though dearer; but a cheap article is always a great object with the Chinese, even if it should not wear so well. If there was a great trade carried on between England and China, I have no doubt that the cheap manufacture of England would entirely supplant the dear manufacture of China.

The trade I have described as being carried on when I was there, is still carried on; I carried it on, in the years 1823 and 1824; afterwards, I lay as a depot ship at Lintin; altogether, I was four years and a half in China. It is about thirty years since the Spaniards have given up the trade to the port of Amoy. As the junks go over now from Amoy to Manila, with the same goods, they can purchase them at a cheaper rate than they could get them at Amoy. In the year 1828, I was five months at Macao and Canton; the British ships I have mentioned were there the same year as myself, and I left some of them lying there as depot ships at Lintin; they are lying there now as depot ships. I do not know of any ship having been there last year; there was one vessel went up, in 1828, when I was there, and delivered a cargo upon the coast.

The depot ships are those ships that lie outside of the islands at Macao, to receive opium or any other goods that are wished to be deposited on board of them. I have not the least knowledge of any lawful trade carried on there at all. The other vessels were obliged to move sometimes as well as myself; we moved as a favour to the Mandarins; the Mandarins come down once or twice a year, and send a person to warn you to shift yourselves; we were not obliged to shift our stations, but it was a favour to them, that they might make a report that it was all clear. I have seen as many as twenty ships at one time,—ten European ships, and a considerable number of American ships.

Those ships did not trade to the port of Amoy; there has been no trade done at the port of Amoy; they traded to the Island of Formosa and Ningpo, and about the Cape of Good Hope; some of those merchants went to Amoy and different ports. In fact they were coast smugglers; they were all under the English flag, except the Americans and the vessel I was in command of, which was a Spanish flag: sometimes there was a Portuguese vessel.

I did not find it necessary to establish any stricter regulations with respect to intercouse with the shore than at other places; I allowed my crew to go on shore at any time they pleased. I have never known any inconvenience from it; neither have I known any to happen with any other ships; it was the general practice of the ships; there never was the least disturbance. I saw the ten or twelve British seamen that I spoke of, on board the Merope; I was on board of her every time she came on the coast; she was commanded by Capt. Parkyns, a Lieutenant of the British navy. The country ships generally have sea cunnies, who are natives of India; but, an opium ship being of considerable value, it is necessary to have an efficient crew on board; and we prefer to have a few Englishmen, as being steady men, in preference to the natives of India; and the Merope, when she was on the coast, had a very valuable cargo on board of her. I remember the names of all the depot ships I have mentioned. I had no license from the Company limiting me as to the ports to which I was to go, for I was quite independent of the Company: my owner was Consul for the King of Spain at Canton, and he gave me a license, whenever I went to sea. I have never been at Manila. There is a very considerable trade in rice, and China goods, between China and Manila. There was no other ship under Spanish colours besides mine; the vessel that I was in is sold, and there is now no trade under Spanish colours. By the viceroy of Amoy I was offered to carry on a legitimate trade with Amoy, under the Spanish flag; he visited us on board the ship; we were in the port of Amoy, right off the palace; merely compliments passed between myself and the viceroy upon that occasion; he had to make a reference to another superior, before he could give the terms on which he offered me to trade with Amoy, and we did not wait till he came. The viceroy did not know that we had opium on board; it was known to the opium dealers, but not to the viceroy. He offered us a legitimate trade because we hoisted our colours. He did not mention the English word "legitimate," but he said he would give us a Free trade. I do not understand the Chinese language so as to write it; but I can speak it a little. Saltpetre is not exactly a prohibited article; but it is an article that by law is always obliged to be sold to the government, but it is principally sold to the outside dealers, who give a higher price for it. I conversed with the viceroy through an interpreter. He did not use the word "legitimate:" he offered to give us a cargo in exchange for what we might give him, money or any thing else: he said, if we wished to have a cargo, he wished to renew the intercourse on the same terms as it had been before. He would have given me for cargo any thing we wished to purchase; but as we had no intention of exporting any thing we made no inquiries about what commodities we could have had from him. The saltpetre imported into China is solely for the purpose of being converted into gunpowder and fire-works; the Chinese use a great quantity of small fire-works. Amoy is a very large town: there are nearly as many junks about there as about the port of Canton. It is very difficult for me to say whether or not it is as populous as the port of Canton. I found every part of the country of China, through which I went, populous: when I have been lying at the Cape of Good Hope, I have seen a thousand fishing boats going to sea in a morning; I have counted them. I had not any commercial intercourse with the viceroy; he specified that he wished to renew intercourse upon the old establishment, and any cargo that we wished to purchase he would do it in the old way. There is considerable foreign trade carried on with Amoy, principally to Manila and Sincapore; I knew of junks that went from Amoy to Sincapore; there are a considerable number; they are large junks, about the size of five or six hundred tons; they take to Sincapore a Chinese cargo, which consists of a variety of things; crockeryware, coarse teas, and every thing they expect to sell; the staple articles which the junks bring from Sincapore are sandalwood and opium. From my experience and observation of the Chinese port, I should think articles of European manufacture which would obtain the most ready sale would be woollens—viz, camlets and fine cloths, and coarse white cottons. Iron, in the shape of bars, would sell; I do not know how hardware would sell. the Chinese would like it better in the unmanufactured state; in order that they might manufacture it as they pleased: iron is very extensively used in China; I believe, it is principally obtained in the country; I do not know any thing of the cost of its production; but I know, that to get any iron wrought up in China, will cost you as much as twelve dollars a pecul; that is what I have paid for iron from Canton. I do not know any thing of the relative cost of their own earthenware, with that which might be exported of similar quality from this country; I think the Chinese would produce their own earthenware cheaper than it could be exported from this country; however, it has been exported from Sincapore; I have often had crockery on board; as a depot ship, I have often received goods, such as woollen goods, corckery-ware, glass, and Birmingham

hardware, which has been sent up to the port of Canton and sold. The general quality of the Chinese iron that I have seen, is, I think, of a very inferior quality; it rusts very soon and decays; I do not know in what part of China their manufacture is. There is much demand for leather; they use a great deal of leather; the opium chests are covered up with old sheep skins, and they were very fond of purchasing them; I sold them pretty well.

LIST OF FEES PAID BY THE SHIP-COMPRADORS AT WHAMPOA.

(Continued from No. 2, page 8.)

We continue our translation from the original M. S. mentioned in last week's Register; but we do not insert the Chinese pronunciation, as it is unintelligible unless combined with the characters.

No. 21. Fee on obtaining permission to supply the ship with provisions, dollars 10½. 22. do. do. with water 6. 23. do. for the *non*-examination, by the runners, of the ship's hold, 1. 24. Audience fee, 22. No. 25, do. do. 10½. 26. (Paid at the Canton customhouse). Fee to the *Weiyuen* 8¼. 27. Incense-fee to the temple of the queen of heaven 1. 28. do. do. to the Towmoo temple, ½. 29. Fee to customhouse officer, ½. 30. (Paid, at the first customhouse at the 2d bar). Fee on ship's arrival, 10. 31. Anchorage fee, 3. 32. Fee for supplying ship with provisions, 6 33. *Bridge*-fee, 2. 34. Fee on removing ship to Whampoa, 6. 35. The *new*-fee, 4. 36. Fee on removing ship to second-bar, 3. 37. (Paid at the lower custom-house at the Second Bar). Fee on ship's arrival, 116. 38. *Bridge*-money 2¼. 39 Tea and tobacco-money 2 drs 3 mace 2 candareens. 40. Fee for the *non*-examination of the ship's hold, 6 41. Winter and new-year's fee. 3. 42. *Courteous-presents*, 4. 43. Fees to all the *Tayays*, 30. 44. Fees to the head-servants, 20. 45 (Fees to the *Ewoofoo*) Reporting ships arrival at Whampoa. 6. 46. Reporting ship's departure, 6. 47. Fee on receiving orders, copper cash, 400. 47. Two crab-boats, copper-cash, 400. 49. (Paid to the military station at Whampoa) Fee on receiving orders, copper-cash, 200. 50. Crab-boat, copper-cash, 200. 51. (Paid to the military station at *Teensin*). Fee on receiving orders, copper-cash, 200. 52. Crab-boat, do. do. 200. 53. Fees to the receiving custom-house on the river's side at Canton, 16. 54. do. to the two chambers, 4½. 55. Crab-boat, 3¼. 56. Measuring-ladder-fee, cash, 200. 57. Small-boat money, ½. 58. (Paid at the eastern fort). For each ship, 10. 59. Servants and crab-boats, 3½. 60. Crab-boat, 1½. 61. (Paid at the western fort). For each ship, 1. 62. Servants and crab-boats, 2.50. 63. (paid at the Custom-house on the *Creek*) for each ship, 2. 64 (paid at the station generally known as *Jackass Point*). For each ship, 1. 65. (paid at *Changhowshan*, near Whampoa, every month), 6 mace, 6 candareens, two cash. 66. (Paid to the *Pwanyuheën's* people). The *bond-gold*, 6. 67. The *sunday*-warraut fee 4 mace 6 candareen. (This warrant is issued by the Pwanyuheën every sunday, to keep the foreigners in order). 68. The cruising boat No 4, five mace four candareens. 69. To an officer of the Pwanyuheen's establishment, the bond-gold fee, 8 and three mace. 70. the Sunday guard-boat, 200 cash. 71. to another officer of the same establishment—the bond-gold fee 5.50. 72. (paid at the Bogue) to the hoppo boats 400 cash. 73 (paid at the principal custom-house at Macao). Permit-fee, 19. 74. (paid at the *Nanwan* custom-house). Boat's-fee, 7. 75. to the Keunmiinfoo—Ticket gold (this officer's permit to the compradors to act), 49.50. 76. to the Tsotang of the 'Fragrant hill'—the order-fee, 2. 77. publishing the names (of the compradors) the shoe-gold 6. 78. do. the names of the constables, the shoe-gold, three mace, 6 candareens. 79. the constables appointed to the foreign ships—shoe-gold, three mace, 6 cash, and tea-money, 100 cash. 80. to the Shangte temple at Whampoa, incense and oil money, 10. 81. to the Hungshing hall at do. incense and oil money, 5. 82. to the district of Kinting, incense and oil money, 2. 83. to the Whampoa mart (to buy salt) the fee, 5. 84. Poshan's progenitor—*Cowfoot* money for each ship, 2 dollars. Poshan's ancestor was a Whampoa-man, and he lies buried there; but as the cows constantly trample on and destroy his grave the compradors are taxed to repair it. 85. the public management of all the compradors, 15.50 from every ship. *(To be continued.)*

OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

EXCISION OF A SARCAMATOUS TUMOUR.

MR. EDITOR,

Dear Sir,—As the interest of many of the members of this community has been excited by a case recently presented at the *Opthalmic Institution* in this place, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. PARKER, it may not be uninteresting to your readers, or inappropriate to the columns of your journal, to state the circumstances of the case and of the operation which has been successfully performed. The patient was a girl thirteen years old, of comparatively good health, very cheerful and affectionate in her disposition, but sadly disfigured by a large sarcomatous tumour protruding from one side of the head, presenting almost the appearance of a double headed child. The tumour began a little above the right eye, and enlarging to about one fourth the size of the whole head, extended in front of the ear to a line with the mouth, exhibiting at once a case of much surgical delicacy and difficulty. It hung over the right eye so as entirely to depress the lid, and distort the position of the eye brow,—part of which apparently grew upon the swelling; and so rapid was its increase, that it attained two-thirds of its present size within the last three months; and had it not been removed it would probably soon have resolved itself into an issue and eventually drained away the sufferer's life.

After mature consideration, Dr. PARKER determined to extirpate it, and was happily confirmed in his decision by the advice of several of his Medical Brethren, whose assistance was generously given on the occasion. Yesterday morning was the time appointed for the operation, and in the presence of several gentlemen it was successfully removed. Though not professing much knowledge of this science, yet on the authority of the professional gentlemen present, we can say that it reflected much honour on the skill and judgment of the operator, and will, in connection with the other efforts of benevolence in which he is at present engaged, tend largely to the extension of his influence among the afflicted people who are the objects of his benefactions. This so far as we know is the first operation of the kind ever performed in Canton, by a foreign practitioner, upon a native; and though we cannot thus early predict the ultimate result, yet from reasonable suppositions may we not infer that this striking specimen of "Barbarian" skill, augmented as it is by the almost daily exhibitions of medical charity and relief, will tend in no small degree to meliorate the prejudices and remove the barriers which now exist to the free intercourse of nations with China.

Many here doubtless remember the case of Hoo Loo, who was sent to England in 1830, at the expense of the Honorable E. I. Company, and was there operated on, in the presence of the first surgeons of London, for a tumour which caused his death; and though the present case was not, perhaps, so intricate or dangerous as that, still, the points of analogy are sufficiently numerous to render this likewise a case full of interest to all who desire the elevation of the names and the arts of enlightened nations in the view of this peculiar and haughty people. The case of Hoo Loo terminated fatally;—Not for want of manual skill in the operation, but by those unforseen causes, which none can provide against or evade. It's influence upon the Chinese so far as it was known, might have been unfavourable; and may we not hope, therefore that the happy result, as we believe it must be, of this case will restore the confidence which the former may have lessened, and redeem, in their view, the character of the surgical profession! And should it terminate unfortunately, for tremblings are still mingled with rejoicings on this subject, we can safely say, and feel warranted by the opinion of every gentleman present, that it will not be from lack of skill or discretion; but can only be classed with those inscrutable events which seem to act independently of every agent in thwarting the fondest designs. The operation was performed with wisdom and prudence; the result is with HIM, with whom are all our destinies. The influence of an institution like the Opthalmic Hospital cannot at present be known, or appreciated. But among the many hundreds, which have crowded the rooms as patients since its commencement on the 4th of November last, and most of whom have received relief, it is presumed that many, if not all, will leave the institution with prejudices moderated, if not destroyed, and with feelings of gratitude and good-will to foreigners, which might never have been produced by any other means. The arguments which affect the mind, through the medium of the physical senses, are to a people like those around us more weighty and impressive than any reasoning or sympathy addressed to the understanding or heart. The *se* benevolence, though they do not respect it's source; and when the missionary comes to them, possessing the acquired power of alleviating their physical infirmities, they will doubtless give more heed to his instructions, and receive from His lips truths which would be, perhaps, in vain delivered by those unacquainted with the medial art.

A SPECTATOR.

P. S. A Picture of the child before the tumour was removed may be seen at Lamqua's in China street.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 12th instant, the Lady of Don GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—At Macao, on the 12th instant, Senhor JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA to JOANNA ANNA, second daughter of JACOB GABRIEL ULLMAN, Esquire, formerly Chief of the Swedish Factory at Canton.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1836. NO. 4. PRICE 50 CENTS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

No arrivals.

FIRE AT HONAN.

On the 3rd of the 12th moon, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the *"Southern Pearl"* pastry-cook's shop was in flames. The fire spread to the right and left and destroyed twentyseven houses, and eight houses on the side of the Creek. The whole of the houses which were burnt were shops, taverns, and wine houses. Those of the foreign residents whose pursuit or care of their health and love of exercise induces them often to walk round the not unpicturesque environs of *Honan*, will not forget the tavern and celebrated fishmonger's shop near the handsome stone *"Cleanpearl bridge."* The bridge remains, but the tavern and shop are a heap of smoking ruins.

FIRE. CARPENTER SQUARE BURNT DOWN.

Last Sunday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a party of English gentlemen were assembled in the square before the foreign factories, that being their place of rendezvous from whence it was their intention to start on a walk round the walls of the "city of the Genii," the capital of the "broad eastern" province. Their intention, however, was, for the time, frustrated and their attention attracted by a mass of dun-coloured smoke and numberless sparks of fire which came rolling over the British hong, clouding the the clear heavens and poisoning the pure air of the young morning. They immediately hastened to the spot from whence these signs of the too frequent calamity of fire proceeded, and they found that the carpenter's shop on the N. E. side of "Carpenter square" was on fire. All the foreigners in Canton were immediately on the alert, and the Chinese *fire companies*, encouraged and directed by the daring and strenuous efforts of many English and American gentlemen, who, in very dangerous situations, directed the engine-pipes from the tops of the burning houses, exerted themselves admirably, and about 8 o'clock the raging element was so far subdued as to remove all fears for the safety of the foreign factories, which at one period were in the most threatening danger, as is proved by the letter of our respected correspondent "Senex."

We have been informed that about 80 houses, and property to the amount of $70,000, were destroyed in this *last* disastrous fire.

We shall return to this subject as well as to a full consideration of the hints of "Senex," in our next number.

The walk round the city was atchieved without interruption or annoyance in the day time, the same party commencing their tour about 1 and returning about 3 P. M.

EXPOSURE TO FIRE.

MR. EDITOR,—To a man let the foreigners in Canton—as they value their houses, property and personal safety—protest against the rebuilding of the gambling establishment, nominally a *Custom-house*, on the East of the Creek Factory. Let the hong merchants also protest against its being again put up. It has long been a public Nuisance, and should no longer be tolerated. When the alarm was given yesterday morning, the gentlemen whose residence is nearest the said "custom-house," hastened with other foreigners to the fire,—forgetting what a pile of combustibles was spread out under his own windows. On the first outbreaking of the flames in Carpenter's Square, clouds of smoke and cinders were driven over the factories, and some of the sparks lodged on the thatched roof of the "custom-house;" and almost instantly, (the wind blowing fresh,) the whole "concern" was in one broad blaze, and No. 2, Creek on fire, while the occupant was at the place where the fire commenced and where others were hastening. Providentially a few gentlemen, unable to force their way through the gate in the rear of the Dutch Factory, were brought in front of the Creek Factory at the very moment the new alarm was given. For a similar reason Mingqua's engine was brought to the same spot at the same time. The danger to the foreign factories,—at least to the eastern part of them,—was now very great. The flames had made their way through the windows of the first, second, and third stories of the house; furniture, papers, and books were on fire; and but for the prompt and vigorous efforts of the few who were on the spot, the whole factory would have gone, and with it, probably, several others. Had the villanous custom-house—which was a perfect tinder-box—been out of the way, all this danger would have been avoided. I do not know what can be the advantage of such a gambling establishment; but "all eyes can see" the evil of the thing: and again I say, Mr. Editor, let the foreigners, *as a man*, protest against the rebuilding of the nuisance. As one whose duty it is watch over the public weal, you will I trust do this subject justice, and much oblige.

Yours truly,

January; 25th 1836. SENEX.

P. S. When on the subject, I wish you would say a word about the organization and management of fire companies. Very few of the factories have engines or any proper buckets, or fire-hooks. Some of the Chinese companies work pretty hard; but they are sometimes a long while in getting at it, and then work to bad advantage: they need leaders, who can direct them where and how to work. The engines yesterday were poorly supplied with water—even when it was near at hand. If, Mr. Editor, you or some one else, or the whole community jointly—would address the Chinese on this subject, pointing out to them the manner in which fire companies are formed and managed, how they are supplied with water, &c. &c. it would be well. Possibly the local authorities would listen to what Barbarians might have to say on this subject. What think you?

LIST OF FEES PAID BY THE SHIP-COMPRADORS AT WHAMPOA.

(Continued from No. 3 page 12).

Fee No. 86. *Larboard* side; every month, dollars 19. The *lofty splendours* and *face-platters* (bad candles and wooden wash hand-basins) 2. To the coxswain of the boat, 1. Provisions, on leaving the port, 70. Live stock, 2. Small boat at the Bogue, 1. Vegetables, 2 mace 8 candareen. 87. *Starboard* side; every month, dollars 15. Face-platter 1 mace 8 candareen. Coxswain of the boat, 1 dollar. Provisions on leaving the port, 60. Live stock, 2. Small boat at the Bogue, 1. Lantern 1 mace 8 candareen. Vegetables, 2 mace 8 candareen.

The above are the expences of all the custom-houses and all the fees on every ship, amounting to $970.

Chop-boats for three months, every month 23, in all, 69 dollars. Small-boats for three months, every month 4, in all 12 dollars. Boats coming up to Canton for three months, each month 8, in all 24 dollars. Receiving orders from the Captains, 30. Boats to Second Bar, 40. Packing house money, 60. Bullocks for three months, each month 6, in all 18 dollars. Food, oil &c. for all the comprador's people 118. Pilot boats looking out in the offing for ships 160.

The whole record amounting to $1,598. As this year the pilot-boats have not been hired, 160 dollars should be deducted.

We have now finished the translation of the fees paid by the ship compradors; and we request the indulgence of our readers for the awkward manner in which this record

(Continued at page 16, line 32.)

REPLY TO THE HONG-MERCHANTS LETTER,

DATED 3RD JANUARY, 1836.

(Vide Canton Register, Vol. 9. No. 1. page 2,)

GENTLEMEN,

We have received your letter dated 3rd January, regarding disturbances arising out of sailors coming to Canton, and have communicated the contents to the of captains of ships at Whampoa, from these gentlemen we have received assurances that the subject of it has been to them a source of serious regret, and that every remedy they could apply to it they have carefully adopted, but that the one grand cause, and which they are helpless in, lies alone in the power of the Chinese authorities to prevent. This is the sale of spirits in the shops in HOG-LANE. The moment a boat arrives, and the sailors are proceeding to make a few purchases for their homeward comforts, some of the Chinese emissaries are at hand, who seize the first opportunity to inviegle them into their shops, where, plying them with an ardent spirit, they become almost immediately maddened and easy objects of the plunder of designing men; being carefully shut up, and secreted from the search of the ship's officers. When found by the latter and ordered to their boats it is no wonder that "wranglings and quarrels should ensue leading to fightings" nor that in their fury, they should shew no distinction between friend or foe. If you, gentlemen, will interfere to put a stop to these lures, and prevent the possibility of the sailor's getting any liquor, but such as their ships provide them with, we are of opinion no bad consequences will ensue, but unless this is done, it is impossible to guard against the chance of serious danger.

The commanders of ships having used every means in their power to put a stop to the evil complained of in your letter, should an homicide or any disturbance ensue in future, the hong-merchants must be chargeable with the blame as they have the remedy in their power.

Having pointed out to you a cure for the evil which you alone have the power of applying, we crave your serious attention to it, and conclude with assuring you that we take as deep an interest in the subject, as you possibly can do yourselves.

We are

Gentlemen, Your Most Obedient Servants.

We do not know all the names of the various individuals of the British community, whether resident merchants or captains of ships, who signed this letter to the hong-merchants. And we think it necessary and just that distant readers should be informed that when a communication is made from the hong-merchants to the British merchants, a copy of the communication is sent to the heads of the principal firms. At the request of one these heads of firms we translated the following reply into Chinese. But as, in translating, it is neither possible nor desirable to avoid idiomatic phrases, we also beg to submit to our readers the *reply* as it would be read and understood by the hong-merchants.

And we do this to enable our readers to judge whether we have performed our task with tolerable fidelity.

REPLY AS TRANSLATED INTO CHINESE.

This is to respectfully inform you that we have received your letter of the 15th of the 11th moon, the subject of which is the adoption of preventive measures against the (conduct of) the sailors, when they come to Canton; and we have also circulated it to all the captains of ships at Whampoa, for their information; and from those gentlemen, and all connected with them (officers of all ranks), we have received the most decided assurances that they have paid the strictest attention to the said business; and have already kept the sailors under severe control, and moreover, that they have used every preventive measure possible. But, because there is one great source (of evil), the captains are not able to guard against it: and it is, that in all the streets of Canton there are shops where spirits are sold and we (the captains) cannot prevent it. At the moment our boats reach Canton, our sailors, who are desirous of buying various articles for the use of themselves and families at home, are seduced by men, who are waiting near to cheat them out of their money, to enter their shops, and are enticed to drink spirits, which inducing madness, artful and scheming men can easily rob them, they being secreted from the view of their officers; and when they are found, after a search for them, and are ordered to return to their boats, it is not a matter of wonder that wranglings lead to strife and fighting, and that, being drunk with spirits, they cannot distinguish their best friends.

You, benevolent elder brethren "presiding in the place should plan the measures;" and you are, moreover, able to advise how the seducing customs of these shops can be stopped, and the sailors prevented from drinking the Canton spirits, and only drink those allowed them by their ships. If this be done, we certainly think that trouble and disturbance will not occur. But if these measures are neglected, to guard against (disturbance) will be impossible. The captains of ships have already resorted to all manner of co ercive measures to prevent the troubles referred to. If hereafter men are killed, or troubles ensue, you, benevolent elder brethren, must bear the fault.

Benevolent elder brethren, you are able to guard against and to stop these (practices); We, your younger brothers, request you, benevolent elder brethren, to manage the business; the minds of your younger brothers are most intensely fixed (on the affair) and they have purposely written to announce this to you.

To the Constituted Authorities, the Hong-merchants.

Dated 12th moon, 4th day.—January 21st 1836.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 1st of the moon,—18th instant, a kidnapper was seized and together with the *buying* and *losing masters* delivered over to the Nanhaeheën.

On the 4th of the moon, *Ke*, the Fuhheën deputed two officers of the fifth degree of rank, wearing chrystal buttons, to accompany the remains of the late governor, *Loo*, to the boundary of Canton province; the said officers are also directed to meet and receive the new governor, Tang, on his journey to Canton.

12th moon, 5th day. As the inmates of a house of ill-fame in *Hankea* lane, near the *Taeping* gate, were smoking opium, they neglected to blow out the lamp; the mosquito-curtains took fire; the fire spread slowly until half the house was burnt down, when it was put out.

Peking Gazette.—On the 12th day of the 9th moon (November 2nd). An imperial edict was received.

The *Seunfoo* of Ganhwuy, *Tangtingching*, has reported a case of some civil and military officers, who were ordered to repress robbers and plunderers, having neglected their duty; and he requests that they may be degraded in rank and ordered to the same service.

In one night *Chaou* heën and *Chihkaouchin* heën, in *Ganhwuy* province were pillaged; and several houses were successively robbed. All the several civil and military officers of the said Heëns neglected their duty and did not pursue and seize the robbers, through which neglect the banditti got to a great distance. *Yangkwan*, the *Cheheën* of *Chaouheën*, the *Seunkeen*, (a civil officer presiding over a village) *Kinyingke*, lieutenant *Changtingpeaou*, and sergeant *Hwangtingpeaou* are all to be degraded and kept to their duty, and a term given to them to seize (the robbers; when the term is expired, if they have not succeeded in apprehending (the robbers), then dismiss them from the service. Respect this.

Peking Gazette.—9th moon, 12th day. The imperial will was received.

I, the emperor, have inspected the *Hokeying* fort, in trying the guns, all the balls fell short of the target. All this proceeds from the constant carelessness and neglect of the great directing officer. The said directing officer *Yihshaou* (who is the emperor's nephew, and a Tingtsinwang), *Tsangkihlinsin*, *Alangho*, *Meensew* (the emperor's brother) are all delivered over to the proper board for examination; the artillery officers are to be delivered over to the said board and punished; I order that all the gunners be severely punished. Respect this.

Peking Gazette.—9th moon 15th day. It is authenticated that *Hwangtseosze* (the Szeking of the Hungleu office) has reported respecting the strictness of the prohibitions concerning foreigners, and requests that the governor-general of the two *kwang* he ordered to direct the naval commander in chief to the keep the *Tayushan* squadron (near Lintin) in severely strict discipline. The *fastcrab* (smuggling) boats communicate easily with the opium furnaces. They should not be permitted to carry opium-balls, and so forth.

The admiral on the station should be diligent and strict, and assist in guarding against (smuggling). I order that the said governor, fooyuen, and general commanding in chief

&c. be regular and strict in drilling the troops, and to see that every thing is provided, and that there be no fault.

As to what is reported concerninig the customhouses in *Keangse*, and the other places on that sea, about the searching for opium, it is a *name* to cover extortions from travelling (i. e. Chinese from other provinces) merchants; and to rob them of their money and goods is the *reality*. I order that the said governor and fooyuen examine clearly. If these practices be persisted in, and trouble and calamities brought upon the merchants and people, the most severe measures will be resorted to. Respect this.

THE THRONE OF CHINA.

A Chinese writer of the *Ming* dynasty remarks, that no new dynasty can ascend the Chinese throne, unless heaven's decree appoint it to that high dignity. But it is by no means easy to know this will. Hence there have been men who paved their way to the throne by bloodshed, others have been raised by their own virtues, or by having usurped the empire by terror, whilst many have been made emperors in natural succession to their fathers: how could these be persuaded that they acted in accordance to that will which decides the destiny of nations ?—The only alternative, in doubtful cases, is to refer to sages and excellent ministers, and thus to ascertain their real destiny.

With *Chootaesoo*, the founder of the *Ming* dynasty, it was quite different. Though born of poor parents, miracles and signs announced at his birth the future monarch. When a man, he was distinguished by his heroism. The nation, at that time dissatisfied with the reign of the Mongols, mourned in dust and ashes, and the whole empire was in convulsions. *Choo* availed himself of these circumstances, expelled the Mongol Tatar dynasty *Yuen*, usurped the throne, and restored order and tranquillity.

He had twenty four sons; the eldest was appointed his successor; the others received the title of *Wang* (King), and to the oldest of them various principalities were assigned. The heir to the crown, however, died, and his son was immediately declared crown prince. Though only a boy of ten years, he repaired to the tomb of his father, and spent many days in silent despair, whilst floods of tears furrowed his cheeks. He was roused from his reverie by the emperor, who, praising him for his deep-felt piety, upbraided him at the same time for his endless grief, which threatened his life. The child immediately rose, and the grandfather stroking his head perceived that the crown was globular, resembling the sun, whilst the back part had an impression like the moon. This circumstance surprised the emperor greatly; he prognosticated that some evil would befall his grandson in future life.

His fourth son, who had been appointed king of the principality of *Yen*, showed a dignified behaviour, and seemed to be born an emperor. *Taetsoo* looked upon him with admiration, and could not fail to love a prince who was in appearance far above the generality of mankind. Often did he think that the moon of his grandson would be on the wane, and that the majestic prince of *Yen* would usurp the empire. These presentiments were too true. The nephew was dethroned by his uncle, who appealed to heaven's decree in order to justify his usurpation.

We have been much amused by the leading article in the last number of our cotemporary, *The Canton Press*. It would seem that the friends of our worthy brother would if they could make Canton a very *Barataria* to him, albeit he is the very antipodes to a *Sancho Panza*.

"What, cannot I take mine ease in mine inn?"—was the indignant reply of an Englishman, who had simply a rational and national love of individual liberty and locomotion, in a country where you *might march through Coventry*; and shall the Englishmen in China make Canton a worse and narrower *Coventry* than the local laws and usages make it?—We question whether the tongue of Mistress Quickly ever grated on the ears of *Sir John* so harshly, when she eckoned his "diets and by-drinkings and money lent," as do upon the tympanum of our cotemporary, the "teachings" and "admonitions" of his querulous advisers.

There is his correspondent "Crito," too, who would absolutely deny to him any physical or moral perception; and, like my lord *Peter*, lays before him a mouldy two-penny loaf and insists upon his saying it is "as good a shoulder of Banstead mutton as ever came out of Leadenhall market." But it is evident that our cotemporary no more likes such fare than *Martin* or *Jack*, for he says not a word in praise of the impostor-mutton.

It is absolutely strange that "Crito" should not have better considered the case of his friend, who, as he states, has been so long resident in China, and, consequently, whether he is a heavy piece of unleavened dough or a shoulder of well-fed wholesome mutton, must be generally known; and it is rather too bad to enact my lord *Peter, now*. Yet the most singular part of this singular question, as to *dough* or *mutton*, is, that the organ of the *party* of which the unfortunate individual whose character it has been thought necessary to defend, (and not only that, but even his identity—whether he is a lump of worthless dough—or a generous joint, round which men would love to congregate, is supposed to be an adherent)—is voiceless in the matter; the pipes of that organ—we mean the columns of the "Canton Press" newspaper—are sadly out of tune, and either cannot or will not sound one jubilant note in praise of—what we are forced to conclude—from the way this very curious piece of transubstantiation has been managed—the conductor or conductors of that journal must consider to be a piece of sour, unleavened bread.

This we greatly regret. We regret that any foreigner should reside twenty years in Canton and leave it with an equivocal character; and we cannot but feel that the causes are neither common nor slight which induces the *British Press in Canton* to throw the "chain of silence" over the *merits* or *demerits* of "Crito's" friend.

MR. EDITOR.—I notice with great admiration your story, in the last number of the *Register*, of the cure of a Chinese girl of a horrid wen by surgical aid. Such attempts (over their positive, particular humanity) are great and useful means of introduction to the confidence of this fine people.

I am informed that a section of H. M. Superintendents at Macao, doubtful of the life of the patient, took the precaution of ordering all British subjects not to attend, or be parties to such a rash measure.

Considering, Mr. Editor, the value of our trade here to us; and also considering that the Chinese *lose merely*—which is very generous in them—and that the duties, though large on trade, are below the notice of the lowest Tatar officer;—I say, Mr. Editor, duly deliberating these things, the conduct of that section of H. M. Superintendents who prevented the possibility of the stop of Trade on this silly cause of humanity is beyond all praise; and in doing so they care for that *Free Trade*, which I have shown you clearly *do not know how to care for themselves*.

Your's
A SHIP CAPTAIN.

We conclude a 'Ship Captain' has been mis-informed as to the official conduct of a '*Section* of H. M. Superintendents at Macao;' for it must be utterly impossible that any man who—"Posset rupem et puteum vitare patentem"—could so far forget his position and powers as to issue instructions unknown to or unsigned by any and all his colleagues, even were the *whole* of them in the plenitude of power, instead of their present ambiguous state. It is also impossible for us to conceive that any British officer would presume to interpose a prohibition on the attendance of British subjects when a case of humanity and a scientific operation called for their presence. The British name and the British character will sink low and become vile indeed if represented and pretended to be guarded by such men. If such is to be our conduct, there is not a page of the voluminous Chinese edicts fulminated by the emperor and his officers against us, but which is too flattering to our national character, and which has not described us as a too aimable people. We have often been told that we are rapacious, gain-scheming, refractory, and barbarous; but such stoney-hearted selfishness, such cold-blooded, calculating apathy to the dreadful afflictions of morbid humanity, such cowardly shrinking from the first duties of Christian men, as would be evinced by the issue and observance of such a prohibition, has not as yet been brought against us collectively. We repeat it is our conviction that such thoughts could not enter into

the minds of H. M. Superintendents, of any or all of them; and we feel convinced that if it were possible for them to have issued such orders that they would have been trampled upon with the scorn and contempt they deserved. We know, from good authority, that two British surgeons were present at this splendid operation, and expressed their admiration at the knowledge and skill of the successful operator.

Since the above remarks have been printed we have had the pleasure of an introduction to the Reverend Dr. Parker, at the "Infirmary" at the extreme end of the *Fung-tae* hong. We saw the little girl from whose head Dr. Parker had removed the tumour; she appeared perfectly well in health, and had neither pain nor anxiety. The wound caused by the excision was healing fast by the first intention, and in a few days it is expected she will be quite well. We saw, also, various cases of recently-removed cataracts as well as a most interesting one of *perforated ears*. The subject was a Chinese lad whose ears were from his birth closed—or rather he had no indication of ears except a small and unsightly piece of what should have been a human ear. Dr. Parker has perforated the shut-up seat of hearing on the right side, and the lad, for the first time since his birth, can now be moved "with concord of sweet sounds."

We hope to be able to lay before our readers a full description of this pious and useful establishment in an early number; we now record that since the opening of the "Infirmary" on the 4th of last November, 800 Chinese patients have been benefited by the benevolence and skill of Dr. Parker.

Continued from first page.

has been printed. As we have numbered the fees, to have printed them in columns was the much better and more sightly method; but the *strength* of our establishment did not allow us to pay the proper attention to the most lucid arrangement without delaying the publication of the Register, and we are too conscious that we have lately given cause of complaint on this very score to our indulgent readers.

Whether the persevering efforts of the resident merchants and captains of ships would relieve the foreign trade from any or all of these exactions,—the whole of which are, we believe illegal but not *un*-sanctioned—we cannot judge. We have heard that many ships do not now take a comprador at Whampoa, and we suppose they are thus relieved from these as well as a great many other taxes and extortions. As his imperial majesty has said in his official edicts, written with his own vermillion pencil, that the *Yellow Mart* is an open one, we do not see the necessity for the employment of a Chinese steward, or comprador, to cheat the owners, captains, and crews, whilst he is, in his turn, a *spunge* to the officers of government.

Extract from the manuscript journal of the Reverend W. H. Medhurst in the Huron, during her voyage along the eastern coast of China, in the summer and autumn of 1835.

August 30th. Land in sight this morning about Reätsze (Kupche) bay, on the coast of Kwangtung. Several water-spouts were seen, and became objects of especial interest to us. A long dark cloud lay horizontally a little distance before us, and from this descended to the water a small round column of the same drak hue with the colud. As any one of these columns broke in the midst it gradually dwindled away to a long black line, which turned and twisted itself as the wind directed, till it quite vanished from sight. One imperfectly formed water-spout approached as near us as one or two hundred yards, so that we could distinctly mark its modes of operation; but it threw us into consternation, the more especially as we were in a calm, drifting nearer and nearer to it, till to our great relief it burst and faded away. On the surface of the water the space which it covered was but a few feet in diameter, but that little space was one scene of foaming and boiling water, as though it were actually instinct with life, and ready to spring up and join its counterpart in the dark cloud. On the outer edge of this magic circle the water rose from the sea at first in a thin sheet, then becoming a thick mist by its rapid gyrations, shaped like a funnel, and as it rose higher quite fading out of the sight, or preserving but a thin columnar outline. But from a point of the cloud directly over head appeared a similar portion of a dark column of water, precisely like that on the surface of the sea, except that it was inverted, and the base of it rested on the cloud, while the lowest visible part of it was composed of the whirling particles that had been separated when first rising from the surface, but now united again and rushing together in a revolving pillar up into the heavy cloud.

The Chinese imagine these to be the ascent and descent of the dragon king of the deep, and indeed the resemblance to a rising serpent, or foaming dragon, and a flying monster, is so striking, that we scarcely wonder at their forming this superstitious notion. When the water-spout first rises, they say the dragon is ascending to heaven, and when the spout is forming in the clouds, they say his head and hands are appearing. Indeed, I have seen representations in Chinese houses of the so called 'divine dragon,' whose head and tail are never seen at the same moment, which I then considered entirely the fruit of their own imagination, but which I now suppose to have originated in these water-spouts. They have, however, carried their idea of the dragon much farther than these spouts would warrant, and have associated it with everything that is imperial or divine: hence we find dragons depicted in their temples, and the seat of the Chinese autocrat is called the 'dragon throne.' It may be that the great red dragon, that old serpent, the Devil, has had some hand in all this, in getting himself worshipped by one third of the human family.

Shantung, Septamber 13th. On the coast of Shantung the women appeared very shy, and, when they could, retreated into their houses. One woman was observed driving an ass round a mill in which was placed a sort of millet being husked. The mill consisted of a flat circular stone about five feet in diameter, with a hole in the centre in which was fixed an upright piece of wood, with a horizontal one attached to it. This latter served as an axis of a cylindrical stone, which operated as a roller, and the axis, extending a little beyond the edge of the large flat stone, was turned by the ass walking slowly around. The millet appeared very fine and clean, and was kept in its place on the stone by the individual who tended the mill. The woman on observing our approach left the mill and quietly walked into the house, while the blind-folded ass kept on his accustomed round as though his mistress had been nigh.

Outside the village we saw a white tombstone, very much resembling what is met with in burial places at home; there was an inscription on it, purporting to have been set up in remembrance of a faithful wife, who lay there interred. The pure white stone, the object of its erection, the adjacent village, the purling stream, and silent evening, all conspired to awaken sensations of the most pleasing kind, and to enkindle anew the ardent longing that these peaceful villages may be made more happy by the religion of the gospel.

Sept. 14th. In a vale near to the sea shore, we came to a burial place, differing in appearance from any which I had yet seen among the Chinese. The tombs were in the shape of a dome, built of squared granite stones, eight feet in height, and six in diameter, at the top approaching to a point. They were very strongly constructed, and seemed calculated to last for centuries; but some of them had already fallen to ruins, and others were old and covered with moss, without any inscription or anything that could indicate the name, age, or sex of the persons interred. We counted fourteen of these tombstones still standing, besides a few other graves of different shapes and sizes.—*Chinese Repository for January*, 1836.

(To be continued.)

Clanship among the Chinese: feuds between different clans near Canton; substitutes for those who are guilty of murder; republicanism among the clans.

The customs and laws of clanship in China often occasion and perpetuate any thing but a happy state of society. A few miscellaneous facts relative to this subject, which were recently communicated to us by a native friend, will give our readers some idea of the interior policy of the people of this country. Those of the same surname will in general be found inhabiting the same village, or neighborhood; the various branches of the original stock, like the limbs of the banian tree, taking root around the parent trunk. in this way, not only a kindred feeling pervades all the members of such a family or clan, but the same characteristics, unchanged by the lapse of time. In this way too, the animosities which began in days long gone by are effectually preserved and cherished. Such old feuds, said our informant, are frequently seen at the present day, breaking out into open quarrels, the seed of which were sowed many years ago.

An instance of the kind occurs in the feud now existing between the Chung family on Danes' island at Whampoa, and the Chuy family at the "second pagoda." This originated in real or supposed wrongs suffered by one of the ancestors of the Chung from the hands of the then more powerful Chuy. After many vain attempts of the former to avenge himself, on the near approach of death he bit off his own finger, and with the blood wrote the wrongs which he bequeathed as his chief legacy to his posterity, charging them to exact the full debt of vengeance. This bloody scroll is still preserved, and its precept most religiously observed. Hence the fruitful source of open quarrels between the two clans; hence a train of petty annoyances inflicted by the Chung upon the Chuy family; and hence a system of retaliation. If one of either clan be found alone, he is sure to be beaten or robbed, or both; their boats are often plundered, and redress is not easily obtained. But the clan on Danes' island has a great advantage over their antagonists, who live on the north side of the river, because that island unfortunately is the burying-place of the Chuy family. The natural reluctance of the latter to forsake the tombs of their fathers, subjects them to many an insult from their implacable hereditary foes. When a poor man goes thither to bury his dead, with but few to protect him, no secrecy on his part can at all times save him from attacks of the way-laying islanders. But worse than all to be compelled to see their sacred and costly graves desecrated, the erection of which has consumed the hard earnings of many years, to have every new tomb marred by their enemies, is very galling to the Chuy family. All strangers who have walked over the island must have observed that some of the most costly of the gravestones are defaced and broken, evidently by the hand of violence. Not unfrequently too it happens that on the day of the annual visit at the tombs, the putrid remain of a human being are found placed on the head of some principal grave. It is not wonderful therefore that this day, when the wrongs of the past year are to be retaliated, should end in quarrels.—*Ibid.*

(To be continued.)

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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1836. NO. 5. PRICE 50 CENTS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—January 25th. American ship PORCIA, S.K. Swift, from Peru, left Callao, 18th of November. 26th ROMAN, (Am.) Benson, from New-York, in 114 days, with dates to the 5th of October; 28th. Dutch ships, CATHARINA, Rietmeyer, GRACE, Tholen, from Batavia; GENERAL CHASSE, Wallace, from Sourabaya the 28th of Nov. and the British ships LOUISA CAMPBELL, Macqueen, and MANGLES, Carr, from London viâ Lombock.

PASSENGERS.—Per ROMAN. W. R. Talbot, O. H. Gordon Esqrs. Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Benson, Miss. White. LOUISA CAMPBELL. Mrs. Macqueen, and Mr. Hill.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of the unparalleled speedy passage of the American ship ROMAN, from the U. S. to Lintin, by the eastern route.

January 26th Arrived Am. ship ROMAN, Captain Benson, 114 days from New-York. Oct. 28th Lat. 8°. 5′ N. Long. 22°. 50′ W. spoke the English ship BLAKELY, 85 days from Bombay, for Liverpool. Nov. 18th Lat. 35°. 15′ S. Long. 13°. 10′ W. spoke the English bark EGYPTIAN, 60 days from London, for the Cape of Good Hope. Dec. 28th Lat. 10°. 17′ S. Long. 117°. 40′ E. spoke the American ship NAPLES, Captain Johnson, 120 days from Boston, for Manila. Jany. 5th, near the Island of Bonro, spoke the English bark WM. WILSON, 35 days from Singapore, for Lintin.—The ROMAN has experienced constant gales and unsettled weather since passing Sandalwood island.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

EDICT FROM THE HOPPO.

Pang, hoppo of Canton, &c. &c. &c. proclaims to the hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 9th day of the 12th moon, of the 15th year of Taoukwang (26th of January, 1836) the acting governor and I together opened and examined a fire-despatch from the military board, which informed us a letter had arrived from the great officers of the privy council stating that on the 24th day of the 8th moon of the 15th year of Taoukwang (15th of October, 1835) the (following) imperial edict was received.

An English foreign ship has again abruptly entered the waters of *Shantung;* and, moreover, has been desirous of scattering about foreign books, with an intention to seduce and delude. This is a matter most astonishing and to be deemed strange: that the said foreign ship should abruptly enter the waters of every province, going and coming and wandering about; if it is not the *foreign eye* who has ordered this (proceeding), who is the man without fear who thus greatly dares? I order *Ke* and the others instantly to explain clearly the orders to the said *foreign eye* and the others, that they may understand the laws of the celestial dynasty. They are permitted to dwell and trade in Canton by a gracious extension of celestial favour. Henceforth, all the foreigners should alike respecfully obey the laws and submit to restraint; they must not abruptly enter every province, disorderly scheming to obtain extraordinary gain. If they again indulge their thoughts and act so irregularly, instantly drive them forth out of the port and do not permit them to trade: let them not involve themselves in subsequent repentance. Respect this.

We—the great officers of the privy council—have respectfully received the letter containing the imperial will which has been sent to us.

We (the governor &c.) have already directed the hong-merchants to clearly explain the orders to the head of the affairs of the said foreign merchants, and to transmit the orders to the ships of every foreign merchant of the said nation that they may respectfully obey. Hereafter, all the foreigners must equally obey and submit to restraint; and all the foreign ships are not permitted to abruptly go to the waters of other provinces wandering about, scheming irregularly to obtain extraordinary gain. If they dare to act thus irregularly, it is fixed that the foreign ships of the said nation shall be driven forth from out the port, and not be permitted to trade. This is on record.

Then, whether the said foreigners were all equally obedient and whether there were or were not vessels which wandered away to other provinces, was enquired into, and immediately a report sent back and an answer received, which besides ordering the hong-merchants immediately to circulate the orders to the head of the said nation's affairs and the foreigners, to examine and understand and respectfully obey the imperial will as it had been received—"that every foreigner was permitted to dwell and trade in Canton—and whether they do now all equally obey the laws and prohibitions, and whether there are foreign ships which still wander about the waters of the different provinces? to immediately examine and report clearly—and transmit the orders to all the foreign ships, that from this they must not frequent other provinces; if they dare to oppose, it is determined to drive them forth out of the port and not allow them to trade; in all let there be no late opposition."

I then wrote to the treasurer to consult with the judge and issue their joint orders and report, and the said *Sze* officers immediately consulted, and, reporting, requested that orders from the emperor be asked, that not the very least delay may be allowed.

I have considered it will be proper to consult (with the hoppo) and that we together issue an edict ordering respectful obedience, and explaining what is to done.

These circumstances coming before me, the hoppo, it is proper that I issue an edict; when the hong merchants receive it, let them respectfully obey that which the governor has written to me, and immediately circulate the orders to the head of the said nation's affairs to examine and understand and respectfully obey.

The imperial will has been (again or lately) delivered, that all foreigners are permitted to reside in Canton for the purposes of trade; are there any who do not equally submit to the laws and prohibitions, or any ships which do or do not wander away to other provinces? immediately examine and clearly report back. The circumstances of this business having been reported—the imperial will was afterward received that "not the very least delay be allowed—and that the orders be circulated amongst all the foreign ships that, henceforth, they must not wander away to other provinces; and if they dare to disobey it is determined

to instantly drive them forth out of the port and not allow them to trade. Let there be no late opposition. A Special edict.

Taouk wang, 15th year, 12th moon, 12th day, (29th Jany. 1836).

On Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, a government cruizer of the largest class pulled into the jetty at the end of Hog-lane, and discharged her cargo of Camlets and boxes of various sorts. On enquiring of one of the crew, who landed with the goods, he said—"they had captured a smuggler at *Tingmun*, after a severe scuffle; that the seizure amounted to upwards of one hundred pieces of Camlets, four cases of opium, and a variety of other merchandize" The boat seemed in much confusion, and after landing the captured goods, the whole of the crew proceeded to put the boat in order.

It is now a matter of notoriety in Canton that the "Canton Press" newspaper is conducted by a new Editor.

The first number of this paper was issued on the 12th of September last; previous to which we had felt pleasure in publishing the *Prospectus*, which stated that the—"Introduction of a new Journal had been sought with some solicitude &c. and that, "Free from the control of power, the influence of party, and the caprice of individuals, and subjected to no restraints but such as are consonant with those moral obligations which society imposes, it is anticipated that the Canton Press will not only be conducive to general harmony, but that it will contribute, essentially, towards public information and private amusement." (*Vide, Canton Register,* September 1st. 1835).

We welcomed the appearance if a new paper with unfeigned joy, being fully convinced that the encreasing society in Canton could support if they did not require another weekly journal, and also hoping that a silent part of our community would be inclined to avail themselves of that new channel of informing the public and amusing their friends. With these feelings of sincere goodwill to and confidence in the "Canton Press" paper, we confess that we were a little surprised and disappointed to learn, in the No. 20, published on the 23d ultimo, from the leading article from the pen of our then cotemporary-brother, that the "control of power, the influence of party, and the caprice of individuals" had been so manifest in the conduct and government of that informing and amusing Journal, as to have decoyed the proprietors into a most medding curiosity and interference as to his whereabouts and with whom he thought proper to dine!

Well, *on dine neanmoins* somewhere.

It became generally known in our small community, after the publication of the 21st No. on the 30th ultimo, that our brother was out of office, and that the Editorship of the "Canton Press" newspaper was confided to the management of another. Welcome, then, O stranger! to our joint labours, and know that we shall be most happy to join our humble hebdomadal efforts to your own, to inform and amuse our best friends, the public. Say not that we are inimical, *personally* or *Registerally*.

We regret to observe in the two last numbers of the 'Canton Press," a letter in each, signed "*Crito.*" With reference to that published in No. 20 we shall say nothing more than that it is our opinion, as well of many others, the object of it will exclaim, when he reads it,—"Save me from my friends." In both of the letters we can trace an invi lious ill-feeling pervading them throughout, and causeless allusions,—irrelevant to the subject matter which is wandering and unconnected,—to various parties, dead and living, which come with an ill grace from that paper which professes only "to inform and amuse?" and "to close inviolably its columns to such literary effusions which have a vituperative tendency, or that aim at generating discord and awakening dissensions."

It is unnecessary for us to analyze all the subject-matter of these letters. They carry the reader so far back in the history of the English foreigners in Canton as 1829, and in that retrospect the writer has only proved how ill the company's factory was constituted when the court of directors found it necessary to supersede two or three select committees one after the other: a not uncommon proceeding with the honorable court when the interests of the senior members was dead: as was proved in the case of Mr. Roberts, many years ago.

There are only two points in *Crito's last* letter which we think it necessary to notice. The first is the attempt to fix on the *Canton Register* the false imputation of being the organ of the "*warlike*" party. We do not know any party resident in Canton who are inclined to pass the proper bounds of repect and obedience to the Chineses authorities, when that obedience and respect are justly due from their just administration of the laws of the empire, But what are those laws?—Is there any man in Canton who will profess his belief that the ridiculous edict issued, as having been approved by the emperor, last year (*Vide, Canton Register, March 24th*) was meant, either by the emperor or his officers, to be put literally in force, and consequently, are we to be termed *contumacious* and *warlike* because we laugh at a piece of meaningless, ceremonial form? And shall those be termed *pacific* who would purchase the profits of a trade at a sacrifice of every national honour and individual feeling?—Such "reverential submission" being the surest means to induce further insult, obloquy, and ill-treatment. We could quote the most respected names of our countrymen, connected heretofore with China, who have averred the absolute necessity of repelling, with the firmest determination, the exactions of the local government, of laughing at their ridiculous threats, and of maintaining that proud position which the great extent of our trade and the grandeur and power of our country entitle us to claim and to hold,—and that *through* and *by* the *excited fears* of the *Chinese officers*, because, with the illiberality and ignorance of demi-civilization, all know they would deny it to the higher and better reasons which might be urged; and that it is from their fears alone, from a conviction of our power, not from a respect for our commercial character (which character they respect not in the purest), either in former years or now, that we can ever hope to attain a becoming position, a respectable footing in China; for, it is presumed, no one will contend that our situation *has ever been* either becoming or respectable. These are our reasons for informing distant readers they will be mislead if they trust to *Crito's* letter, and believe that there is a *hostile* and a *pacific* party amongst the resident merchants here; on the contrary, they will arrive at a much more just conclusion if they attribute the existing jealou isand little bickerings to commercial rivalry, and to that exclusive feeling which cannot bear to admit a successful competitor in an hitherto monopolized market.

The other point in *Crito's* letter we refer to for the purpose of correcting him on a point of fact, which he has mistated: and it is strange to us that he should have fallen into this error. How can *Crito* say that "Mr. Davis disowned the Chamber of Commerce," when, if he will take the trouble to refer to the Canton Register of the 11th of November 1834, he will find a letter from the Chairman of the said Chamber to H. M. superintendents, enclosing the "Statement of Objections" to the E. I. Company's bill-agency in China, and Mr. Davis' reply, as chief superintendent, acknowledging the receipt of the Chairman's letter and enclosure, addressed—"To the Chairman and members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton." And in the *Register* of the 16th of December, 1834 he will find the correspondence between the Secretary to H. M. Superintendents and the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce; and we beg to refer our local readers to the concluding letter of captain Elliot. R. N. where they will find this passage. "Under present circumstances the Superintendents think that the objections that have been made are obviated by your observation that—'it is still open to all parties who concur in considering the institution of a

Chamber of Commerce as expedient, to become members by a mere intimation to myself as Secretary, of their wish to that effect."—It will be a source of gratification to the Superintendents *if the Chamber of Commerce prove beneficial to the interests of the British trade at Canton* &c."—If this letter (vide *Register* as above quoted and also the *Register* of the 3rd of November 1835) *prove a disownment* by Mr. Davis of the Chamber of Commerce, we will allow to *Crito* that our right hand has forgotten it's cunning.

With the mistakes of the "Companion to the Newspapers" we have nothing to do; and all must think that lord Brougham's, name, with others, is very unnecessarily dragged into *Crito's* letter. Because lord Brougham's name stands at the head of a society, does it follow, as a matter of course, that he corrects the proof-sheets of a paper which is, or is said to be, published under the auspices of such society? O most lame and impotent conclusion! *Crito* may rest assured that lord Brougham knew as little as himself respecting the paragraph in question. And *Crito* can have little real respect for surpassing knowledge in all branches of human science and a life of unwearied public labour—whatever different political views he may entertain, when he stoops to couple, in the way he has done, the name of Brougham with the blunders of a newspaper.

LOSS TO THE COUNTRY BY THE REMITTANCE OF INDIA REVENUE THROUGH CHINA.

Mr. Editor,—The government of England having assumed as legal the Hon. Company remaining traders in bills, and several of those members in the house of commons, from whom clearer ideas of right and wrong were expected, having joined in this assumption; it is not my intention *here* again to agitate the question of the right, but merely to show to the people of England what they pay for a good remittance of that portion of the Hon. Company's revenue coming through China.

The proportion of the India revenue coming through China may be taken at one million Sterling; this sum, advancing the Spanish Dollar in Canton at 4s. 8d. the present exchange, represents dollars 4,285,714 and that at exchange on Bengal of 210 Rupees, also the present exchange, represents Rupees 8,999,999, these Rupees sold in Calcutta in Bills on London would give 1s.10½d. each under the worst circumstances, £843,749,17. Thus a gain is got on the exchange of £156,250, off which comes the expenses of the establishment of Finance Committee in Canton, which may be assumed at £9000, leaving a gain to Hon.Company of £147,250 per annum on their dealingsin Bills.—

Having arrived at the profit, let us see what the English people pay for this. The rates of Tea in China, taking an average of Company's former prices; —the Price Current before the existence of Finance Committee:—and those prices proved on evidence before the house of Commons—were Boheas 13 taels—Congous: middling 20 taels; good 25.—Hyson 46 taels. The Price Current of this day (26th January 1836) gives Boheas 15 taels—Congous 28 —Hysons 58—taking the medium of high and low, being an encrease of 2 taels on Bohea; 3 on Congous; and 12 on Hysons (for the sake of argument all these excesses in price are taken under the rise *not* over.)

The supply of Boheas to Britain may be assumed at lbs. 5,000,000 or in rough peculs 37,593 a 2 taels.		75,186
The old Company's supply of Congous may be taken at lbs. 21,000,000, peculs 157,894 a 3		473,682
Do. do. Hysons 2,000,000 lbs. peculs 15,037 a 12		180,444
Total loss on Teas per annum	Taels	729,312
Spanish Dollars 1,012,933 Exchange a 4.8	£	236,549
Sum lost to England by enhanced prices of Teas as above; Deduct gained by Hon. Company on their remittance		147,250
Leaving a sum of clear loss to Britain, by this complicated machinery, of per annum	£	89,299

So far as dry figures can represent this loss it is, I feel confident, moderately estimated as above, and I without fear appeal to the practical merchants of Canton if it is not so.

Various other objectionable matter has arisen out of this measure which (however formerly foreseen and dwelt on as likely to happen by the clear sighted) is now a *matter of experience and of notoriety.*

Two Tea Tasters employed by Hon. Company have the power of refusing every ounce of Tea on which this 4,285,714 Dollars is to be lent; thus giving these gentlemen the entire control of the Tea market as much, (or nearly so) as ever Hon. Company had; moreover, I am informed, it is the usage of these gentlemen to take brokerage or commission from the Chinese *seller*, as well as the foreign *purchaser*: such being the case, can any one be surprised at Teas being up in price in China? So much for Teas. Advances are also made on Silk, and that article is up in price nearly as much as Teas are, but as that may be made a doubtful question by the high price in Britain, that portion of the affair is left open for further discussion, yet it affords an opportunity to say that the prices of Teas have (by whatever cause) *risen here* in the very face of a great *depression at home.*

There are traders here who consider that this Finance Committee have acted even more injuriously by *depressing* British *imports* to China than by *enhancing exports*, but though I am of that opinion yet I am not in possession of sufficient data of supply and prices, to make out such a case as I feel is above made out as to Teas, so I solicit the aid of some better informed brother on this subject; and I am

Your's

Canton, 26th January, 1836. A TEA BOX.

With reference to the subject-matter of a *"Tea Box's"* letter, we have heard that the crown lawyers have given it as their opinion that the E. I. Company are not committing an illegality in trafficking in bills in China.

The celebrated act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. cap. 85, paragraph 4th, directs—"the Company to close their commercial business, *and to sell their property not retained for government*"—or more fully in the body of the paragraph itself, the above words forming the marginal note,—"And be it &c. that the said Company shall close their commercial business, and make sale of all their property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purposes of the government of the said territories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property herein before directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said government."

We have not seen the arguments used by the crown lawyers, and we therefore feel it becomes us to approach this question with great diffidence; yet we presume to say if any one, not a lawyer, is ever supposed capable of understanding the language and meaning of an act of parliament, we may be pardoned for stating the sense in which we understand the foregoing paragraph, and it is this: that the attention of the Company and of the India board were, for the future, to be wholly abstracted from commercial matters and dealings, in order that they might be the better able to act as the honest and diligent legislators of India, when they had ceased to become rivals in the market: and this opinion is in entire accordance with the whole sentiment and spirit of Mr. Charles Grant's letters to the court of Directors in February and March, 1833. But how are the Company now acting?—Have they not thoroughly disgusted the king's army as well as their own by their behaviour of late years to them? and, more than all, by paying the king's officers and men in a Sonat Rupee valued at 2s. 6d. or a Sicca rupee, valued at 2s. 7½d. and the same Rupees, when either the Indian government or private merchants sell their bills, are only received as being worth 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d. Thus the king's troops are paid in the coin of the country at a fictitious value arbitrarily imposed by the Indian government, which most just and liberal government will not receive the same Rupee the next hour but at a depreciation of more than one third! It is strange, when the Company recollect that the whole bond and territorial debts are thrown upon the Indian revenue, they do not feel that it is their best interest as well as their most serious and paramount duty to govern that country so as to conciliate the respect and esteem of the extremely diverse and numerous population. However, India will, doubtless, as she is well able, with her studious and fast-improving youth, speedily awaken a due sense of justice to her claims in H. M. government. It is more directly our business to remark upon "A Tea Box's" letter; and, with reference to the depression (long foreseen) of British goods in, and the advanced prices of the staple goods of the Canton market, with reference to the power of rejection of the Company's tea-inspectors, and the double commission *said* to be charged by those gentlemen—though it is just to remark that no complaints, as to the manner in which they discharge their confidential duties to the public and the Company, have ever reached us—with reference to and combining all these facts with the most important one that the Company's bill-agency in China is a combination against the manufacturers and capitalists of Great Britain, whilst it is at the same time a losing concern to the country at large, and endows a body

in Canton with, to say the least, a very suspicious degree of power, and of influence with the hong-merchants and, consequently, with the local government—when the greatest benefit contended for in the erection of this bill agency is simply a trifle in the turn of the exchange of Calcutta—to countend that it is not illegal and at variance with the spirit of the act of parliament appears strange to us, and savours more of the quibbling of a lawyer than of the spirit of an honest statesman of an enlightened and free people; but we are inclined to think that if not proved to be illegal a short period of further experience will not fail to prove it's inexpediency.

FIRES IN CANTON.

Well, Mr. Edith, the fellows are at it. Saturday they began to bring on their timber—piles, boards &c. Yesterday they began to build and now they are at it, all hands. So, my good Sir, if you are going to enter into a "full consideration" of the subject, and the foreign residents, "to a man," are to remonstrate against the rebuilding of the customhouse, you and they must move *chop chop!* Monday morning. Feb. 1st. 1836. Your's ever,

SENEX.

The alacrity with which the nest of gamblers on the Creek is new reburding shows a determination on the part of the inmates to claim their right to their old ground, and to re-erect the nuisance from which on Sunday week the house No. 2 Creek hong was set on fire, which *unavoidable* event put the whole of the foreign factories in the most eminent danger of speedy destruction.

The extensive and frequent fires of the present winter cannot but have impressed upon the mind of every foreign resident the utter insecurity of his house and property under the present system of "fire-companies" in Canton; and, we presume, they must all individually feel it to be their bounden duty to their constituents to endeavour, simultaneonsly and universally, to adopt measures for the better security of the property consigned to them.

What those measures should be we presume not to say; but we think a general meeting should be instantly called, when the assembled merchants should deliberate upon and determine them.

No *party* or *rival* feeling amongst the foreign residents in Canton should interfere to prevent these necessary efforts for the protection of the properties of themselves and others; and we trust *all*—or at least *some* if not *the majority*, will give this important matter it's due consideration; for it will be honorable to their characters as men and merchants to have their names recorded as exerting themselves in it.

Since the above was printed we have been informed by an authority deserving of all confidence, that the re-builders of the custom house are not the goverment officers but the *gamblers* who frequent it for the purpose of there holding their orgies. The up-rooting of such a nest of infamy placed so near the foreign factories, and in which there cannot be a doubt the morals of the native compradors and servants of the foreigners are corrupted, is well-deserving the attention and exertions of all *masters of families*, even were their own houses and property, perhaps their lives, not in such threatening peril of destruction by fire from the the near contiguity of such combustible materials. So many exciting motives will surely draw the serions opposition of the foreign residents to the re-erection of this *burning-shame.*

THE TRHONE OF CHINA.

(Continued from No. 4, page 15.)

The intrigue carried on at the court of *Taetsoo*, the founder of the *Ming* dynasty, for the possession of the Chinese throne, will ever be memorable. The young heir was less remarkable for his literary attainments than for the excellence of his character. His uncle, the prince of *Yen*, on the contrary, shone as a poet and scholar and eclipsed his nephew in the sight of the monarch. He was often on the point of changing the succession, but his principal ministers resisted the reversion of the crown with all the cringing servility and cunningness of Chinese statesmen. The emperor condescended to expostulate with one of them, called Loosanwoo: asking—"is benevolence and filial piety quite sufficient in order to rule the empire?" The minister answered:—"If you are benevolent, all within the four seas will love you; if you exercise filial piety, gods and demons will respect you; how should you not be adequate for that dignity?"—The emperor still hesitated, and reverting again to his son, the king of *Yen*, he said:—"He has the gait of a dragon and the step of a tiger, and was born a prince; should heaven bring forth a prince without assigning to him a throne?"—The minister retorted:—"A dragon will live in the sea and a tiger in the jungle; thus nature has also assigned to your son a place; but he whom providence raises, how can men cast him down!"—Unhappily, some verses, which contained a prophecy of the future fate of the empire, fell into the hands of the emperor. He again consulted his sage counsellor, who answered:—"If your majesty practises virtue and exercises benevolence, heaven will be in accord with human affairs, and events will be accomplished without the aid of our ingenuity; nevertheless, to persevere in scheming and plotting, leads certainby to ruin."

The prevalent opinion of all Chinese sages is, that heaven, and in fact all nature, bows in submission before the sage. He moves by his virtue heaven and earth, and even assists in the creation and reproduction of things. Calm and dignified, he exercises the command of the universe, and turns events at his pleasure to the best advantage. If it has been afterward objected that a man who possessed such unlimited power was never found, they will say there existed only a few true worthies, and the great control they exercised over the government of the world, though on a large scale, was not obvious to the common observer. Many arrogant men of rank, even of the present day, presume a great deal on this sovereign power, which everybody applies to himself in that measure as he thinks himself a sage. But even allowing inanimate nature to be subservient to their bidding for one moment, would they not exert their power for their own aggrandizement and the destruction of their fellow-men, though reputed sages?

The remonstrances of the minister had the desired effect, and the grandson was declared heir to the imperial crown, under the sign-manual of the monarch. All his sons joyfully consented to this arrangement except the king of *Yen*, who remained a sullen spectator of this event.

Brave beyond all his compeers he endeavoured to establish his reputation in many campaigns. His principality was improved; he rallied around him a number of daring characters ready to execute any design, and cherished men of talents. Thus he only waited for the moment when he might seize upon the object of his ambition.

Extract from the manuscript journal of the Reverend W. H. Medhurst in the Huron, during her voyage along the eastern coast of China, in the summer and autumn of 1835.

(Continued from No. 4 page 16.)

October 1st. On quitting Shantung it may be proper to observe, that we have nowhere been roughly used or ill-treated; and that the natives have been uniformly harmless and peaceable. We have not seen a weapon of any kind beyond agricultural implements; and with the exception of one old man at Keshan so, who had a rusty sword, and the few men at a guard-house both the soldiers and people have been without arms. We have sometimes, been roughly spoken to, and now and then forbidden to proceed from the shore into the villages; but when once on the high road no one has ever attempted to hinder or turn us back; and for all that we could see, it would be no difficult matter to travel from one side of the promontory to the other, if any object were to be gained by it; though if we were to attempt stopping in any place for more than a night, it is most likely the officers would hear of us, and endeavor to capture or drive us away. The people, though inoffensive, were by no means forward to help or house us. We seldom had anything offered us, and even by asking could get little else than water. In some instances they did ask us to sit down on the ground, and very rarely to enter their houses; so that my impression is, that had we to depend on the charity of the people of Shantung we should be poorly off.

With regard to their reception of our message, this journal will speak for itself. On the north side they were more willing to receive books than on the south, and in the places first visited, than in the latter; so that the further we went the worse we fared. This may be ascribed partly to the report of our arrival and operations having got the start of us, and to the consequent prohibitions which the officers had issued against receiving our books, or holding any intercourse with us. The people on the sea shore and in places immediately adjoining it were so greedy after books as even to rob us of them, while those in the interior generally kept aloof. This may result from the better acquaintance of the former with strangers, while the latter are more secluded from the world. On the whole, the number of books (3,500) distributed in Shantung, considering the time spent in it, the extent of ground traveled over, and the number of persons met with, has not at all equaled my expectations. As to oral instruction much cannot be said, for though the people even to the youngest child and meanest clown all spoke and understood the mandarin (or court) dialect, yet the time that we could afford to stay with them was short, the subjects treated of so strange, and my utterance, from long disuse of this dialect, being rather stiff and awkward, it was not to be expected that the people would be greatly interested or improved. Still something was attempted at each stopping place, enough to give them a general idea of the gospel, and a clue to the better understanding of the books left among them.

The temporal condition of this people in general seems comparatively good. We saw nothing of that squalid poverty and distress spoken of in other parts of the empire. The men were generally well fed, robust, and good looking; and no want, so far as we could see, prevailed. We saw no beggars and few ragged people: their clothing generally consisted of cottons, sometimes doubled, and not unfrequently quilted. Some them wore shoes and stockings, and many had more jackets than one. Some had coats of

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1836.

skins with the hair or wool inside as a defense against the cold weather. A peculiar kind of cap was worn by the generality, and made of white felt, sitting close to the head, and turned up on each side so that it might be pulled down over the ears in the winter. Every person was provided with a pipe and a light sort of tobacco, which he smoked very frequently. Their steel and tinder were carried with them, and as the ground was covered with a kind of white quartz which easily produced fire, they had only to stoop down and pick up a stone, and after striking fire throw their flint away.

The dwellings of the people in Shantung are mostly built of granite, a few of mud, while the roofs are in some instances of tiles, but more generally of straw. Some are plastered and whitewashed and rather tastefully fitted up, while the dwellings of the poorer sort stand forth in all their rude simplicity. The general run of the houses are twenty or thirty feet long, ten wide, and eight to twelve high: a door occupies the centre, with a window on each hand. On each side of the door-way, in the wall, are fixed two blocks of granite, projecting a little from the front, with loop-holes in them, which are used for tying oxen or asses when people dismount, or while the animals are feeding. Some houses are double, having a front and back row of buildings, but we have seen none of more than one story high. The streets are generally from ten to twenty feet wide, with narrower lanes leading across them. Each considerable village is provided with a temple, but in bad repair, and the gods worshiped are either Budha, or a martial hero, probably Kwan footsze. Little shrines are also to be seen in the fields, with rude stone images in them, or a mere tablet. On every projecting point of land throughout the coasts, were small temples or rather sheds, built as I was told by the fishermen to ensure success in their endeavors to obtain a livelihood.

The ground is well cultivated where it is capable of culture, and the sterility of the soil is improved by the attention paid to manuring the land. Almost every person met with in the fields is provided with a hand-basket and a prong, with which he collects the dung of all the cattle in the way, and carefully conveys it home; while at the entrance of every village are met heaps where the manure is collected and maturing for use. The productions are beans in great quantities, millet of various kinds, buckwheat of a poor quality, rice, wheat, and maize. The fields are fenced off by hedges, but divided by small grassy ridges sufficient to enable every man to know his own; and the houses are not scattered over the various farms, but stand together in villages, either for defense or for society. The cattle are a small kind of oxen, horses of a diminutive size, asses in abundance, and some mules; shaggy-haired goats were seen, but no sheep except those which were presented to us by the officers at Keshan so. Birds in great numbers, and very tame, were seen; but no venemous serpent or wild beast of any kind was seen or heard of.—*Chinese Repository for January*, 1836.

(To be continued.)

Clanship among the Chinese: feuds between different clans near Canton; substitutes for those who are guilty of murder; republicanism among the clans.

(*Continued from No.* 4 *page* 16.)

On the northern side of the river, which is the mainland, the villages have nothing to separate them or prevent their hostile inhabitants from assailing each other. Accordingly, in these parts the management of feuds is reduced to system, and the hostile families are ready armed with spears or bludgeons to enter into these not always bloodless broils. Where the hostile parties live within a short distance, and carry on their labors and pursuits, each under the eyes of the other, occasions cannot long be wanting to call forth their cherished hatred. If one turns away the water course from his enemy's little field to his own, and is too strong or obstinate to make reparation or be compelled to do justice, then not unfrequently the signal-gong sounds, the two parties marshall their hostile forces, and the whole of two villages are arrayed against each other in conflict. When numbers and advantages are equal, the quarrel lasts for two or three days, each party in turn pursuing and pursued. But when the contest ends, all parties return to their business as before. It sometimes, however, happens that death is the consequence to one or more persons, and the result has been known of four people actually killed and more than twenty wounded in one affray. When such is the case, it is the general interest to hush up the matter, and the murders are not reported to government. But if complaint is made and investigation becomes inevitable, the case is by no means so hopeless for the guilty, as might be expected where the laws against murder are so strict as in China.—*Ibid.*

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS.

New-York Mercury, October 1st, 1835.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 24th, a clause in the Irish Church Bill was rejected,—notwithstanding Lord Melbourne declared that if it should be, he would not send the bill to the House of Commons—by a vote of 138 to 41. Majority against Ministers, 97.

LONDON, Aug. 25. (evening.)—The city has been free from reports to-day respecting the Ministry and the consequences of the threatened collision between the two Houses of Parliament, which would appear at all events, to be regarded with little apprehension by the fundholders. Stocks have been steady all day, with some tendency towards improvement. Consols left off at 89¼ to ¼ for the account; and Exchequerbills at 20s. to 22 premium.

The intelligence of the morning has removed all alarm respecting the movements of the city guard at Madrid, and has besides a salutary effect in regard to threatened insurrections in Spain. These troops are regarded here with contempt, since it is perceived, that though they can set convents on fire, and murder helpless monks and friars, they are wholly destitute of that energy and power of combination which is to overthrow and place in danger the institutions of the country. The best things are now hoped for from the Spanish Ministry.

London, August 26—The Paris papers of Monday, which we have received by express, are chiefly filled with particulars of the late occurrences in Madrid. One of them states, on authority which we believe to be official, that the Marquis de la Amarillas had sent his resignation, and was succeeded in the War Department by General Moreda. It will be recollected that the dismissal from the Ministry of the Marquis de las Amarillas was one of the professed objects of the late insurrectionary movement of the Urbans. The *Courier Francais* speaks of letters from Madrid of the 18th, bringing accounts of fresh disturbances, though not of the serious nature of those which were threatened on the 16th. It appears, however, that no messenger had yet reached Paris after those who had left on the last evening of the 17th.

A telegraphic despatch received from Bayonne brings intelligence (which appeared in the Times yesterday) of the arrival on saturday last of Generals Alava and Evans at St. Sebastian, with 1500 men. Some of the papers from the South of France state that D. Carlos had found it necessary to re-cross the Ebro, and was, when last heard of, in the mountains of Navarre. One of them, however, affirms that he had taken possession of Burgos. Moreno, whose neck it seems was not broken by his late fall from his horse, is said to have taken up a position near St. Sebastian, where El Pastor was blocked up.

On the 14th August Lord Lyndhurst, in the Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill, moved, as an amendment upon the 15th clause, which directs Overseers to make out lists of persons entitled to become burgesses—that lists of persons qualified to become members of the town council, should be made out also.

The amendment was opposed and the house divided; content 39, not content 120—majority in favour of the amendment, 81. On the same day Mr. Spring Rice brought forward the Budget in the house of commons, in which he showed that the surplus of income over expenditure for the years 1835-6, was £835,000; but that he could not propose a reduction of taxation to that extent, as near £700,000 would be required on account of interest on the West India loan, reducing the actual surplus revenue to about £150,000. He then proposed a measure for the relief of the smaller publicans and a reduction in the duty on Flint Glass.

On the whole, Mr. Spring Rice's *exposé* of the state of the public finances and his intended operations, were received well by the house, Mr. Goulbourn being one of the speakers—and the first—who expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Rice's statement. His speech is reviewed at some length in the Times, but with a spirit that does little credit to that Journal. This *ci-devant* leading Journal has taken the trouble to publish an invidious list of the minority on lord Lyndhurst's amendment; do the conductors recollect the principles of the Duke of Wellington as to the votes of *his party* when in office?—and the case of Mr. Huskisson, and *no mistake!*

BIRTH.—At Macao, on Sunday, the 24th of January, the Lady of THOMAS R. COLLEDGE Esqr. of a son.

DEATH.—At Macao, at 8 A. M. Saturday, the 30th of January, after a lingering illness and much regretted by all who knew him, MR. RICHARD MARKWICK

THE
CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1836. NO. 6. PRICE 50 CENTS

To Correspondents.—We have received ———'s letter concerning ———, and the letter of *Incognitus*, respecting the letters of *Crito*, but we do not think any good would follow their publication.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—February. VANSITTART, Marquis, Straits and Madras, MORRISON (Am.) Ingersoll, and HELLESPONT, (Am.) Henry, from Manila, 7th AURELIUS (Am.) Stoddart, from London 29th of August. NAVARINO, Soleby, from Calcutta. Captain Prentice died at Sea.

By the American ship *Aurelius*, which left London the 29th of August, we have received a "Courier" of the 26th of August; yet we have little further European news to report than what the arrival of the Romau enabled us to do.

In the house of lords on the 25th of August, on the 59th clause of the Municipal Corporation's Reform bill being read, lord Lyndhurst proposed as an amendment, that the Town clerks should hold their offices as heretofore for life, or during good behaviour, which was the same thing.

The amendment was opposed by the ministry and lord Brougham; the house divided, and the amendment was carried by a majority of 68.

In consequence of the opposition of the peers to some parts of the Irish church and M. C. R. bills, the house of Commons had taken a preliminary step towards stopping the supplies.

Lord Auckland is appointed Governor General of India, and sails in the Jupiter, Captain the Hon. F Grey.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse has succeeded lord Auckland as first lord of the Admiralty.

Lord William Bentinck is President of the Board of Control.

Spain was in a disturbed state; Don Carlos, it is said by many, will succeed, and also that Dom Miguel will soon recover his throne in Portugal. France had not recovered from the excitement caused by the wicked attempt to murder Louis Phillippe and his sons; and the long continuation of the Orleans dynasty appears, from the public feeling as exhibited in the News-papers reports and correspondence, to be problematical.

Sandwich Islands.

From July 6th to Dec. 9th 1835. Seventy two vessels frequented the Port of Oahu; and from January to October 12th, 1835, 58 vessels visited the port of Honolulu, in Owhyhee. Many of the vessels here enumerated frequented both ports; they varied in tonnage from 40 to 500 Tons; and vessels belonging to the Sandwich Islands, Great Britain, the U. S. and South America, made up the number. We give this hasty notice as a convincing proof of the great and increasing importance of these Islands.

With reference to the second answer of the acting-governor to the petition of the foreign merchants, (to be found in another column) and to the steps which have been taken by the Kwangchowfoo and the Nanhaeheen, we trust the foreign residents will not cease their endeavours until they gain their object: the interdiction of the re-erection of any *nest* in the Creek, either as a customhouse station or a gambling shop.

The Nanhaeheen visited the spot on Sunday morning, and said he would report it was his opinion that the newly-erected building should be pulled down, and one of 10 covids by 8 be substituted; and if gambling was there severed in, a petition against it would be attended to. But why permit the *Nucleus*; it will soon attract all and more than is now complained of, and again become a thing "with fear of change perplexing" merchants. A boat and a *moveable* boat only, is the only *station* that the foreign residents should consent to endure; and they will find even that nuisance enough.

DAMAGED TEAS.

To HOWQUA, and the other Security Merchants.

Gentlemen,—We received a letter from you in November last on the subject of Tea, in which you declined to be answerable in future for damaged Teas shipped off from your hongs. We did not reply to it at the time, being much occupied, but we now beg to inform you;

That whenever Teas are landed damaged from our ships, they are carefully surveyed in order to ascertain if the damage has occurred on board ship, in which case our Insurance Offices pay for it; but if it is found that the damage has clearly arisen before the Teas were put on board we cannot possibly be responsible for it, unless we are allowed to have it in warehouses of our own, and to ship it off under the care of our own servants.

Besides the loss on the Tea, we lose all the charges of freight, insurance, interest &c. and the profit upon the Tea.

We cannot therefore agree to your departure from old custom and we must still hold you responsible for the damage. But we propose to you that the Tea, on arrival in England shall be sold on your account, and that you shall pay the difference between what the damaged Tea realized and what it would have fetched, had it arrived in good order, together with interest from the day of sale to the day of settlement here, at one per cent per month: the dollar being valued at the rate of Exchange here on that day. Or if you prefer it the Tea shall be returned to China at your expense, and you shall pay the amount it would have sold at in England, if sound, with interest, and at the rate of Exchange as before.

We hope that you will accede to this equitable proposal; or we shall be obliged to resort to other means to protect ourselves from the heavy loss which we must otherwise be exposed to, from not having the Teas under our own controul.

Signed by the Foreign Merchants in Canton.

(From the Canton Press, Feby. 6th, 1836.)

From the *programme* in which the new Editor of the "Canton Press" explains to the public the principles upon which that paper is in future to be conducted, we regret to infer that we cannot count on him as an ally in matters where the commerce and the honour of Great Britain, as connected with China, are concerned; for it would seem,

(Continued at page 24, line 46.)

FIRES IN CANTON.

First Petition to the Acting-governor to forbid the re-building of the Gambling house in the Creek.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Canton.

The undersigned, *Keating*, a merchant of the British nation, residing for some years in Canton, presents a petition on the following subject.

On the morning of yesterday, the 24th instant, 7th day of the 12th moon, his house was set on fire and, as well as property, much damaged, by the flames from a building on the opposite side of the Creek, within 10 covids of his house, and under the walls of the *Teen-paou* hong. This building, which has from time to time increased in size, appears, and is said to be, an out station of Police or Customs, and formerly was but a boat in which two men were stationed; is in reality, nothing but a common gambling house, and, in consequence of its being so close to all the foreign factories, a common place of resort for the servants of the foreigners to gamble at. This house was covered with thatch, or straw, which yesterday took fire from sparks from the fire in Carpenter's square, which then communicated to the house of your petitioner, to it's damage, and the great danger of most of the foreign factories which, with quantities of valuable goods, thereby ran a great risk of destruction; whereas, the fire from Carpenter's Square not reaching the factories, no harm would have happened to your petitioner's house, but for this. That this building being now quite destroyed, he entreats that your excellency will issue orders to prevent its re-erection—a boat for the collection of toll being as formerly used there will then be much less danger of fire to the 13 hongs and those of the hong-merchants, and the gambling will be done away with.

Arthur Saunders Keating.

We, the undersigned, merchants of all foreign nations, residing in Canton, agree in the above petition, and entreat that this gambling house may not be again built, as it is a common nuisance and a source of great danger to all the factories and hongs.

Signed by the Foreign Residents in Canton.

ANSWER FROM THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Ke, Acting governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Fooyuen of Kwangtung, in reply to the petition of the English merchant Keating.

I have instructed the Kwangchowfoo Magistrate immediately to direct the Nanhae heën magistrate, that he go in person, examine on the spot, and report to me, that I may decide. If it be a gambling house, the rebuilding of it must be forever interdicted, and a voluntary bond to that effect must be taken from the local headman. This is issued to order examination to be made. Let immediate obedience be paid to it.

Taoukwang 15th year. 12th moon, 17th day.—Feby. 3rd 1826.

SECOND PETITION TO THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency the governor of Canton, &c. &c.

We have recently had occasion to address your excellency against the rebuilding of a Hut, which formerly stood at the entrance of the Creek, immediately eastward of the foreign factories, but which was consumed by fire on the morning of the 24th ultimo.

We have since received your Excellency's reply to our petition, and feel thankful for the prompt notice which has been given to it.

Finding, however, that the rebuilding of the said Hut is making rapid progress, we beg to call the circumstance to your Excellency's attention, and to renew our earnest entreaties that immediate orders may be given for it's being discontinued.

We have before pointed out to your Excellency the great danger from fire to which all the foreign factories are subjected by having a building of the description so very close to them, as was experienced in the case of the factories No. 2 and 3 Creek hong, to which the flames from the hut communicated on the morning of the 24th ultimo, and which were saved only by the timely interference of the foreigners, though not before considerable damage had been done and the valuable property they contain placed in imminent peril.

We have likewise felt it our duty to point out to your Excellency that the hut in question, though called a government station, is a notorious gambling place, where this evil practice is carried on not only by day but during the greater part of the night, as has been frequently witnessed by most of the parties who now sign this petition.

We regret being under the necessity of again applying to your Excellency previously to the receipt of the report ordered from the *Nanhae heën;* but as the report of that officer can but confirm what we have said as to the improper use made of the building as well as the extreme danger from fire, all of which is notorious both to the Chinese and foreign merchants, we are anxious to give your Excellency the earliest notice of the progress made in rebuilding, which the workmen are employed on by night as well as by day, so that it will be completed in a very short space of time, unless put a stop to by your Excellency's interference.

Signed by the Foreign Residents in Canton.

Second Answer from the Acting-governor to the representation of the Merchants of Canton against the rebuilding of the gambling house.

Ke, Acting-governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Lieutenant governor of Kwangtung issues this proclamation in reply to the English foreign merchants, *Keating* and others.

On this subject, the said foreign merchants before presented a petition, in consequence of which instructions were immediately given to the Kwangchowfoo magistrate, speedily to direct the *Nanhae heën* magistrate, to examine the place of the small building which was burnt down, and prohibit the rebuilding of it;—also to ascertain if it were any impediment (or nuisance) in the way of the people's dwelling places, or not, and to report to me, in order that I might decide, and that, if it were a gambling house, I might forever prohibit the rebuilding of it. This is on record.

With reference to the above circumstances stated in the petition, let (the foreigners) wait while I again issue instructions hastening the Kwangchowfoo and the *Nanhae heën* magistrate in their examination of the place, and then report respecting it, for the purpose of enabling me to decide. Let the said foreign merchants wait quietly, in obedience hereto. Let them not annoy with reiterated applications.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 12th moon, 22d day.—Feby. 8th, 1836.

FALL OF SNOW IN CANTON.

On the morning of the 8th of February, 1836, the natives of Canton weresurprised with what must be called in this city a phenomenon. The roofs of the houses and the "bald-pate woods were periwigged" with the snow which had fallen during the night. The severity of the winter in Canton is in some years extreme and ice is not uncommon, but we do not remember having seen snow in Canton before. The snow lay yesterday morning two inches deep. For the two or three previous days the weather had changed from an unusual and unseasonable degree of heat to the temperature of the month. This change occurred on 5th instant, which was the Chinese *Leihchun*, "commencement of spring" term. The natives consider this fall of snow as a most extraordinary event, and, in general, they cannot distinguish ice from snow. The last fall of snow which occurred in Canton was fortysix years ago, in the 55th year of *Keenlung*. This is remembered by a white headed old native, who reports that the fall was not so heavy as that of yesterday. When the natives saw the roofs of their houses glittering with one uniform whiteness, they asked—"What is this"—and called it "goose tail" and "cotton" (snow).

Extract from the manuscript journal of the Reverend W. H. Medhurst in the Huron, during her voyage along the eastern coast of China, in the summer and autumn of 1835.

(*Continued from No.* 4 *page* 16.)

October 19th. Island of Pooto, latitude 30° 03' N. We landed this morning with a boat-load of books, and commenced scaling those romantic heights covered with fantastic temples, so glowingly described by our predecessor in his account of this island. We soon found a broad and well beaten pathway, which led us to the top of one of the hills, at every crag and turn of which we encountered a temple, or a grotto, an inscription or an image, with here and there a garden tastefully laid out, and walks lined with aromatic shrubs, which diffused a grateful fragance through the air. The prospect from these heights was extremely delightful; numerous islands far and near bestudded the main, rocks and precipices above and below, here and there a mountain monastery rearing its head, and in the valley the great temple with its yellow tiles indicative of imperial distinction, basked like a basilisk in the rays of the noon-day sun. All the aids that could be collected from nature, and from Chinese art were there concentrated to render the scene enchanting. But to the eye of the Christian philanthropist it presented a melancholy picture of moral and spiritual death. Viewed in the light of

revelation and in the prospect of eternity, the whole island of Pooto, with ist picturesque scenery, its sixty temples, and its two thousand priests, shows but a waste of property, a gross misemployment of time, and a pernicious nest of erroneous doctrines, tending to corrupt the whole surrounding country, and to draw off the minds of men from the worship of the true God to the phantom Budha. All the sumptuous and extensive buildings of this island are intended for no other purpose than to screen wooden images from the sun and rain; and all its inhabitants are employed in no other work than in reciting unmeaning contemplations towards these same senseless logs, so that human science and human happiness would not be in the least diminished, if the whole island of Pooto with its gaudy temples and lazy priests were blotted out from the face of creation.

The only thing that we heard out of the mouths of these priests was "Ometo Fuh," or Amida Budha; to every observation that was made reechoed "Ometo Fuh;" and the reply to every enquiry was "Ometo Fuh." Each priest was furnished with a string of beads which he was constantly counting, and as he counted repeated the same senseless, monotonous exclamation. These characters met the eye at every turn of the road, at every corner of the temples, and on every scrap of paper; on the bells, on the gateways, and on the walls, the same words presented themselves: indeed the whole island seemed to be under the spell of this talismanic phrase, and devoted to recording and reechoing "Ometo Fuh." I never was so disgusted with a phrase in my life, and heartily wished myself out of sight and hearing of its sound and form. The temples on the hills which look pretty at a distance, lose much of their beauty on entering, and the caverns which I thought would repay me the trouble of exploring, proved to be merely cavities, eight or ten feet deep, with rude images at the farther end carved in a rock. The inscriptions on the rocks by the road-side were most of them so shallow that the action of the rain had rendered them nearly illegible; and the sculpture of the images in granite, which here and there lined the path, was so rudely designed and badly executed, that it sometimes needed an explanation to conceive what the artist would represent. Small temples abound everywhere, and present nothing remarkable; of large temples there are two, very much resembling each other, and, except in color, not unlike that at Honan, opposite to the city of Canton.

These temples, one of which stands near the north, and the other the south end of the island, consist of four central buildings, one behind the other, flanked on each side by the dwellings of priests. The first of these central buildings is a kind of porch, occupied by four colossal figures, which appear to be placed as guards to the establishment: behind this, is the principal hall with the three Budhas in colossal form, and surrounded by the disciples of the god seated around the hall: these latter, though in a sitting posture, are about eight feet high. The third hall is dedicated to the goddess Kwanyin, and the fourth is occupied by blue-bearded images with savage aspects. In this last hall we observed the library, which contained some thousand volumes of the Budhistic classics, relating the conversations of Budha with his disciples, and containing the prayers which are to be used by his votaries. In the rear of the great temple I found a school, taught by a disciple of Confucius, but the scholars were all young fellows designed for priests of Budha. I asked whether the priests ever taught the boys under their care, of whom there are great numbers on the island, but was told that their sole employment is to recite prayers to Budha. Attached to the other great temple, I observed a refectory where the holy brotherhood get supplied with their daily rations, and though they profess to live solely on a vegetable diet; they are not remiss in preparing the good things of this life; for on entering their temples I almost invariably found them in the kitchen.

Asking to be admitted to the high priest, I was told that he was engaged in reciting prayers to Budha, but I rather suspected he was paying adoration to Morpheus; for on approaching his chamber, an attendant had to go and arouse him, taking with him at the same time his garment that he might not appear abroad in his dishabille. His conversation was as uninteresting to me as mine to him, and so I soon took my leave. Over the whole island, the priests readily took our books, and we found some that had been left there by Gutzlaff a few years ago; but I did not observe any soliciting books almost with 'tears in their eyes,' as he witnessed on a former occasion. On all sides, I was gratified with perceiving marks of decay in the temples and adjacent buildings, and earnestly hope that future travelers will find these worse than useless structures level with the ground, and the lazy drones who inhabit them scattered among the useful and intelligent part of their fellowmen.—*Chinese Repository for January*, 1836.

Clanship among the Chinese: feuds between different clans near Canton; substitutes for those who are guilty of murder; republicanism among the clans.

(*Continued from No. 4 page 16.*)

'In each of the villages in the vicinity of Canton and Whampoa, where these feuds are so common, a curious provision has obtained by custom to meet such exigences. "A band of devoted men" is there found, and a list of them kept, who have voluntarily offered themselves to assume such crimes and to take their chance for life. When complaint is made, therefore, so many of the first on this list as are necessary come forward, confess themselves the perpetrators of the slaughter, and surrender to the government. It then belongs to them and their friends to employ lawyers and bring witnesses to prove it a justifiable homicide, or one which calls for mitigated punishment. Notwithstanding, they sometimes suffer the capital penalty, but more frequently it is softened to transportation or a fine. In a recent instance, within the past year, when four men fell in an affray, all of the accused were acquitted, and returned again to their homes. The compensation which tempts to the formation of the devoted band, is security for the maintenance of their families in case of suffering capital punishment, and a reward in lands or money, sometimes to the amount of $300. This sum is raised by the voluntary imposition of taxes on the inhabitants of that village; and these taxes, said our informant, are no small burden to the poor, who can neither avoid nor easily pay them.

Moreover, we were much surprised to learn that some of the distinctive principles of republicanism are recognized by the inhabitants of this most despotic country. It is well known that the people in general, throughout China, dwell in villages; in many of which no governmental officers are stationed. Yet every village must have its head man, and if necessary, a police. This head man is chosen by the resident villagers, of their own free will; receives such annual salary as they please to give; holds his office during good behavior, but may be deposed and another substituted in his room, by the consentaneous voice of the principal persons in the place. The selection of this chief is done without the electioneering and strife which attend elections to higher offices in some other countries; it is the more easy, because the inhabitants of any village being in general all of one family, or at least one family predominating, it is necessary only to choose out the most eminent branch of that family as the chief man. Though this person has not the rank of a governmental officer, yet custom has given him a certain degree of authority; and he is the head of the village in the view of the government, and as such is held responsible, and is very frequently the organ of communication with the villagers. His powers extend to the adjustment of most of the petty affairs of the place, to the infliction of flogging, &c. In the village of Whampoa, where are near two thousand rateable males, and probably six or eight thousand inhabitants in all, the salary of this head man is $300 per annum. He has under him fourteen police or watchmen. These have direct control over the village; for though the hoppo of Canton has a custom-house establishment there, yet it is not concerned with the government of the village, but only with the hoppo's appropriate duties. The governor also has two officers resident there, either to watch over the hoppo's servants or over foreigners; they receive and transmit from each compradore the report of the arrival of every foreign vessel, taking from him on the occasion a fee of twelve or fifteen dollars.

If any one is disposed to appeal from the decision of the head man, the first to which he can appeal is the seun keen, the chief officer of a sze, which is the name of the subdivision of a heen, or district. Of these sze, the district of Pwanyu has four; and the sze which includes Whampoa comprises one hundred and sixty-four villages, each having its head man. But of late years, owing to the alarming increase of crime, and especially to the dangerous ascendancy of the Triad Society, an additional arrangement has been made by the people, which, according to the testimony of our informant, works well. Twenty-four different villages have joined together to build a large house for purposes of general consultation; this stands at the market-town on the south of the island of Honam. A keeper or president is appointed over this public hall, where the head men of these twenty-four villages meet; and in conjunction with the president deliberate and decide on any cases upon which either one may ask advice. If they agree to present an accusation against any one, the charge with all their names affixed is forwarded direct to the cheheen. When this happens, seldom does the accused return to his native place again; transportation is the least which will be adjudged to him. These consultations and accusations are all secret at the time, and only disclosed by the event. The president of the public hall receives a salary of $400 per annum. At this hall, once a month, all who desire it of the students in these twenty-four villages assemble before the president, and are examined on a theme proposed by him. The time devoted to this exercise is less than half a day, and the number of assembled pupils must be small.

Notwithstanding all these preventives, disorders and evils abound. "Ah!" said our Chinese friend, "the times are changed, and the people are rapidly growing worse. This moon I have lost a friend, who was ninety-five years of age, and who, when living, often used to sit and tell me tales of the olden times. The people of frugal and honest habits are fast disappearing, and a new degenerate race is growing up. Once it was not the rage to gain wealth, but when a man had secured a subsistence he gave place to others. If a ferryman in the morning had made enough to procure him food for the day, he then withdrew to make room for others who had not been so successful. But now the avails of labor both day and night fail to satisfy their thirst for money. Formerly, even the fish of this river did not hesitate to be caught by any one who put down his net properly for them; but now the toil of a week will not yield more than the work of an hour once did. Thefts, robberies, and kidnapping are growing more and more frequent, and keeping the people in alarm. Within a short time past, I can enumerate six or eight instances in this vicinity of carrying off young girls, to be sold as slaves or ransomed by their friends. The way is for the kidnappers to give notice to the parents that if a certain sum, from fifteen to one hundred dollars, be sent within a certain time to a set place, the girl shall be returned; otherwise she is kept or sold as a slave. Twenty-seven years ago, a girl was stolen in this way, and on the failure of ransom, sold as a maid-servant to a man in the city of Canton, by whom she was raised to the dignity of concubine, and then of a favorite wife; after bringing up her own family, and experiencing maternal solicitudes, it came into her heart to seek out her parents. Proclamation was accordingly made to find the father with such a name and surname, and at length, the poor old couple were found, nearly pennyless, houseless, and as they thought, childless. The daughter took them to the city, relieved their wants, and comforted their old age."—*Ibid*

Dear Sir,—A friend yesterday put into my hands a letter, dated Feby. 1st, signed by the E. I. Company's Senior Tea Inspector at this place. The letter is lithographed, and is evidently intended for pretty extensive circulation. I was not so fortunate as to have a copy sent me, and it was consequently but by accident that I discovered that the greater part of the Teas which I have been shipping are of *very low* kind "and that the Fokien Boheas are nothing but Congos re-papered"—with many other equally desirable pieces of information.

'Pray, Sir, for *whose* information is such a paper published? If for the merchants and Agents here, it is at least unnecessary. If for the Tea Dealers and government Inspectors at home, shippers of Teas, so sweepingly devoted to damnation, ought to feel peculiarly grateful for the opinion of "one being in authority," thus pronouncing *ex cathedra* on the qualities &c. of their speculations.

I knew that the gentleman alluded to was paid by the E. I. Company for inspecting Teas hypothecated with them in Canton. I have read and heard that Brokerage is also paid by one or both parties to a Tea purchase; but I had yet to learn that all the information so acquired was to be deluged on as at the end of each season in the shape of a two page Circular; and I may yet have to find this Circular quoted in England as an authority for passing Fokien Boheas at Congou Duty; or that "a mark" is put against others, on the strength of "a letter dated Canton."

It is too bad to have an enemy in the camp—surely the Tea people at home are competent to take care that the Importers shall not profit too much, and the King's Inspectors, from what I learn, want no prompting in their laudable exertion to get as much duty as possible.

I dare say however, that my thus writing will be deemed superfluous; and that most will have the same satisfaction that I have, that of knowing that this *gratis* information is decidedly incorrect: un-wittingly so, I must presume.

Ah! Mr. Editor, the old fellow was right! do what you will—still *de* TE *fabula narratur*.

Your's

Canton, 7th February, 1836. TU DOCES.

We know nothing of the letter alluded to by "*Tu Doces*," but that any one man, still less one of four men employed in Canton in the duty of inspecting Teas,—and, according to report, paid by both parties, by his employers the E.I.Company's agents and by his employers, also, the foreign and hong-merchants of Canton, for the duty done is simply that of a broker—should by any overt act presume to discredit the mercantile operations of his employers, appears to us a consummate piece of impudence if not of falsehood and treachery. Again, why is the mode of a private letter resorted to when there are two news-papers in Canton, each and both willing, and even anxious—for such is their duty—to to throw as much light on the Tea-trade as possible.

Granting to the writer of the lithographed letter the fact, of which we are ignorant, that Congo has been packed as Bohea, was such a circumstance of uncommon occurrence during the monopoly? Did not the Company's servants commit the atrocity yearly? and were not all Tea-drinkers in England mystified by the admixture of all Teas by "*the trade*"?

We forbear making any further remarks on the letter in question until we have read it.

Continued from first page.

from the profession of these principles, that Great Britain and every other foreign nation are are not to appear before the middle kingdom but as tolerated traders; and that the Chinese are to be seduced into greater infringements of their own laws and the venality of the officers of government is to be encouraged—the whole people, in short, are to be set against their government, in order that the trade may be preserved and encreased.

Now, Great Britain, as well as all other nations, having an end, and a most important one, in view in extending her commercial connections with China, the question is what should be the conduct of Great Britain in attaining that end.

We readily allow that this question is a most difficult one.

We grant that China has a *perfect* right to maintain her laws and institutions in their truest integrity; but we do not allow that one dominant family and tribe are to be the sole interpreters of those laws and institutions, nor that the policy of conquerors is to be admitted as an allowed rule of action on their side, and of obedience and respect on the part of the rest of the world.

Without entering too deeply into generalities, which the knowledge of the western nations convinces them are too often lost sight of by Christian nations and free people, we do contend that the principles of international communication should now be established with China. We contend that an acknowledged right of commerce should be demanded from the imperial government of this most mighty empire: and that we—we mean all foreigners—should no longer submit to act a part but appear in our true characters—that of friends, anxious to conciliate, oblige, and inform—not that of a nest of smugglers, who are at the same time daily violating the Chinese laws by our own acts and seducing the people into a combination against their own government.

It is folly to hope that the government of China will ever voluntarily grant any rights to foreigners. The *rights of a people* is an unknown phrase in China. The rights of foreigners is a solecism—a contradiction in their language. —How, then, without some tremendous internal commotion in the empire, can it be expected that a "*despotic government*" will ever abandon it's supposed divine rights?—The history of the present day has sufficiently and clearly shown that even the great if not the good men of Europe—the brave, the scientific, the enlightened, and the wise—are most slow to abandon an enjoyed power, a supposed right to station and office; and are we to expect the holy emperor and proud sages and officers of the celestial empire todescend from what is to lower mortals—their unattainable altitude —to show such utter abnegation of self and, not of *their*, but of, in their opinion, *the one* nation—as to admit that the emperor of China is not heaven's eldest son and the *Hwangte*—the supreme ruler; that China is not the world; that the blackhaired people are not the only progeny of nature; that their books and their wise men are naught; the books, in many pages, incomprehensible and nonsensical, their wise men—even their wisest—much more like gentlemen ushers than philosophers?—No this China—neither it's people, emperor, or states men—will never do: and why should she? Why should China confess her inferiority to nations which pursue their commerce only through disreputable channels; why should China change her profound contempt for all foreigners into respect and esteem without a knowledge of our power and virtues as well as of our cupidity and contempt of (her) laws?—And what will be the result of such conduct when both parties, Chinese and foreigners—are alike guilty?—Partakers in crime but not in virtue—bound to each other by the nefarious ties of common guilt—both violating the laws of the empire; both pandering to the corruption of the officers of government. It is impossible that such a system can be long persevered in; a collision must, sooner or later, take place between the foreign trade and the Chinese government; and when this inevitable event does occur, what aid would the whole weight of the foreign trade, if unsupported by the respective governments, give to its cause?—This is a case where property and perhaps life may be concerned; and if, through the barbarous rashness of a Tatar officer or the outraged and indignant feelings of the foreigners, extremities should ever be resorted to, how will a war with China be avoided; and how far and how well she could defend herself is a point yet but little understood. But the sword once drawn, when will it be sheathed? and, unless as a conquered people, the Chinese would never admit foreignersagain in to their ports. A trade, it is true, might be carried on off the coasts, but this trade would lead to constant quarrels and bloodshed.

After much reflection on the relations of Great-Britain with China we confess it is our confirmed opinion that *national honor and interest*, not *self-interest*—the individual interest either of a Chinese or Foreign smuggler—should be the motives of action: which will deserve the continuance and obtain an extension of the trade.

As these have ever been the published sentiments of the Canton Register since the expiration of the E. I. monopoly, we can only again express our surprise that "coercive measures" and "acts of aggression" should be the terms applied to the mere act of self-protection—and to the efforts of a friendly power to diffuse amongst a government and people higher capacities of enjoyment and a higher sense of happiness. We do not argue for the adoption of a Roman policy—though arts, sciences and civilization followed in the train of those conquering legions —we appeal to reason—to those faculties of the mind of man of which the Chinese boast they are such complete masters—we appeal to the feeling of honor in a great and powerful nation, and we do so because we feel convinced the best interests of man are connected with his feeling for the honour of his character: in other words, that honesty is always the best policy.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1836. NO. 7. PRICE 50 CENTS

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—8th instant BALGUERIE (Fr.) Dessé, from Bordeaux 9th August. COMMERCE (Am.) Christianson, HELLESPONT (Am.) Henry, from Manila. CHAMPLAIN (Am.) Ritchie, from Liverpool, 27th September.

The *Champlain*, on the 25th of January in Lat. 0.55' N. Long. 130. E. spoke the ship *Bombay Castle*, from Calcutta; and on the 28th of January in Lat. 1° 48' N. Long. 134 E. the Dutch bark *Adelaar*, from Rotterdam.

It gives us pleasure to know that we have, at the outset of his public career, made our brother Editor of the "Canton Press" happy; and we rejoice the more on this occasion because it seems, from the leading article of the "Canton Press" of last Saturday, we have been misunderstood; we are willing to allow that this misconception, by our co-temporary, of our sentiments and opinions on the course to be pursued by Great Britain towards China, most probably arose ftom a want of clearness in the style of the article which he has done us the honour to notice;—but if our obscurity can shed happiness around our brother Editor, what will our lucidity accomplish? We look forward to the time when we shall elevate him to a state of complete beatitude.

That we agree with our co-temporary "in matter if not in manner"—as he asserts we do, is a mere begging of the question; so far from agreeing with him, we distinctly and plainly as is consistent with good manners,—quoting his own motive of "self interest" being, as he argued, the best means of extending our intercourse with China,—dissented from him, and gave it as our opinion that the commerce of Great Britain should be protected by the British government and the Court of Peking made to acknowledge it,—for at present the son of heaven only *permits us by an extension of his gracious benevolence to trade at all.*

However, our co-temporary not only holds his position —somewhat masked before—but now boldly "maintains that to place our intercourse with China on a more respectable footing *can only be done* by a trade daily spreading over a wider surface, which trade, so long as the present absurd regulations are acted upon, the government will soon find it impossible to controul or prevent."—It is therefore likely," proceeds our co-temporary,—"that the government *will at no very* distant time open it's eyes to *it's own interest* and promote the trade it can no longer effectively destroy."

A passing compliment is then paid to the Company's agents, who are said to have "*permitted* (!) attempts on the part of *Europeans* (!) to become better acquainted with the Chinese as a trading nation."

It was the policy of the company to keep all British subjects, as much as possible, away from Canton. They would, if they could, have grasped all the private Indian trade with China; and we well remember the general letter in which this measure was explained, at which time the China supercargoes were allowed to transact private agency business. But the merchants of India spurned the insidious proposition, To argue, then, that the company or their servants *permitted* the residence of private agents in the dominions of the emperor of China—a circumstance which they could not prevent—is absurd enough.

It was the narrow and illiberal policy of the court of directors on the subject of the continental and South American trade with China, that roused the indignation of the empire against them when their affairs were brought before parliament; and they felt their position to be so utterly untenable that not a single effort was made, not a single voice was raised by the directors themselves, either in or out of parliament, to preserve their monopoly, under whatever modification—so totally hopeless they knew their case to be—such thorough conviction of their want of claims to the longer confidence of the country weighed down their minds. No gratitude is due to the company for the way in which they wielded the power so long and unconstitutionally invested in them in the territory of an indepen dent severeign. On the countrary, mistrust and indignant remonstrance were excited by their acts, for—and particularly in the last years of their exclusive privileges—they used their supposed authority partially, and allowed their public acts to be guided by private feelings. However, their reign is ended; and, even according to the admissions on the great increase of the free trade by their advocates and friends, the "*Canton Press*" and "*Crito*," it must long be a source of regret that it did not end in 1813, or at least in 1823; as Mr. Canning thought the last charter should only be granted for ten years

We said nothing about a commercial treaty. "An acknowledged right of commerce" (which was our expression), does not necessarily involve the signing of a treaty. A published edict from the emperor would be sufficient to guarantee the *right* of trading in the ports of the Chinese empire. If our co-temporary of the press had referred back to the Register of the 30th of September 1834 and 27th January 1835, he would have found that his argument on the opium trade has not escaped our notice; and that the policy of the formation of a commercial treaty with China has been already discussed by our correspondents and ourselves. Therefore, his "showing" that the smuggling trade will still be continued comes to the public at second-hand.

That smuggling will always be resorted to when and where-ever impolitic duties are imposed, is certain: it is the *necessary* result of such onerous, and even *unjust* restrictions, and is a venial fault in the private trader; but when a nation and a government like that of Great Britain stoops to the indignity of bearing insults from the Chinese, and meanly encourages her subjects in evading the laws of China, it is surely a part of conduct alike disgraceful to the national character and government.

Smuggling cannot be defended although it may be excused. The "good man" of the ancients was he who observed laws and rights. Therefore the breaker of laws cannot be a good man. But there is another point of view in which this question is to be looked at. The modern code of honour will surely not defend the smuggler. And that Great Britain should allow her merchants constantly and systematically to break the laws of China, when by adopting a becoming line of conduct she might preserve herself from such disgrace, is a matter of deep regret.

When the "no very distant time" of our co-temporary *may*, or when he expects it *will*, arrive, we pretend not to judge. That the free trade will yearly extend itself we

(Continued at page 28, line 14.)

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

To morrow is the new-year's day of the Chinese which they call *Yuentan*, or "*head-day*." Precisly at the *tsze-she*, or beginning, they bathe their bodies in perfumed water, put on their best clothes, and, remaining at home, worship the gods and fire off crackers. The family worship being over, they then go to worship the gods in the temples. At daylight, the fathers, mothers, wives, sons, and daughters, and the domestic servants and slaves, *these with those*, congratulate each other on the new-year. For several successive days, visits of rejoicing are made to all relations and friends, which are mutually returned, and they invite each other to indulge in the joy of the *Chuntsew*, "*the wine of spring*." All business is stopped for several days, and all abandon themselves to pleasure in the way they like best. From the *Yuentan* to the 15th of the moon, lucky days are chosen to suspend *flower* lanterns on the houses and temples, at which ceremony the heat and clamour are great. If partnerships are tobe dissolved or servants discharged, it is done in the first moon. On the *Yuentan*, a little rain, or a north, a west, and an east-north (N.E.) are all happy prognostics; but a south wind is deemed unlucky. An easterly wind brings rain and a north wind cold weather; the cold is an indication of the warmth of the ensuing spring season. On the first day of the year they begin weighing water and continue weighing for twelve successive days. If the water is heavy there will be much rain, if light the season will be dry. The customs of the people—says our Chinese informant—are so numerous that it is impossible to describe them all.

On Friday last, the 26th of the moon, H. E. *Tangtingching*, the new governor of the two *Kwang*, arrived. He immediately took the official seals. It is said he has hastened hither by land direct ftom *Ganhwuy* without having visited his family. This anxiety to reach the seat of his new government is attributed to his desire to be in time to receive the new-year's gifts.

The day after his arrival the governor sent for the two *Heen* magestrates and enquired whether there was any gambling going on in Canton; if so, the practice is to be severely forbidden. His excellency said that gambling was nearly akin to robbery; and if gambling was strictly prohibited robbery would be prevented. Therefore the gamblers now are keenly watched and immediately seized.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

In the year 1793-4, the Home establishment of servants of the Company, regular and extra, consisted of the following persons:—

Regular officers	154
Extra officers	60
Elders	16
Assistant Elders	18—238
Commodores, writers, and labourers, receiving daily pay	1800—2038

In the year 1812-13, the Home establishment had been considerably augmented; it consisted of the following persons:

Regular officers	241
Extra officers	67
Elders	16
Assistant elders	38
Deputy assistant elders	28—390
Commodores, writers, and labourers	2700—3090
Royal East India brigade	1805
East India college officers	14
Military seminary do.	11—4920

Besides which, the Company's Home marine was composed of 100 large ships, measuring 103,333 tons, employing 1,400 officers and 10,000 seamen.

The effect of such an amount of patronage in the hands of a close, self-elected corporation, seated in the metropolis, governing a conquered territory, at the antipodes, and possessing a strict monopoly of a necessary article of consumption, may well be imagined; and, in fact, we see that this enormous power has been abused, so that it has bought many an old English borough, corrupted many a Scotch county, seated more than half its directors in Parliament, by the side of many of their own bloated nabobs, and converted a mercantile association into a most powerful political engine—an aristocracy of India Directors—which, always siding with the hereditary nobility, and the bench of bishops, against the liberties of the people, has constantly been able to dictate measures vitally affecting its own interests, to the crown. It is the terror of every good minister, and the hope of every tyrant.

Not having the key of the India House, we have been constrained to listen at the key-hole; and, by so doing, have been enabled to collect the following evidence of the state of the patronage in the year 1813; but, it must be borne in mind, that the investigation was secret, and the witnesses were the officers of the House; that is, they were the chief agents of the Directors; they were men nominated by the Directors, giving evidence of the mode in which their own patrons dispensed patronage!

Every body knows that each India Director systematically dispenses his patronage amongst the Proprietors, so as to secure his own election as a Director; then he looks round for a borough, city, or shire, where the electors may by bribed by situations in the warehouse, house, or service; then, having seated himself in the Court and on the Treasury Bench, he covets a China writership for his son; India writerships for his nephews; and uses any surplus cadetships as small change, for the payment of his lodgings, the accommodation of his landlady, and so forth. A Director's banker has the chief management in the disposal of spare nominations. When a Director is asked for an appointment, he replies that he or his nephew wants to borrow a sum of money on good security at a favourable rate of interest, or he wants to sell a cargo of tallow, or some other equivalent. When a veteran asks for a cadetship for his son, and shews only a wooden leg or a glass eye, then the Director tells him that he has been paid for his limb, and that he cannot give him any patronage to boot.

In the whole of the Home department, with the exception of the two assistant secretaries, who were appointed in 1809; and who were not previously in the Company's service, the officers succeed in rotation, and the appointment which accrues to the Directors from any vacancy occurring in any department, is that of a junior clerk. The person appointed to such situation serves the Comyany three years without salary. The number of assist nt-elders and labourers appointed previous to the year 1791, cannot be ascertained. The different committees nominate to the vacancies that occur in the various departments under their superintendence. But the appointment of writers, cadets, assistant-surgeons, volunteers for the Bombay marine, and free mariners, are in the nomination of indiv dual directors. Barristers and attornies petition the court for their appointment; the testimonials of their qualifications are referred to the oommittee of correspondence, who, after examining the same, recommend the petitioner to the court for appointment if vacancies in India exist. Chaplains are recommended to the court by the committee of correspondence for appointment, if vacancies in India exist, and if the testimonials produced are satisfactory. Free merchants are appointed by the court, at the instance of a member thereof soliciting such appointment, and upon such individual being about to proceed in some commercial pursuit on his arrival in India. Voyages for the different parts of India and China, together with a list of all the names of the ships taken up for the season, are laid before the committee of correspondence, and then the members of that committee, according to their seniority in the direction, name the ships to their respective voyages.

In common with other corporate bodies, the Company applies to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and receives a share of the loan, say £300,000, which is allotted to each of the directors by the following scale:—

2 Chairmen	each	£16,000	is £32,000
22 Efficient Directors	,,	10,000	,, 220,000
6 Ex-Directors	,,	8,000	,, 48,000

Nominations to civil appointments in the service of the company, in one or two instances, may have remained nnfilled for a couple of years; and there may have been a solitary instance of a nomination standing over for nearly three years; but nominations have not been left unfilled for five years; within the year the patronage is allotted, about half the nominations are filled; and, in the ensuing year, the whole of the preceding years' nominations are filled up; but there is no fixed period settled for the nominations to be made after the patronage is allotted.

The appointments of writers are exclusively and invariably governed by the correspondence received from India; by the actual wants of the service and not otherwise. The auditor examines the return and reports to the chairs accordingly.

The patronage of the Directors in the appointments of writers, cadets, assistant-surgeons, and chaplains goes through the auditor of Indian accounts; these are allotted so that the chairs have double as much patronage as the other Directors, and the board of Commissioners has the same has one of the Chairs. The whole of the patronage is divided into 28 parts, of which 26 go to the Cozrt and two to the Board. Appointments are generally given by seniority; upon which many different opinions exist as to the most preferable appointment. When the number of writers to be appointed falls short of the number of Directors, then the younger Directors go without. The patronage is distributed by rotation. In 1805, in consequence of the war and siege of Bhurtpore, the casualties were great and the number of cadets was increased. In the seasons of 1813, the appointments were fifty-six writers and twenty-eight assistant-surgeons, but not any cadets; the share of his patronage for each Director, was two writers and one assistant-surgeon. Although it certainly was not a practice to grant a portion of the patronage to Lord Cornwallis, yet his Lordship may have been presented with a writership. No portion of the patronage is set commonly apart for the children of officers

who have fallen in the Company's service. The way in which the appointments to China are given, is, that if a Directar has a son properly qualified, he has a preference for a China writer-ship; and, if he accepts such appointments, he relinquishes all his other patronage for that season. The preference is given generally to the sons or nephews of Directors. In the committee of correspondence, the chairmen have no more patronage than the other members. This committee recommends individuals for appointments as barristers, attornies, and chaplains, to the courts; this is not individual patronage; the members of the committee of correspondence, in rotation, nominate ships to their voyages; yet, the chairs generally take the lead as to patronage. All vacancies on the establishment of the Home department, are filled up with the approbation of the court: in the committee of correspondence, the chairman always takes the chair. Free merchants are nominated at the intercession of a member of the court, with the court at large. The court makes all appointments, civil and military, with the exception of extra clerks. Ships are taken up by tenders, which are opened in court, and afterwards referred to the committee of shipping, who report thereon to the court. The various committees form paragraphs respecting the exports to India, which are submitted for the approval of the court. The home patronage in the department of correspondence is *trifling*, six or eight nominations in the year. The appointment of persons to fill the several offices under Government in India, is left entirely to the Governments there. The auditor prepares the list of cadets and writers necessary to be appointed, for the committee of correspondence, who bring it before the court. The extra clerks are nominated by the committee of the department to which they are appointed; and the labourers are appointed by the committee of warehouses. The heads of departments have not any patronage whatever. The appointment of the law officers in India rests with the court. The court fills up the following offices in India: Governors, Commanders-in-chief, Members of Council, Advocate-General, and Master-attendant of the Bombay marine. The committee of correspondence frequently recomends individuals for these appointments, to the court. It is not usual for the Directors to interfere in the appointments abroad. The patronage abroad is considerable. There is no officer whatever who manages the share of the loan granted to the Company: that matter is left to the individual management of the Directors. It is not known if the Directors had £300,000, of the loyalty-loan. (*Alexander's E. I. Mag. for August.*)

Through the kindness of Captain Ritchie, of the *Champlain*, who has sent us a file of August and September papers, we are enabled to lay before our readers some items of the latest European News.

On the 25th of September Consols were 91¼—The Municipal Corporations reform bill had been passed by the house of commons with the amendments carried in the house of lords.—Parliament was pro-rogued. The ordinances against the freedom of the Press had passed the French Chambers. The Cholera was raging in Italy. The sale of public property was proceeding in Portugal. The war in Spain was continued.

Lord Minto was first lord of the admiralty. Sir C. Metcalfe had been made a G. C. B.

The following lines have been handed to us by Captain Biden, the commander of the Victory. They were written by a lady passenger on his fine dog *Hector;* and gratitude to the noble animal—independent of the merit of the verses and justice to the talents of the fair writer—induces us to publish them; for we were one of the party which Hector guarded in their walk round the city walls a short time ago. His namesake was called the *horse-tamer* and he may not inappropriately be termed the *tamer of the noisy sons of Han.*

TO HECTOR.

1

Don't fancy tis' Hector of Troy,
Who long by the worms has been eaten,
'Tis the Victory's four-footed boy,
A Hector who never was beaten;
'Tis *you*, I shall put into rhyme,
Not just perhaps equal to Homer's,
No lady learned Greek in *my* time,
Or took from a college diplomas.

2

But thinking a gentleman brute,
Like you, Sir, whose language is barking,
One tongue like another may suit,
And leave you as little the dark in;
Plain English, the speech of *my* home,
The land where *your* puppyhood passed,
Shall suffice us wherever we roam,
'Twill live when no longer we last.

3

Oh! beautifull land that we left,
When its far-spreading forests were yellow.
But you were of little bereft,
In leaving it—shaggy old fellow:—
Small worth has its famed picturesque,
In your bushy-wigged eyes,—could they view it,
While its pomp of bar, senate, and desk,
Have led more than dogs to eschew it.

4

I doubt my old friend if you know,
One theme of its wonder or glory,
And yet it were easy to shew,
You're a four-footed thorough-bred Tory
You're fat, rather lazy, and proud,
You're a very good judge of good-eating,
You bark with contempt on the crowd,
You never put up with a beating.

5

The monkeys on board you detest
The chickens you suffer in quiet
You're master is lord of your breast
And you're always in time for a riot
With his goods you let nobody jog
But yourself, and yourself but when tempted,
On the whole you're a very good dog,
Though not from some failings exempted.

6

Ah! would we could look on the brine
Where like us thou long has been sailing;
With conciences tranquil as thine
With spirits as ever unfailing;
For couchant on capstan or deck,
Or rampant at gangway or railing,
In danger thou dream'st not of wreck
In calm never fall'st into wailing.

7

Eat on then and sleep, in a word,
Farewell in all senses old Hector,
Long, long, may thy death be deferred
For the sake of thy noble protector;
But practise and pray don't forget
What the dog of such master should be;
One in whom truth and kindness are met,
A true-hearted son of the Sea.

On board the VICTORY, February, 1833. M. J. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—I beg you will be pleased to publish the enclosed for the information of all parties concerned. I am Sir, Your Most Obdt. Servant,

Canton, Feb. 12, 1836. WM. CARR, commanding ship MANGLES.

TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF ON THE E. I. STATION, OR ANY COMMANDER OF H. B. M's SHIPS.

Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you that the Ship Mangles under my Command arrived under Murrays island in Torres Straits on the evening of the 18th September. On the morning of the 19th, several canoes came off for the purpose of trade, in one was a white person apparently a European, quite NAKED as the savages. The greater part of the natives came, on the starboard quarter (quarter boats being lowerd half down for the purpose of trade). I remain some time on the starboard quarter watching their movements till several had left to go on shore, and then went on the other side to enquire respecting the person whom I had seen, he then had dropped a little astern and from inquiry found he was an Englishman wrecked some ten months since in the Sir Charles Eaton in Torres Straits, and wished very much to come on board but the natives would not allow him. At the report of this I manned and armed my cutter, and sent Second Officer, the boats wain and six men to take him at any price, myself on the poop with armed men to protect them in the event of any objection to his been given up; they hooked the canoe with the boat-hook, and told him they where come for him, his reply was, take that man, HE will go with you, pointing to a savage before him; no, says the Second Officer, I am come for you and you I will have; he immediately threw down his paddle he had in his hand and dashed under the midships of the canoe out of sight. I then ordered my boat to return and said if he preferred a life with savages let him remain; the boat returned and was hoisted up. I made further enquiries about him; the Fourth Officer told me he should say there where eight more on shore detained by the natives; he at that time was close in shore again, but what his motive could be for not coming into my boat I am at a loss to conceive, as he might have stepped into her; however, not feeling altogether satisfied, I manned and armed the cutter again, and went myself in her close to the beach with my spy glass and remained there two hours; the natives were very anxious for me to land, but seeing so many on the beach and many more behind the bamboo work, and a large canoe ready for launching, I did not think it prudent to land; they brought a little European boy down close to the beach, but would not allow me to touch it. I also saw a boat building by European hands I am certain, but could not see a white man. After I returned on board, I watched with my glass the remainder of the day, but saw none; also remained all that night at anchor thinking it might be possible for some of them to make their escape. The next morning at nine I weigh'd and came away, through the strait and anchor'd under Booby island on the morning of the 21st, and there found letters and a memorandum of H. M. S. Hyacinth having been there on the 8th with a convoy from Sydney, all well. I left Hobart-Town 31st August. That there are Europeans on Murrays island I know and that they are detain'd by force too, or why not have come off to me, The one that was alongside I could not see again; there was such a ship as the Sir Charles Eaton I know, but who are her owners I know not, I thought it right for me to make this known to you, to act on the information as you may think proper; I shall also write to London by first opportunity.

I am Sir, Your Most Obedient Servant,

August 9th, 1835. Off the North side of Lombock. WILLIAM CARR, Commander the ship MANGLES.

The news of the wreck of the *Charles Eaton* in Torres strait reached China many months ago; as likewise a ru-

mour that many of the crew were detained by the natives. The foregoing account, which captain Carr has handed to us, has set the question at rest, and we must conclude that the commander in chief on the E. I. Station has, before now, adopted measures to rescue these unfortunate men from their captivity. Captain Carr deserves every praise for his perseverance in endeavouring to induce the man he saw to join the Mangles; but it is a question whether it would have been justifiable to have used force on the occasion. Ransom in this case we think would be the most just and wise mode of proceeding; by which the natives would be encouraged to exert themselves hereafter in saving the lives of shipwrecked sailors, and protecting them afterwards, in hopes of the reward.

Continued from first page.

are convinced; that, eventually, concessions will be made in it's favour we do not doubt; but we do doubt the justness of the policy that would leave the trade to struggle through all it's difficulties, to avoid many of which very questionable expedients must be resorted to, unprotected although not discountenanced by the British government. Does our co-temporary expect that the Free trade will be able to follow in the footsteps of the E. I. Company, and that we shall be able, by and by, to sow dissension between the emperor and the governors of the provinces?—And if this were possible is it desirable?

With reference to the concluding observation of the "Canton Press," that smuggling in not criminal, and that, because we consider Great Britain should not succumb to the policy of the Mantchoo *Tatsing* dynasty, he (the Editor) cannot perceive why we should call it so, we simply remark that the expression, *"evasion of a law"* implies criminality in it's very terms; and that the criminality is increased n the individual according to his pretensions. It surely is not reputable to him who calls himself a British merchant to be a smuggler, however great the temptation; and our opinion of our countrymen is too high to suppose that they do not deeply feel the peculiarity of their position in Canton, and sincerely lament the devices to which they are obliged to resort in order to mange their commercial transactions and guard the interests of their constituents.

CRITO AND THE SECRET INFLUENCE.

If it were possibe to get the senior hong merchant, Howqua, into the witnesses' box, and if it were possible for the keen cross-examination of a *Scarlett* to elicit, or possible for a Chinese to tell, the truth, *Crito* and the public would be better informed on the subject of the "secret influence" which was at work in contravention of the efforts of lord Napier to fulfil his instructions. But as Howqua is safe both from judge and jury, it becomes our duty, since *Crito will* still further agitate the *party*-question, in justice to that deceased nobleman, to endeavour to inform the public rightly on this point.

It is clear that the question at issue respecting what should be the policy of Great Britain towards China, is simply one of opinion only; we presume all wish to attain the same end; namely: "an encrease of trade and a more respectable footing."

Now, the whole body of merchants joined with lord Napier in his first act of opposition to the hong-merchants, that of refusing to meet them at the Consoo house; and in their reply to the hong-merchant's notice they "unanimously intimated and declared to them, that in all official matters they feel themselves bound to consult the *wishes and regulations* proposed by the superintendents of the British trade."

Be it remembered that at the *first* meeting of the British merchants lord Napier said.—"It may be that from your refusal to attend at the Consoo house the trade may be stopped." His lordship also expressed his firm determination to hold fast possession of his then residence; yet, with the probability of the stoppage of the trade and perhaps of more serious consequences, not one merchant dissented from the measures which his lordship then proposed.

It should not be forgotten that the only E. I. Co's agent then in Canton did not attend at either of those *public* meetings of British merchants.

That it was lord Napier's most ardent wish to reconcile to each other the British merchants in Canton, we have his avowed declaration; that he failed in his noble attempt is too well known, but why he failed is not so well known.

In *Crito's* letter, published in the "Canton Press" of the 30th of January, is the following remark. Alluding to the differences of opinion amongst the members of the select committee in 1829, *Crito* says.—"The split in the committee occasioned a correspouding schism amongst the private merchants" &c. But in his letter, published in the "Canton Press" of last saturday, *Crito* says—alluding to the good understanding formerly mutually existing between *the two* large mercantile firms and the E. I. Company's factory—"This harmony terminated about the year 1826, when the last of the old members of one of the firms quitted China, to the regret of the whole foreign community."—Now, it is equally impossible not to know who the estimable individual is, thus alluded to, as it is not to carry on the allusion to his successor. But it is a paltry clap-trap assertion, equally unbecoming *Crito* and his cause, to say the bickerings *now existing* are alluded to by the Register as being of so old a date. We will put *Crito* right as to our expression of a "monopolized market"; for he appears to understand it in much the same sense as "Common Sense" senselessly endeavoured to make the public understand his celebrated expression of a "monied monopoly." Are "Crito" and "Common Sense" *alter et idem?* We did mean, then, by a "monopolized market" the two large mercantile firms and their dear friends, the members of the E. I. Co's factory. But there is this striking difference between the two firms—the one has ever been forward to aid and assist with purse, advice, and credit, their fellow-merchants in Canton and their fellow-countrymen in England. We have have now before us a paper of "Hints" for those who may engage in the free trade to China. We deem such frank and open conduct noble and becoming a British merchant. The just reward has been reaped in an unprecedented increase of business, in the extension of the confidence and the esteem and respect of all who know him. But the "bickerings" to which we alluded, had their source in jealousy of his deserved success; and it would seem that envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness have their hot-bed in the breasts of the self-denominated pacific party; *pacific* to the Chinese, but breathing biting *hostility* to their own countrymen. What is it that ensures success in mercantile pursuits? What but industry, knowledge, talent in conducting business, punctuality and honor in dealings; the impression made upon all with whom a man is brought in contact that both from his manner and deeds he is to be depended upon; the doing business in such a manner, that when a stranger commences his first transaction he is inclined to continue the connexion and comes again. Such ought to be the conduct of a merchant; such has been the conduct of the *hostile* leader!

Crito's letters are so unconnected that it is fatiguing, and would occupy too much of the limited space of our columns, to follow him throughout. For instance, he talks of his "deductions," but we confess we have not been able to perceive his arguments: witness his false conclusion, that Mr. Davis *dis-owned* the Chamber of Commerce. He talks about "the influence of the worst portion of the company's monopoly, *impelled by it's own weight*, passing into lord Napier's Chamber of Commerce, and infecting his lordship with that spirit of violence" &c. Now, whence this repeated vituperation of that well known, gallant nobleman? let *Crito* refer to lord Napier's first speech, *before the Chamber of Commerce was formed*, and to his lordship's declaration that "he despised with the utmost venom his breast was capable of feeling that man who thought he could be biassed by any party-spirit." And, lord Napier being in his grave, we put it to *Crito* whether it is decent, and conduct becoming an English gentleman, to give the lie to a man over whom his mother-earth has closed. May it lie lightly on him.

DIED.—On the 10th instant at Second Bar, on board the George the Fourth, Mr. CHARLES REYNELL, Aged 38 years.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1836. NO. 8. PRICE 50 CENTS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The arrivals since our last are the American vessels ARNO, Rich, from Boston and Batavia; JOHN GILPIN, Walsh, from Manila; RASSALAS, Parkes, from the Sandwich Islands; LEVANT, Bartlett, from Batavia. The British vessels WILLIAM WILSON, Miller, from Singapore; RED-ROVER, Clifton, from Calcutta; and Dutch vessel MARIA FREDERIKA, Zeilstra, from Batavia.

The American vessel TIMOR, Henry (report omitted), arrived from Manila on the 27th of January.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is reported that in the destrict of *Shaouchowfoo* two clans have been fighting, and a great number of men have been slain. *Ke*, the *fooheën*, intends to go immediately to the spot and examine into the affair. He will not wait until the time the public offices are re-opened.

It is a custom amongst the villagers in the neighbourhood of Canton, at the new year, and other times, particularly on the 5th day of the 5th moon, to gather together and fight. Men are often killed on these occasions, but their deaths are not reported to the magistrates. The feeling which instigates to these bloody quarrels is superstitious: the conquerors think that their neighbourhood will be happy and prosperous for the rest of the year. The officers of government have in vain endeavoured to suppress these riotous customs. It is singular that a kind of Irish *patron*-fighting should prevail amongst the timid, peaceable, and polite Chinese.

In the *Peking Gazette* there is an edict, dated the 5th day of the 11th moon (24th December), noticing the death of the venerable *Totsin*. He served successively the emperors *Keenlung*, *Keaking*, and the reigning emperor, *Taoukwang*. We are told he was in his 94 or 5th year.

In the *Canton Press* of last saturday is a quotation from the *Times*, which includes a letter from the Treasury in reply to a communication from Charles Thomas, Esq. respecting the right of the Citizens of the U. S. to trade direct between the U. S. and Singapore.

We notice this quotation because we apprehend an error or misprint has been made in the sentence, of the letter from the Treasury, where it is said—"their lordships are advised that the Americans are legally authorized to trade between the U. S. *or any part of the U. K. and Singapore.*"

Now, by the convention of Commerce between G. B. and the U. S. of America, of the 3rd of July, 1815, article the 3rd, the vessels of the U. S. are admitted and may freely carry on trade between the *principal* settlements of *Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales's island* and the U. S. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the U. S. shall not carry any articles from the said settlements, *except to some port or place* in the *U. S. of America, where the same shall be unladen.* (*Vide*, Mac Culloch's Dict.)—This convention was subsequently continued by special conventions in 1818 and 1827,

In the *Singapore Chronicle* of May the 9th, 1835, there is a series of papers respecting this subject; and the Council gave it as their opinion that by the Union of the three settlements of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, the latter had become a *principal* settlement, and, consequently, was included in the third article of the convention of 1815.

We note it as a proof of a singularly careless style in official correspondence, that the *Citizens of the* U. S. are named in a public document under the very general designation of *Americans* (*vide* letter from the treasury in the *Canton Press* 20th February): which national designation includes the Esquimaux on the north and the Patagonians on the south, with all the intervening and numberless races of native Indians and descendants of all the European nations.

If a nation of European freemen were planted in Africa, would it be correct to call them *Africans*?

If a man—in the shooting season for instance—receives his friend into free-quarters in his mansion, and even lends him a *Joe Manton* and gives him the run of his preserves as well as of his table, both being for the time on a footing of perfect equality, and such behaviour being simply the mutual interchange of the kindnesses of civilized life, —yet, according to the logic of the "Canton Press," such acts would constitute a *treaty* between the lord of the manor and his friend and guest.

All this false reasoning arises from the *fears* of our cotemporary that the emperor of China "will not in any edict acknowledge the *right* of Englishmen to reside in China."

"For," continues the *Canton Press*, "what would in fact such an acknowledgment amount to? would it not virtually be a *treaty*, and can foreigners expect a concession made to them without granting or agreeing on something in return?"

In 1685 the reigning emperor, *Kanghe*, gave permission to foreigners to trade to *all the ports* of the Chinese empire. In 1717 the same monarch limited the foreign trade to Canton; and in 1757 it was again restricted to the same port.

Now, we do not expect that H. I. M. Taoukwang, or his successor, will throw an edict, commanding us to trade to all his ports, at our heads; yet what one Tatar emperor *has already done* another Tatar emperor *may again do*; and we do think that Taoukwang would not act like the Irish nobleman who, upon receiving an intimation from his friends that they intended visiting him for the season, quietly sat down and calculated the cost of entertaining them; and came to the conclusion that it would be cheaper to burn his house down, which he accordingly did.

Should England, as she ought to do, assert her own honour and dignity in this question, and insist that China should treat her as an honoured guest, what could China ask or what could England *grant* in return?—Simply, the same fair treatment; a free trade (which is now in their power, if they like to use it—and they do trade freely to Singapore, Malacca, and Pinang), a free trade to the U. K. and it's Indian empire and it's Colonies. China is too proud and her statesmen are too astute to call in the aid of Great Britain too assist her

(Continued at page 32, line 45.)

BENGAL OPIUM.

The arrival of the *Red Rover*, Clifton, on 16th theinstant having left the pilot on the 12th of January, has put us in possession of Calcutta papers to the 8th of January.

The news most important to the Canton community is the quantity of Opium produced and apportioned out for the regular sales, and the prices of the first sale, which was held on the 7th ultimo. The following are the particulars.

First Opium sale.

Patna, chests 4,500, highest, Sicca Rupees 1,290, lowest 1,165; average 1255.9.1. *Benares*, chests 2000, highest 1240, lowest 1205; average 1222 12.2.

The produce of the season 1835-36 is as follows; *Patna*, chests 9,900; *Benares*, 5,400; Total 15,300 chests. The produce of the season 1834-35 was, *Patna*, chests 8,380; *Benares*, 4,597; Total 12,977 chests. The increase in the produce of the present season over that of the last is, therefore, chests 2,323. The dates of the Sales were fixed by the Opium board as follows;

4th Jany.	Patna, Chests	4,500;	Benares,	2,000;	Total	6,500	Chests
18th Feby.	do. do	800;	do.	500;	do.	1,300	do.
30th March	do. do	1,700;	do.	800;	do.	2,500	do.
19th April	do. do	2,800;	do.	2,200;	do.	5,000	do.
	Patna	9,800;	Benares	5,500;	Total	15,300	Chests.

We have gathered these details from a Calcutta Price Current of the 5th of December and the *Englishman* of the 8th of January.

The *Hurkaru* of the 6th of January has the following remarks.

We do not at all doubt the advantages which the Government while their Opium monopoly continues, may derive from making advances on the drug; but we think it must be obvious to the speculators that the tendency of the system of making such advances is to encourage wild speculation, and to raise prices to an artificial maximum, which has no reference to the China markets. We do not know whether the report that the Government intend to make advances on Opium is well founded or not, but we think it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the report influenced prices at the recent sale, 1,165 to 1,290 per chest; What is there in the last accounts of the China market to warrant such prices as these? The actual quotations were not equal to cover the prime cost here, and yet these prices are given in the face of a falling market! There seems to be a species of infatuation in the speculators in this article, which is wholly unaccountable. Well may the *Courier* say that capital is abundant, and assuredly the spirit of speculation in the native buyers has experienced no diminution.

Here is another unbecoming interference of the *non-trading* company.

Their "itching palms," covetous of gold, must intermeddle in all affairs where money is to be made. The unprecedented rise in prices of China produce this season in Canton, and the prices of Opium in Calcutta at the first sale, are both caused by the unlawful intrusion of the *clique* in Leadenhall street in matters with which they have now nothing to do. How much longer will the people of Great Britain and India, allow their commerce to be urged into a constant state of alarm and unwholesome excitement by the avaricious conduct of a cabal of private traders?

If the Calcutta government intends to last, and if, according to the assertions of it's late head, lord William Bentinck (*vide*, letter published in the *Englishman* of the 7th of January),—"*it zealously endeavours to maintain order and obedience, to promote the happiness and improve the condition of the population and to uphold the honor and character of the E. I. Company*"—it will, as soon as may be, take into it's most serious consideration the voluntary abolition of the goverment monopolies of Salt and Opium. The new generation, which is fast springing up, will not, most assuredly submit to be governed like their fathers, The real security of the Indian government will be best assured by it's squaring it's public acts with it's well-turned periods of zealous professions.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I left Canton for Macao by the inner passage on the evening of the 7th; it blew strong from the North with occasional heavy showers, in the morning of the 8th at *Heangshan* (halfway), the mist lay close down, and about 8 o'clock, when it cleared, I was surprised to see the wooded banks of the river (300 feet high or so), covered with snow, and on an opening happening to the range of hills towards *Cumsingmun*, one entire sheet of white. I consulted the Captain of the boat, who looked like a veteran, if he considered, it remarkable, he said—"No, that he had seen it so before."

The wild ducks and Geese, which usually winter in this passage, were, however, of a different opinion, as they had all moved off to warmer quarters.

The sun got out about noon, and soon swept of all remains of even the deepest snow.

Your's—A PASSENGER.

Our readers will, doubtless, smile at the strong instance of the *Nil admirari* which is exhibited in the reply of the captain of the Chop-boat. Snow may have fallen, but it has not remained on the ground for the last 46 years. Here is exhibited a strong point in the Chinese character: under the sun nothing is new or strange to them; and, being able to scrutinize the properties of all things, they have arrived at the perfection of knowledge; their knowledge being perfected, their thoughts are sincere; rectitude of mind and decorous personal conduct, of course, naturally follow; then families are well regulated and principalities justly governed: and thus the whole empire enjoys a lasting repose.

OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION

CASE OF ABDOMINAL DROPSY.

MR. EDITOR,—The Institution above-named, so interesting to the benevolent mind, and so well calculated to afford the Chinese a favorable opinion of foreigners, has been already brought to the notice of the public through the medium of your columns. I have been induced occasionally to visit it, and have witnessed with great pleasure several very beneficial cures, and many promising cases, and I am gratified to learn that a detailed report respecting it is about to appear in the pages of your contemporary, the Chinese Repository. In the mean time I am desirous of communicating to you the particulars of an operation which I was a few days since privileged to witness.

Last thursday, being Dr. Parker's usual day for performing surgical operations, I went into the Institution, when I was kindly invited to witness the operation of paracentesis, which he was about to perform, with the assistance of the resident medical gentleman, upon a woman afflicted with ascites. The patient was an interesting looking married woman, about 21 years of age. She had been suffering under the disease for nearly three years, and her abdomen was much distended. The fluctuation of fluid was very perceptible. The nature of the operation having been explained to her and her husband, through the medium of a Chinese servant, and it being told them, that though the most pleasing expectations of success were entertained, yet freedom from danger could by no means be insured, the husband, a boorish, stupid-looking man, was much disposed to draw her back from submitting to it, but the patient herself, without the least hesitation, desired that it should be immediately performed, using an expression which is derived, I am told, from the gambling habits of the Chinese,—that she would *try the chance*. Her husband at length yielded sulkily.—The operation was accordingly performed, and so far as I could judge with much skill.

With the exception of a little shrinking at the moment of the puncture being made, the patient bore the whole with perfect fortitude, and great liveliness. On one occasion she was raised a little, so as to see the liquid flowing off, when, as at several other times, she burst out into expressions of thankfulness, repeating again and again that but for this Institution she could never have been relieved, as the Chinese practitioners were altogether incapable of performing such an operation. The whole operation lasted about an hour; and above 2¾ gallons of a fluid, of the color and consistency of chocolate, were drawn off from her; the weight of the whole was 17½ catties, or about 23¼ pounds. There was a slight admixture of lymph. Very little blood flowed from the wound, and she seldom complained of any pain. When Dr. Parker left, she was exulting in the relief afforded her.

For one or two days after the operation, the symptoms, I am informed were such as to occasion some little apprehension for her safety. But this morning, I went in company with the Doctor to see her, when she was quite relieved from all bad symptoms, and in excellent spirits. She was still full of expressions of thankfulness, of a nature that could not be mistaken for those formal and highwrought expressions of gratitude so observable among the Chinese in general. I confidently anticipate that, with the benefit afforded to the bodies of the Chinese by this Institution, much good will accrue also to their minds, particularly as regards their dispositions—hitherto so exclusive—towards their brethren of the human race.

Canton, 15th February, 1836. I am Your's
AN EYE-WITNESS.

We observe in the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 21st and *Singapore Free-Press* of the 19th of November last, (received on the 18th instant per *Wm. Wilson*), letters and notices respecting the unfortunate accident of the *Golconda* running foul of the Danish ship *Matador*. The conduct of Captain Horsman, of the Duke of sussex, is deservedly highly praised.

The latter paper appears surprised that the *Canton* Papers did not detail that unfortunate occurrence. We can only reply that the *Register* heard of the fact from public rumour only, and that not a single communication, either by word or letter, was made to us from any of the parties concerned in that awful catastrophe.

THE THRONE OF CHINA.

(Continued from No. 5, page 20.)

The revolution which put the *Ming* family upon the throne of China had given new strength to the national spirit of the Chinese. They had formerly quailed before the

Mongols and deemed them invincible, but as soon as the time of taking revenge upon their haughty oppressors arrived, their courage grew under many a valiant leader. Not content with driving the Mongols out of the celestial empire, they followed the flying hordes to their dreary deserts; and the western parts of Mantchooria bear still the traces of the victorious Chinese. The spirit of the nation was roused to a pitch, the country rose from the wretched state to which it had been doomed so many years, trade began again to flourish, and the times of *Yaou* and *Shun* seemed to have returned. Many statesmen and generals of no ordinary capacities had rallied round the conqueror, and the literati strove anew to obtain those honors and emoluments which are awarded to talent.

After such excitement, however, the nation fell again into a state of lethargy. The race of heroes and patriots having departed, their posterity could not feel the enthusiasm, which was inspired by circumstances. The nation lived in tranquillity, enjoyed the protection of a powerful government, and naturally relaxed in exhibiting the energy so conspicuous during the struggle for liberty.

When the prince of *Yen* was about to form his court, he could not find persons in his own dominions of whom he might select a band of heroic followers; he had to send to other provinces in order to invite the most talented individuals; his emissaries went through the whole land, neither sparing promises nor money in order to attach all the worthies to their master.

There lived at that time in one of the monasteries a priest, whom poverty had driven to this haunt. He was a a man of a strong though uncultivated mind; disgusted with retirement, he only waited for the moment when he could enter into another sphere. He happened to meet an emissary, who, struck with the appearance of this singular man, began to interrogate him. Perceiving his mental superiority, he immediately marked down his name, which was *Taouyen* and left him abruptly. An elderly priest took him immediately to his cell, demonstrated the necessity of forming intelligent ministers of state, and declared him worthy of holding such a high rank. He started, but, instead of making an humble excuse, he listened for many years to the instructions of the disguised statesman, and exceeded the most sanguine hopes of his master by his rapid progress.

Taetsoo, the founder of the *Ming* dynasty, had formerly been a scullion in a monastery. He was naturally fond of the Budhist prists to whom he owed his education. Though not superstitions, or immoderately addicted to idolatry, he cherished the priests, whom he had known as intelligent persons, and even raised them to the rank of private counsellors. Amongst them was an old man called *Tsungto* who bore the title of "the venerable national teacher," and who lived upon the most intimate terms with the emperor. He, also, was a zealous adherent of the prince of *Yen*, but did not wish to open the road to the throne by violence; on the contrary, he hoped to follow the way of providence. Having declared himself the patron of *Taouyen*, he obtained from the monarch permission to derpatch to all the princes of the empire Budhist teachers, and sent *Taouyen* to the court of *Yenfoo*.

He arrived there in winter, and was immediately presented to the prince of *Yen*. After having been examined, and found to be conversant with all sciences, he drew out a string of *cash*, handed it to the prince, threw it afterwards upon a table, and exclaimed: "See your wonderful desting, the *cash* is twisted into a flying dragon, which soars heavenward: does this not signify that your highness, from the rank of a tributary prince, is to become emperor? He them wrote a distich, corresponding to one which the king himself had penned, in which he said: "The empire is in rebellion: the people groan; if the king does not stand forward, who will be sovereign lord?"—The prince of *Yen* feigned anger, and dismissed him. As soon, however, as it was dark, he gave him a private audience, and being persuaded that it was heaven's decree to grant him the throne, he henceforth established magazines, sent his spies to the court, and took another daring character into his service.

(To be continued.)

COUNTERPART OF NAPOLEON.

(From the United Service Gazette. April 23.)

Any traveller who may have been in Italy in the spring 1819, must have heard of the celebrated Major of the Royal Sardinian Life Guards, who bore so strong a resemblance to the great Napoleon, as to excite the wonder of all those who had seen the Emperor. At that time I was on a visit to the city of Genoa. I re-collect that one evening I was at the Cafe du Grand Cairo with a party of friends, when we observed an officer in the costume of the guards reading at a table. We were struck with the resemblance which he bore to all the busts and portraits of the emperor which we had seen. In the midst of our conjectures on the subject an old French officer, decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honour, observing the surprise depicted in our countenances, very politely joined our party, and said, 'I can easily imagine, gentlemen, the subject of your present astonishment. That officer is one of the greatest wonders in Europe, and as much like Napeleon as if he were his twin brother. Indeed, some persons here go so far as to assert, that both the emperor and his prototype are both from the same parent stock, which may be the ease, as the major is a native of Corsica, and about Napoleon's age. I assure you,' continued the French officer, 'that I was near the emperor on the night previous to the bloody and disastrous battle of Leipsic. I observed him perusing the bulletins of the army; his attitude, thoughtful mood, and his general demeanour were a perfect counterpart to the person before us. See! he is about to take a pinch of snuff! Napoleon's manner to perfection.' In a word, the enthusiasm of the French offier rose to such a pitch, thst all the visitors of the Cafe were staring at us. The next evening I went to the opera, to hear the celebrated Madame Catalani, and to have a peep at the ex empress Maria Louisa and her father, whose visit had been announced. We had not long been seated, before we discovered the major in the adjoining box. He was standing up, his arms folded in the manner of Napoleon, and like him he wore a green coat, buttoned up close to the neck, and decorated with two or three orders, which he had won in the Italian wars, and above all, the never-to-be-forgotten little cocked hat. Soon ofter the empress entered her box, accompanied by a brilliant suit; but presently the audience were thrown into amazement by some confusion in the royal box. Maria Louisa had caught a glimpse of the counterfeit presentment of her deceased husband, and her confusion and astonishment were exhibited in the most palpable manner. The king of Sardinia was forced to order him on duty ten leagues from Genoa, as his person kept the soldiers in constant excitement, who never failed to present arms in passing him. I understood previous to my leaving Genoa, that Maria Louisa had sent for the officer, and presented him with the gold snuff-box, with the emperor's likeness set in brilliants.

An English East India captain was also remarkable for his resemblance to Napoleon.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A friend has kindly favoured us with the following extracts from letters received from this group of islands. We submit the melancholy intelligence to our readers.

Mané, Sandwich Islands, 24th Dec. 1835.

"The *Awashouks* arrived in November, under command of her third officer, Mr. Jones. Captain Coffin, the first and second officers and some of the seamen were killed by the natives of *Baring's* Island on October the 5th. This island is in about 6° 30' N. and 168° 32' E. The natives came off in canoes, and soon after coming over the sides, they seized the cutting spades, and made an attack. Captain Coffin fell the first victim; the mate, after killing the native who struck the captain, was himself killed by a spade. The second officer jumped overboard, and was killed in the water by a native with a paddle. A seaman leaped overboard, and was drowned. The third officer, after being over-powered on deck, sprang into the forehold, from whence he made his way between decks into the cabin, where he *hunted* up the muskets and loaded them. Several of his men joined him, and by firing tarough the cabin gangway they killed some of the natives. The chief got possession of the helm, and was trying to head the ship towards the shore, about two miles distant, when he was shot by a musket ball which came through the binnacle. Mr. Jones and his seven men now made ready for a rush upon deck, determined to clear them and retake the ship. Just as they were ascending the gangway, however, the men from aloft cried out that the decks were clear. On losing their chief all the natives jumped overboard. Thus the vessel was rescued, and the rest of the crew were saved by a kind Providence from an impending and awful destruction. One seaman died of his wounds on the passage; and one is still confined to his bed. A handsome subscription has been got up for him. The *Awashouks* belongs to Falmouth."

January 4th "I add a line to tell you sad news. The schooner *Hamburg* of Boston, which sailed from this place on a shelling expedition to the southern groupes, under command of Captain Scott, arrived to day from *Strong's* island, where Captain Scott and thirteen of his men were massacred by the natives!—Captain Scott went on shore with eight of his men, soon after coming to anchor. In a short time he was seen by the mate on board running towards the beach, calling to him to load the guns and fire upon the natives. But at this time there were some twenty or thirty natives on board, who also commenced an attack. All the company on board were killed, excepting the mate and a boy. The mate seized a cutlass and killed several natives, when the two, being overpowered, went below into the cabin, loaded four muskets and cleared the decks. These two, the only survivors, slipped the cable, and by help of a light breeze, which providentially sprung up at the time, escaped. They navigated the vessel to Ascension Island in 11 days, where they had left the supercargo. The white vagaboods upon the island, instigated the natives to take the vessel; but the king, a personal friend of the supercargo, sent him word that he

was not safe, and actually sent off 150 *natives* to remain on board his vessel to defend her against the infamous plot of the white men. The supercargo returned to *Strong's* Island, but could neither see nor hear any thing of Captain Scott, though he sailed about the island for a month. He then saw one of the *Waverley's boats*, and was twice fired upon from a large gun: too certain evidence that she too with her twenty three souls had been cut off at the island. But this does not finish the melancholy catalogue of disasters.

The *Jonale*, Captain Roger, left this place in company with the *Honduras*, and while lying to at night to windward of one of the islands, the *Serang*, a Bengalee, came up, and with an axe murdered the captain, mate, two white and two native seamen. He then attacked the second officer, who had a severe struggle with him, and both fell exhausted. When the supercargo came up from below, supposing that the natives had attacked them, he cried—"are the decks clear, Serang?"—"All clear, Sir." He then went forward and saw the dead bodies, but discovering no native or canoe about, he at once knew the guilty wretch and advanced towards him with a pistol. The Serang had barely strength enough to crawl overboard, where he was shot by the supercargo. What an awful series of disasters!—While such judgments are abroad, with not thoughtless seamen learn righteousness."

"Mr. Young, an Englishman, the oldest foreign resident on the islands died recently in Honolulu. He was about ninety three years old, and had lived upon the islands forty seven years. He was an honorary chief, having attended Tamehaeha through all his wars."

"The high school at Honolulu is flourishing, and promises to do great good. The scholars are getting on well in Arithmetic, Geography, the first principles of Trigonometry, Composition, &c. They have executed some handsome specimens of engraving."

"An effort is making at Wailuku to instruct a select number of native females in the manufacture of cotton. The women have taken it up with a good deal of spirit; they have carded, spun, and wove nearly ninety yards. The first piece was sent for for by the king and he has kept it. The second, it is understood, must go to another chief; and the third will scarcely be finished before it is demanded by some avaricious chief: such is the encouragement which this poor people have to be industrious, and to improve in the arts of domestic life. Who wonders that they are degraded and lick the dust? There can be no such thing as raising them up till the right of personal property is secured inviolably to them; till each native can call his house, his lands, and the fruits of his labors, *his own*. Now, he knows not at what moment everything may be stripped from him, to satisfy the avarice of his cruel masters. If he pays a tax to day, the same amount may be demanded to morrow. If he brings a barrel of potatoes to market, one half of the proceeds must go to the goverment,—and the other half may be wrested from him. And so through all his course. If a native goes to sea, he is liable to have all his wages taken from him the moment he is paid off."

Continued from first page.

in her internal government; for the asking of any article in a treaty of commerce—supposing one were made—which should guarantee the efforts of Great Britain to suppress the Opium trade, would necessarily lead to such interference; and under what plea of international treaties could such a requisition be made, unless that of the weakness of the one contracting party and of the power of the other?—In short, such a proceeding on the part of the emperor of China and his ministers would be nothing less than placing his empire under the protection of the British crown. No:—let China take her own measures to crush the opium trade; and the imperial and local governments have an undoubted right to take any measures they think proper and availing for that purpose; Great Britain wishes not to interfere in the internal economy of China; all she desires,—at least at the present time—is the *allowed right* to frequent the ports of China for the purposes of free commerce, and that her merchants should be encouraged to conduct their trade in a manner becoming the subjects of a great and powerful nation; that they should be acknowledged by the government; have a right of locomotion; and that their wives and families should live with them; and that no longer, as heretofore and now, shall they be regarded as a set of outcast barbarians, be cooped up like wild and dangerous beasts, hated, despised, condemned, and *feared*. It has been said that we are hostile to the Chinese: why, the last-named passion of *fear* is the very first we would remove from the Chinese mind by a national interference. Whether those foreigners who frequent China are always to be hated or despised will depend wholly on their own acts.

The distinction which our co-temporary has made between the *act of breaking a law*, and the *intention with which such act is done and the success which attends it*, is quite amusing; and it becomes most delightfully so when he goes back to the deeds of Socrates and Brutus, Luther and Washington,—men who created new opinions and revolutionized governments and countries. Truly, the smugglers of opium are much honored when their little tricks are contrasted with the acts of such men: this is really *parvis componere magna*. And king David, too, is enlisted amongst the breakers of laws—but why?—what is the meaning of this re-capitulation? *Horace* (not we) said—he is a good man who observes the ordinances of his forefathers, and laws and rights. Now, because king David committed adultery and sent the injured husband to certain death, do those acts tend to make him an exalted character?—and because he fell off from his God and did wrong, are we to quote him as an example in such cases?—And what law did Socrates, Luther, or Washington break? The reply may be made nearly in the words of *Quin*—Tyranny had left them no laws to break. Socrates was falsely accused and basely murdered. Luther made a kind of *bit-by-bit* reform of a mass of absurd lies and abuses; and Washington stood up in his own might as a freeman against the illegal exactions of the oligarchy of England. But, for the sake of argument, suppose all those great men committed real wrong, what is that to the question under discussion? Is it non a clear *non-sequitur* that, if they did wrong, we also may do wrong? But, then, all these great men, but one, had a mighty motive in breaking and abolishing tyrannical laws and foolish customs. Their motive *was not* "Self-interest," but the general interests of their fellowmen; and, as it should be in such cases,—

"All own the man when fortune owns the cause."

It is true, the "modern code of honour" has little to do with smugglers; but it has to do with those who claim the distinction of being honorable men; and still more to do with those who guide the councils of a nation. As long as the government of India thinks it becoming, and one of many methods *to promote the happiness and improve the condition of the population*, to profit by the monopoly of Opium, and produce it for the consumption of China, so long will the merchants here continue to be smugglers. And if Opium, as has been said, is produced by forced labour, it is a fair conclusion, when the monopoly is ended, and the growth of the poppy—not forbidden—but not encouraged by the government, that private speculators could never produce the great and yearly increasing quantities now annually brought to the hammer by the Indian government. The foreign trade with China would then soon attain a more healthy and respectable state; and the Chinese would be deprived of one of their strongest arguments for refusing to meet us on equal terms. It cannot be but that the people of England must soon see *their own real interests* in the China trade; and that measures will be taken to place those interest on the foundations on which they ought to stand: national power and good faith.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☿	1	59	64	30:10	E.aN. most part rain—moderate breeze.
♄	2	55	60	30:10	N Fine weather do.
○	3	60	68	30:10	EaSE. cloudy, with rain latter part.
◐	4	55	60	30:10	NaN.NW.do. fresh breeze.
♂	5	53	65	30:15	E. do. moderate breeze.
☿	6	50	50	30:30	N. do. rain in first part—fresh br.
♃	7	39	49	30:40	NaN.NW. fine weather—fresh breeze.
♀	8	40	55	30:20	N. cloudy—moderate breeze,
♄	9	48	58	30:15	N. do. fresh breeze.
⊙	10	49	54	30:20	N. do. moderate breeze.
◐	11	45	50	30:20	N. do. with rain at times—fresh br.
♂	12	44	50	30:20	N. do. do. do. mod. br.
☿	13	45	49	30:20	N. do. do. do. do.
♃	14	48	49	30:10	N. do. do. do. fresh br.
♀	15	44	47	30:20	N. do. do. do. mod. br.
♄	16	44	47	30:35	N. do. throughout—moderate breeze.
⊙	17	42	50	30:40	N. mostly fine weather do. do.
◐	18	45	55	30:35	N. fine weather do. do.
♂	19	46	57	30:40	N. do. fresh breeze.
☿	20	46	54	30:40	NaN.NW. fine weather—fresh breeze.
♃	21	40	54	30:40	N. do. do.
♀	22	46	60	30:30	N. do. moderate breeze.
♄	23	44	62	30:30	N. do. fresh breeze.
⊙	24	44	50	30:35	N. do. do.
◐	25	40	52	30:40	N. do. do.
♂	26	40	57	30:35	N. do. moderate breeze.
☿	27	42	62	30:30	NaN.NW. do. do.
♃	28	45	63	30:30	NaNE. do. do.
♀	29	45	66	30:35	NaSE. do. light breeze—vble.
♄	30	50	65	30:40	N. do. do.
⊙	31	49	64	30:35	NaE. do. do.

DIED.—At Macao, on the 16th instant, Donna MARIA AMPHITRITE, Spouse of Don GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1836. NO. 9. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE. Mr. William Cragg having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 1st March 1836. Joseph Cragg.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, the son of our Senior Partner, and FURDONJEE SORABJEE, have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future, will be conducted under the style of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, SONS, & CO.

Bombay, 22d Oct., 1835. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO.

N. B It is requested that all parties having claims against the late firm of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO. will immediately send them in for adjustment.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. MANSFIELD FORBES in our establishment, ceased on the 31st July 1835. REMINGTON & CO.

Bombay, 9th November, 1835.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the A. C. Kalendar for 1836, are respectfully requested to correct the following *errata*, and supply the following omissions.

The reason why a table of *errata* was not printed with the Kalendar, was to prevent further delay in the publication.

Pages 9, 12, 16, for *Kwanjin*, read *Kwanyin*.
„ 11, March 6th—omitted—*3rd Sunday in Lent*.
„ 15, for 1734 read 1834.
„ 18, „ *Yung-ching*, read *Yungching*.
„ 20, omitted *l* in *Napoleon*.
„ „ for *Noithpole, horn*, read *Northpole, born*.
„ „ „ *Woeyotate* „ *Wooyotate*.
„ „ „ *Adveht* „ *Advent*.
„ „ „ *borw* „ *born*.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—February 23d. British vessels, Water Witch, Henderson, from Calcutta 12th January. William Rodger, Crawford, Bombay 26th of November. 24th Cowasjee Family, Wallace, Calcutta 14th January. Marion, Stavers, Calcutta, Nov. Niantic (Am.) Doty, New-York, Nov. 1st, Adelaar (Du.) Smith, Batavia. 26th Lady Grant, Jeffrey, Calcutta, 20th January. 27th Dos Amigos (Sp.) Pardo, Manila, 16th instant.

It appears that a considerable degree of prejudice has been evinced in Calcutta against the *now-proved-clipper* Lady Grant—lately the *"so called-Bombay-clipper"* of the Calcutta papers.—The following are the dates of departures and arrrivals of the *Clippers*, as we have been enabled to ascertain them from the *Singapore Free Press* of the 4th of Feb. and from communications with captains Wallace and Jeffrey.

The Red Rover, Wright, left on the 11th of January at 3 P. M. arrived at Lintin on the 16th February. Seyd Khan, Mackinnon, left on the 8th January, and passed through Singapore roads on the 20th January. Water Witch, Henderson, left on the 12th of January, anchored in Singapore roads on the 27th at. 8. 30 A. M. sailed at 12 P. M. and anchored at Lintin 23rd February. C. Family, Wallace, left on the 14th of January at 2 P. M. 28th 10 A. M. anchored at Singapore; sailed 30th at 1 A. M. and anchored at Lintin at 7 P. M. 24th February. Lady Grant, Jeffrey left on the 20th Jan. 3 P. M. arrived at Singapore in the evening of February 4th; passed Point Romania on the 8th at noon, and anchored off Macao Roads on the 25th at 4 P. M.

It appears, then, of all the *Clippers*, the Lady Grant made the quickest passage ever known up the China sea against the monsoon: namely; 17 days; and that she and the Red Rover made the passage from Calcutta to China in 35, beating the other clippers by several, days. A fact that at once places Captain Jeffrey and the Lady Grant in the first class of clipper-commanders and clippers. It should not be passed unnoticed that this was captain Jeffrey's first voyage as captain of a *clipper*.

The Editor of the "Canton Press" has attempted to turn our flank before he was aware of the strength of our position, which he is pleased to consider a false one. We will just lead him through the camp, and show him our true position, and then prove that he has himself strengthened it by the admissions in the leading article of his last number.

We, then, did not "state that Opium *is* the result of forced labour;" nor did we infer "that if the Bengal monopoly was discontinued, *that article would no longer be cultivated and consequently ceased to be exported from Bengal.*"

There is great virtue in an *if*; and we said—"and *if* Opium, *as has been said*, is produced by forced labour &c. (*Vide* Canton Register 23d February).

We presume that every candid reader will allow a certain latitude to the meaning of the words "forced labour" as used by us; and will not conceive that we intended to stigmatize the production of Opium as the result of a kind of negro-slavery.

The growth of the poppy and the preparation of the opium is managed by government Agents, and confined to the two districts of Bahar and Benares. The Bengal government have an direct interest in the production, and derive an immense profit from the sale, of Opium. It is, we *believe*, managed by contract, and the cultivators are *tempted* (according to our co-temporary) by advances of money to embark in the most uncertain of all speculations.

As we do not profess to know much of the details of this part of the agriculture of India, nor of the mode of management of the opium agents, we shall be cautious in our expressions, and we will not say that the borrower of advances for a specific purpose, which purpose he is able by his own manual labour and of that of *his* domestic servants and *slaves* to perform, is treated as a *bought slave*, although it is clear he is little better; but we will say that, *had we said* opium is produced by forced labour—the cultivator being *forced* by his necessities and *tempted* by his *masters and rulers* to embark in it's cultivation—the expression might be defended: witness the following extract from Macculloch's Dict. a book, by the way, under the article, *opium*, our co-temporary seems to have consulted, when composing his last leader.

"*Cultivation of Opium in India. Monopoly.*—The cultivation of opium in India is a government monopoly, and is confined to the provinces of Bahar and Benares, and Malwa in Central India. Every one within the prescribed limits may engage in the opium cultivation; but the drug, when prepared, must all be sold at a fixed price to the Company's agents. The price is very far below the price at which it is afterwards sold for exportation; and the circumstance of its being fixed and inadequate deprives the cultivator of most part of the favourable chances in the lottery previously alluded to by Mr. Colebrooke. Indeed, Mr. C.

(*Continued at page* 36, *line* 94.)

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 8th of the moon (24th ultimo) H. E. *Ke*, the *fooheën*, set out on his journey to *Pootingheën* in *Chaouchowfoo*, to investigate the cases of riot and fighting mentioned in last week's Register. He carries the *royal order* —or death-warrant—with him, and is attended by the *Tungpwan, Choo*.

Ko, the *Kwangchowheë*, is ordered to the districts of *Nanheung* and *Shaouchow;* and *Han*, a *Tating* of the *Fooyuen's* troops, is made the acting *Kwangchowheë*.

Peking Gazette.—Death of *Totsin*. "The retired Ta Heosze, *Totsin*, was nominated a member of the great council of the nation in the reign of Keënlung. Keaking, our imperial father selected him for various appointments, and advanced him to a seat in the great "central house" (the Nuyko), to aid him in his more private councils. From the time when we mounted the "highest pinnacle," we have still further placed our confidence in him. He has displayed his abilities for upwards of 50 years; his ministerial assistance has been very important; and great hopes have been placed in him. He has served three generations in succession, and has been the favored recipient of imperial grace and affection. In the management of affairs he was sincere, faithful, and upright.

"In the winter of our 11th year (1831-32), he requested permission to resign office, on account of age and infirmity. We could not bear immediately to direct his relinquishment of office; but considering that he had entered upon his eighth decade (he was then about 81), and fearing lest he should exert himself to much too accomplish his duties, we manifested towards him a special degree of sympathizing regard, and permitted him to retire from the duties of office, retaining all the emoluments thereof. We also sent him yearly presents of ginseng and tea, and frequently made inquiries respecting him—that he might spend his old age with mental satisfaction, and enjoy his advanced years with self-respect.

"We have now heard of his sudden departure; and have been filled thereby with grief and sorrow. We direct a Tolo king (book of prayers) to be given (to his family); and command the prince Meënmin to go, attended by ten officers of the imperial guards, and offer libations (to his spirit). On the 7th instant (December 26th), we will ourself repair to his house, and offer a libation. We also add to our former favors, and confer on him the title of Taetsze Taesze, chief guardian of the Crown Prince. We direct that his name be enrolled in the sacrificial temple of the "good and worthy;" and that 1500 taels be furnished from the treasury of the imperial household to defray the expenses of his funeral. Whatever demerits stood against him as regards the duties of his office are to be withdrawn. Respecting the funeral rites to be observed, let the appropriate office examine the regulations and report. We would thus manifest our extreme anxious regard for our aged servants." —Respect this.

The following is of a later date.—"We have to day visited the house of the late Ta Heosze, Totsin, to offer a libation, and thereby manifest our affection for an aged servant. When his grandson, Kingsuy, the Yuenwaelang of the Taepuh sze office, returns from mourning, let our favor be shown by his promotion to the office of Langchung."

Anming.—The following imperial edict shows the fatherly care of the "one man" of his decrepit or aged children. "Let our favour be extended to Anming, the Shangshoo (president) of the board of rites, in permitting him to ride on horseback within the precints of the forbidden city—Respect this." This permission is usually granted to the officers of high rank in cases of extreme age or infirmity.

THE THRONE OF CHINA.

(Continued from No. 8, page 31.)

Taetsoo had, in the meanwhile, in an august assembly, declared his grandson his successor. The youth perceived the perils with which his powerful uncles would surround him; and, whilst the acclamations of a crowd of courtiers declared him the legitimate heir to the throne, he silently wept.

Taetsoo died (1399) at the age of 71 years, in the 1st year of his glorious reign, in the presence of his affectionate grandson. Sprung from the dregs of the people, without cultivating his mind by study, he was one of the best generals and statesmen that China ever had. He rose from the ranks to be the leader of a powerful, patriotic party who followed their beloved chief to victory and death. Without means to maintain his numerous troops, he always managed to draw supplies from the enemy and spared the defenceless citizen. Whilst sharing the faligues and privations of the soldiers, he projected the most gigantic plans for the restoration of his country; and, what was still more, put them immediately into execution. Word and deed were with him the same. The horrors of a civil war he softened by all the means in his power: thus he was every where saluted as the *liberator*. He had not only to fight against the Mongols, but also to extirpate numerous hordes of robbers and desperadoes, and to oppose his rivals. Over all he triumphed. When he ascended the throne, the country was exhausted, the lands were laid waste, and starvation with all it's horrors and concomitant commotions threatened the empire. His measures, however, were prompt and decisive. Within a few years the traces of the war were almost obliterated; and when he died, he left the empire in a state of peace and plenty. He may be ranked with the greatest men who ever lived. His merits are the more conspicuous, since they have never been equalled by any of his posterity.

Keënwante, his grandson, having ascended the much-envied throne, bent the strength of his whole mind upon establishing his authority. The first of his public acts was prohibiting his uncles to appear at the funeral of their father. This odious measure gave rise to wellfounded censure. The law, which commands the utmost reverence towards a deceased parent, is more strict in regard to the emperor than the peasant. There was now a prince upon the throne who prevented his own uncles from paying the last respect to their father; he had himself violated the first of all duties; filial piety; and the offended parties henceforth only sought to revenge this crime.

Four of his uncles, who were less prudent than the prince of *Yen*, delayed to collect military forces; the emperor rejoiced to give a death-blow to their ambitious designs upon the throne; he degraded them, by a decree, from the rank of tributary princes, and confiscated their porperty; yet he saw with dismay, that one of them could not outlive his shame, but burnt himself alive in his palace. This was another blot upon his character.

The prince of *Yen* now no longer hesitated to take up arms; he was successful, but only demanded as a victor the restoration of his brothers. Such a request was just; but, whilst irresolution marked all the steps of the imperial court, he vanquished army after army, and finally appeared before the gates of *Nanking*. Having become master of the capital by treachery he usurped the throne (1403). He proved to the world that he reigned by heaven's just decree, for he was born emperor, and the success of his arms had given him a claim which it was a crime to contradict. Such is the interpretation of Chinese historians. Many usurpers of all ages and nations have trodden in the same path, and justified their aggressions by the same appeal to heaven; but in China it is a maxim by which every injustice is sanctioned, and the most flagrant infraction of rights legalized.

EXTRACT FROM THE LADY GRANT'S LOG.

2nd. February, 1836, at 2 P. M. Sambilangs bearing S. E: we passed 5 Malay Proas, one of which was very large, carrying a Black Flag at the Main, and apparently full of men; when on our quarter, they shortened sail and rowed to windward, until they got into our wake; they then made sail and stood after us, but having the advantage of a breeze, we outran them; observed they were using every exertion to overtake us, cleared the decks for action. At 6 P. M. the Proas nearly out of sight astern. At

7 P. M. fell calm, kept all hands at quarters. At midnight saw the Proas making for us ahead; when they came within shot, opened fire upon them from the forecastle, but not being in the least intimidated, they gave us 3 cheers, yelling, shouting, and beating the Tom Tom.

Let go the kedge with a spring on it, and got our broadside to bear on them, opened fire but apparently without effect. Finding they closed in with us very fast, we gave them a second broadside, which checked their ardour a little; they were by this time, within half a cable's length of us, and seemed determined to board, but a well directed fire of grape and canister made them sheer off and pull a little farther astern, and lie to for some minutes; we still keeping up a well directed fire, they pulled in shore apparently very much disabled. I am confident that had we not been all ready they would have succeeded in boarding us, as they were close to before seen, although all hands were on the look out.

(Singapore Chronicle 6th February, 1836.)

We Received the following account of Macao Theatricals from from an anonymous correspondent, who requested us to publish it.

Macao, 23rd February, 1836.

The Portuguese Gentlemen of this City performed a Comedy called the "*Escola dos Casados,*" on the evening of monday the 15th instant, before a numerous and highly respectable company. The revival of these dramatic exercises met with general approbation, and were long anticipated with delight by their friends. The scenery was exceedinghy pretty, the costume in character, and the whole of the arrangements were well planned and conducted for the convenience and comfort of the company. The Band of the Battalion of Prince Regent and a few private gentlemen attended, and played many lively airs in the course of the evening. The company were abundantly provided with refreshments. The whole was concluded with a very celebrated Comic called the "* *Carcunda*." The company separated highly pleased with their entertainment and the gentlemen may congratulate themselves on having given an intellectual treat to a numerous circle of friends.

* Dom Miguel's party.

The following letter was only delivered to us a few days ago, it having been *carefully locked up* in the "Register Box." A short notice of this Rock was published in the Register of the 22d of December.

SIR, Canton, December 15, 1835.

On our passage up the China Sea in the American ship Hecules bound for this place, on 7th October last at 9 A. M. light breezes and fine weather, passed within musket shot of a Rock eight or 10 feet long and about three feet above water. The sea being very smooth, broke but little upon it. There were no indications of danger near except that the water immediately round it was light colored. Its Longitude, by Chronometer from Pulo Aor, 107° 41' Latitude carried back from noon 5° 24' North. My only small boat was at the time upon deck being caulked, or I should have examined it closely. The ship was going about three knots through the water; so we passed it rather slowly. It was nearly abeam of us when first seen, and was so small and low that it would have been unnoticed, had we not been quite nigh it. No dangers are laid down in my chart (Horsburgh's of 1821 with additions to 1833.) within about forty miles of where this was seen You may perhaps advance the interests of Navigation by giving the foregoing an insertion.

Your obedient servant

To the Editor of the "Canton Register." DAVID WOOD.

Through the kindness of a friend we have obtained the following items of the latest European News from the N. Y. Gazette of the 30th of October, brought by the *Niantic*.

FROM EUROPE.

By a telegraphic despatch, published in Monday's *Moniteur*, which with the rest of the Paris papers we have received by express, it appears that Gen. Mina has been appointed Captain-General of Catalonia, and that on the 22d inst. when the news reached Barcelona, the city had been illuminated, and Riego's hymn had been sung at the theatre. The despatch is dated on the 26th, from Narbonne and it intimates that new disturbances were feared at Barcelona. A letter of the 19th, from Valencia, is also quoted in the *Moniteur*, stating that after a commotion in that city, the Conde de Almodovar had been compelled to seek refuge on shipboard. Armed peasants to the number of 1,500, had entered the town on the 18th, and pillage was apprehended.—*London Herald 30th.*

LONDON, Oct. 1.—We have received by express the whole of the Paris papers of Tuesday, together with a letter from our private correspondent in that capital, and private advices from Bayonne. Their contents relate chiefly to Spain. By the extracts and observations which we subjoin it will be seen that M. Mendizabal's various manifestos have not produced the effects which he had anticipated from them, and that the provincial Juntas appear determined on maintaining the hostile attitude which they have assumed until something more substantial than mere words and promises be conceded to their jarring pretensions:

The Juntas of Andalusia have decreed the formation of a central Junta at Andujar, and that an army of 16,000 men shall be assembled at the same place, for the defence of Andalusia.

Contrary to the statement of the *Madrid Gazette*, advices from Valencia announce that the Junta of that district has been supplied from the arsenal of Carthagena with 6,000 muskets.

The *Sarragossa Journal* of the 14th September contains a curious document, being a petition of several clergymen to the Government Junta. "Priests," say the petitioners, "enjoy, as all other men, the natural right of carrying arms in their personal defence and that of the country. Authorities and precedents would not be wanting to us: but the extensive learning of the Junta renders it unnecessary that we should enumerate them. We therefore pray that you will authorize the formation of a company of Ecclesiastics in order to co-operate in the defence of public order and the country."

The Superior Junta has hastened to comply with this application; and has decided that the company shall be acknowledged as soon as it shall present a first effective force of 30 armed Priests.

A conspiracy has been detected at St. Sebastian through the active vigilance of the Colonel of the Jaen regiment. The object was to surrender the place to the Carlists in the neighborhood. The Governor of the citadel and Commandant of the Oviedo regiment have been arrested.

The Mexican Minister, Bustamente, who arrived here a few days ago from Berlin, is said to have obtained from that Court the acknowledgement of Mexican independence, but he has not been able to procure a passport for Kalisch. It is affirmed that he will proceed to Lisbon via Paris.—*Swabian Mercury of the 27th Sept.*

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—It is known on good authority that Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg has received communications from his brother Leopold, King of the Belgians, relative to the marriage of the young Prince of Saxe Coburg with Queen Donna Maria. It is said the Duchess of Kent favors this match, which would render closer the friendly ties existing between the British Throne and the House of Braganza.—*Ibid.*

PARIS, Sept. 29.—*Four o'clock.*—On reaching the Bourse I found it in great agitation, and Spanish Securities rapidly falling. The general belief is that most momentous news from Paris* has arrived. Nothing that can be trusted has, however, transpired. The reports afloat are that the Queen Isabella, Munoz, the Regency Council, Mendizabal, Rayneval, &c. have fled from the capital, but again, I say, these are mere rumors, though some important intelligence appears to have actually been received.

The fall in Spanish Bonds is most considerable. The Ardouin Loan has tumbled from 43 (yesterday's last quotation) to 39½; and the Actual Debt from 42 to 39¼ also. The Passive has continued at 12½. Though a little depressed also, French Funds have varied but in a trifling degree from yesterday's prices. For the Account, the Threes were at 80f. 5c.; and the Fives at 108f. 10c. at half past three.—The other Foreign Funds have undergone no changes worth noticing, save Portuguese Three per Cents, which have receded from 50 (yesterday's last price) to 57¾.

It is further said that the Marquis de las Navhs is marching upon Madrid at the head of the Liberals.

THE MONEY MARKET.—*City, Wednesday Evening.*—Rather more firmness was exhibited by the stockholders upon the opening of the markets this morning. A third investment was made by order of Government, on account of the litigated claims of the West India proprietors, and the permanent Securities were for a time quoted at an improvement of about ¼ per cent; but a want of money was still apparent, and after considerable fluctuation they closed even a shade lower than they did yesterday. Consols left off at 90⅛ to ¾ for Money, and 90⅜ to ½ for the Account; Omnium at 3⅞ premium; The New Three-and-a-half per Cents.—Annuities at 99. Exchequer Bills have been current at the reduced premium of 17s. 15s. Bank Stock, for the Opening, remains at 211.

(*N. Y. Gaz. and Gen. Advtr.* Oct. 30, 1835.)

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Quere—*Madrid.* Ed.

We have copied the following "Practical notes" from the Calcutta papers.

PRACTICAL NOTES ON THE TRADE TO THE INDUS,

AND THE NAVIGATION OF THAT RIVER.

1. A commercial communication has this year commenced on the Indus: in accordance with the Treaty, boats have both began to ascend and descend the stream. It seems desirable, therefore, to record some of the earliest information of a practical nature regarding the river, the vessels on it, and the trade itself.

2. It is imperatively necessary to adhere to the mould of boats which are now in use on the river Indus. Science may, in time, improve them, but disappointment will, I believe, follow all attempts at it, till further experience is obtained. A boat with a keel is not adapted to the river Indus.

3. Though the Indus is accessible, after November, the labour of tracking up against the stream is, at that time, great. The river is then, and for the three succeeding months, about it's lowest, which prevents the boatmen from seeking the still water and drives them to the more rapid parts of the current The northerly winds, which blow till February, make the task more than ever irksome, and extra trackers are required. The treaty too encourages large boats more than small ones, the toll on both being alike, and these unwieldy vessels require many hands, which adds to the expense.

4. After February the voyage, from the sea to Hydrabad, which would previously have occupied nearly a month, may be performed in five days, the expense of trackers is avoided, the river has less dangers, and the merchant thus saves his time, labour and interest. The swell of the Indus does not prevent vessels ascending to the Punjab; for, at that time, the southerly winds prevail.

5. It is these southerly winds which give to the Indus, in its navigation, advantages over the Ganges. The course of the one river is about east and west, that of the other, north and south. Use must, therefore, be made of this natural advantage to make merchandize profitable by the route of the Indus.

6. The obstacles to navigating the Indus at its mouth are, no doubt, great, but they have been magnified. Above Calcutta, for a considerable part of

the year there is no greater depth in the rivers Bhagrutte and Jellingee, which lead frrm the Hoogly to the Ganges, than 2 and 3 feet. In the Indus a greater depth than this will always be found somewhere, to lead from the sea ports to the great river. This, then, is a decided advantage in the inland navigation, though the Indus has not a mouth accessible to large ships like the Ganges. It proves too, that a portage or even a canal, (were it possible to cut one), is unnecessary, as it must never be forgotten that the largest boats of the river draw but four feet when heavily laden.*

7. Much stress has been laid upon a place being fixed for unshipping the cargoes of the sea-going, into the river-going, boats. Anxiety on this point is useless, for it will vary every two or three years, and the utmost reliance may be placed on the people now in the trade. In 1831, the mouth leading to Vikkur had 4 fathoms of water; in 18 5 it had but 1½ in most places, and, in one, but six feet, terminating in a flat. The estuary was also quite changed. Sea boats *can always ascend one mouth* of the Indus, and the navigators find it out without difficulty.

8. From four to five hundred sea-going boats sailed out of the port of Vikkur alone last year. They are the common boats of western India, drawing from 9 to 12 feet of water, and which convey all the coasting trade of the country, valuable as it is. If traders will not place reliance upon these boats, experimental vesselsfor the Indus must, of course, be made at their own risk.

9. In the navigation upwards, after leaving the sea, a trader will experience little or no inconvenience in a boat of the country. Let him make his agreement with *the proprietor* of the boat and avoid, if possible, engaging one of the vessels belonging to Ameers (of which there about 40) and which, it seems, may be had for hire. If he does so, the agreement will be better fulfilled, since the trade in Sinde, as in Egypt, will receive but little benefit by the rulers sharing in it. If this practice is ever carried to anygreat extent by the Ameers, it will be necessary to try stop it. For the present, there are so few boats that it is best to put up with it.

10. The depth of the river is doubtless variable—in some place great in others less; but this is of very small consequence to flat-bottomed vessels. Sand bank are numerous, and would perplex an European navigator, but the native pilots have a good eye and manage to avoid them. In the Delta there are also sand banks, but the streams there are much narrowed and deeper and more free from them, through I only speak comparatively. These sand banks are a marked and general feature of the Indus, shews that they rise up without regularity, but that there is always a deep channel, though sometimes intricate, through them.

In December, I descended the Indus from Hydrabad and though then near its lowest, the soundings in the great river were never under 2 fathoms or eleven feet, and the boatmen did not always keep in the strength of the stream. While in the river we never grounded and many heaves of the lead gave 5 and 8 fathoms, but 2 and 2½ predominated. In the cold season, the Indus, in the Delta, shrinks into a narrow and deep channel which disappoints a stranger who has heard of the magnitude of this river.—many of the inferior branches even dry up.

The natives attribute this to cold. The evaporation is great. The channel of the Sata, which supplies most of the branches in the Delta, had this year, at the last sounding which I took, 8 fathoms, but less than half that gives about its usual depth. It was about 400 yards broad. This is a feature more favorable to navigation than otherwise, yet this branch must be entered by a circuitous channel, and is not accessible to boats from the sea, though in the end of September last, the water out from it was fresh in a depth of 7 fathoms, and a Cutch boat filled up its tanks from it.

12. It appears that there is much error abroad regarding the trade on the Indus. Enterprise will doubtless do much to *create and improve* commerce, but, for the present, it is a trade *by the Indus* and not *on the Indus*. It is, in fact, a transit trade to western and central Asia, a line, however, which ought to supersede that by Sonmeeanee to Candahar and by Bownuggur to Pallee and Upper India. If the mercantile community hope for any increased consumption of British goods *in Sinde* itself, they will be disappointed; the time may come, but, at present, the buik of the people are miserably poor, and there are really no purchasers.

13. The Courts of Hydrabad and Khyrpoor however. will, no doubt, take a good part of some of the investments, and both these chiefs and their famillies have already sued for a first sight of the goods that have reached Sinde. This might appear objectionable in another country and under other circumstances, but the treaty will protect all traders, and they need not fear imposition or oppression. A few of the Beloochee chiefs have also expressed their readiness to purchase and the good work is in a state of progression.

14. To the exports, by way of the Indus, it is unnecessary to allude, as they have been fully spoken of, and we have now no additional particulars of a practical nature to communicate. As the price of wages is, in most, if not in all, countries, regulated by the price of grain, the effect of opening the river Indus on Bombay and Western India, ought to be most important. The immense advantages which the great body of the population will derive, I leave others to estimate, but I may affirm, that the European community ought by it, to be able to bring down their expenses, nearly to the standard of the Bengal presidency. ALEXANDER BURNES.

Sinde, Dec. 12, 1835.—*Courier, Dec.* 26.

* I shall say nothing of the kind of steamer for the Indus, farther than to express my belief that the present description of vessel is well suited. Lieut J. Wood of the Indian Navy, is the first officer who has ever navigated the Indus by steam, and his success merits notice since he reached Hydrabad *without even the assistance of a local pilot*. He has turned his attention to the nature of the build of the 'dondee' of Sinde with its advantages and disadvantages. If Lieutenant Wood's observations on this subject are published, they will, I think, be found useful, and prove creditable to the author.

Continued from first page.

distinctly tells us (*Husb. Bengal*, p. 118) that, except in a few situations that are peculiarly favourable, its cultivation is unprofitable The peasants engage in it with reluctance; and are tempted only by the immediate advances the government agents are obliged to make to enable them to carry on the business.

The monopoly has sometimes produced a nett revenue of about 1,000,000*l.* a year. Latterly, however, this revenue has been materially diminished. This has been occasioned, partly by the conquest of Malwa, and the impossibility of extending the same sort of monopoly into that province that was established in Bahar and Benares, and partly to the introduction of Turkey opium into the Chinese market by the Americans.

The system under which the Indian opium trade has been conducted, has been the theme of much eulogy, and has been supposed to afford the only example of an *unexceptionable monopoly!* By confining the cultivation of the plant to particular districts, and taking care that the whole produce raised in them shall be exported, we prevent, it is said, the use of this deleterious drug from gaining ground in India; while the high price at which it is sold produces a large revenue to the Company's treasury. It is affirmed, too, that even the interests of the Chinese are consulted by the system; that they obtain the drug in a state of purity, which would otherwise be adulterated; and that the high price they are obliged to pay for it merely acts as a wholesome restraint on their vicious propensity to indulge in what is so very injurious. We doubt, however, whether there be much foundation for these eulogies. There can be no question that opium is a very excellent subject for taxation; and the higher the duty can be raised on it, without encouraging smuggling, the better. It is not, however, so clear that the monopoly system is the best way of accomplishing this; and, though the system had been originally a good one, it is no longer possible to enforce it. To imagine, indeed, that the illicit cultivation of, and traffic in, opium can be prevented, now that it is raised in most parts of the extensive country of Malwa, is altogether ludicrous. As to the supposed influence of the monopoly in insuring the purity of the drug, it is sufficient to observe that Malwa opium, which is produced under a comparatively free system, has been rapidly improving in its quality, and now very often fetches a higher price than the opium of Bahar and Benares, where the strictest *surveillance* is kept up. The latter, indeed, has sometimes been nearly unsaleable, from the careless way in which it has been prepared, and the extent to which it was adulterated.—(*Crawfurd on the Monopoly of the East India Company*, p. 55.) It is needless, however, to say more on this point, than that Turkish opium maintains, in respect of purity and careful preparation, a decidedly higher reputation than any produced in India.—(*Thomson's Dispensatory.*)

We doubt, too, whether the use of opium, when taken in moderate quantities, be really so injurious as has been represented. That it may, like spirits and wine, be abused, is abundantly certain; but it has not been shown that it is more liable to abuse than either of these articles. No one doubts that the Chinese, by whom it is principally consumed, are a highly industrious, sober, frugal people; but though it were otherwise, we really do not see that the East India Company are warranted in subjecting a profitable article of cultivation in India to the fetters of monopoly, that the morals of the Chinese may be preserved! It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon this view of the matter. The Turks and Americans have no scruples of this sort; and the only effect of the Company's attempting to force up the price of opium to an extravagant height, would be to throw a still greater proportion of the trade into the hands of their active competitors, to the great injury of the India cultivators.

Neither must the interests of the cultivators in India be lost sight of, who are materially injured by the existing system. Even were it in other respects proper, their allowances are far too small.

Upon the whole, therefore, we do not see any solid grounds for supposing that this monopoly forms an exception to the common rule; and we agree with those who think that the better way would be to establish the same system, as to the trade in opium, that is established with respect to the spirit trade in this country; that is, to allow every one to cultivate it upon taking out a licence, and to lay an excise

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1836.

duty on the prepared article. Such a plan would put an end to some most oppressive regulations; and while it would open a new source of wealth to the cultivators, the revenue derived by government would be materially augmented.

(Macculloch's Dict. 2d Ed. Pages 865 6.)

Our co-temporary is in the habit of jumping so quick to his conclusions, and asserts so often that he has "*shown*"—what, perhaps, he desires to show, but what he certainly *has not* shown—that he is a very unfair reasoner: Eg. *Where and how* has he *shown* that "Opium is *not produced* by coercion?—He has merely *said* that "opium *is not* produced by forced labour;" and that "the *reluctance* of the cultivator is *overcome* by advances of money" Now, we ask, is not the cultivator of opium *forced* by the government agent in the course of *his* duty to produce as much as possible? Is it feasible that the labour of the cultivator can be *entirely free* when he is a *debtor*—and has only become a debtor but for the specific purpose of producing opium?

In *Malcolm's Central India*, the total expenses of cultivating one Begah (about half an acre) of opium are Rupees 29 2 Annas. The receipts in a *good year* are Rs. 44. deduct the expenses and Rs. 1.8 As. for village dues, the net profit to the Ryot is Rs. 12.15 As. eg.

5 Seers Pucka	Rs. 40.0
Sale of seed, 3 maunds	4.0
	44.0
Deduct expenses	29.9
	14.7
,, Village dues	1.8
Net Profit to the Ryot.	12.15

A ball of Bengal opium weighs about 2 seers, and a chest contains 40 balls, or 80 seers. The average price at the first sale of *Patna* and *Benares* opium this year, was Rs. 1,239 per 80 seers, or Rs. 15½ per seer; exceeding by nearly cent per cent the price obtained by the *Ryot* in *Malwa*. These figures do not prove the net profit the Bengal government derives from the sale of opium, but they give us a glimpse of it: will the *taskmaster* not *force* labour when the certain benefit to him is so great?

We leave our co-temporary to deal with Macculloch on the question of duties; and we refer him to an extract from the *Bengal Herald*, which will be found in another column, for the morality of the monopoly and of the contemplated advances on opium hypothecated to the Bengal govt. We may probably make some observations on the article in the *Bengal Herald*, in our next number.

It appears we mistook "the most exalted character in scripture." It is with profound reverence we now discover our mistake, which is the more excusable, as we did not conceive such a name would be lightly introduced in a newspaper discussion. But it now rests with our cotemporary to show how HE broke the laws of his country.

The mere difference of opinion, on one or two points, of our co-temporary and ourselves can scarcely be dignified with the name of *disputes;* and, surely, our *regret* that his *programme showed* a difference of opinion on the question of the position Great Britain should assume for the promotion and protection of her commerce with China, is harshly mis-construed when it is call an "*attack*"—and that, too, "in no measured terms." However, we congratulate our co-temporary on his ready attainment of the tone of Canton letter writing—for that tailor-like expression—"in no measured terms"—is well known in Canton correspondence.

In another column will be found an extract from the log of the *Lady Grant*, noting the repulse of pirates off the Sambilangs. It is clear, from these minutes, that the Lady Grant was only saved from capture by the precautions of captain Jeffrey and the cool courage and collected behavious of himself and his Europeans. Captain Jeffrey strongly advises great caution to all commanders of vessels passing through the straits, and that they should not, on any account, hold the pirates in too great contempt.

OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA.

(Recopied from the Bengal Herald, Jany. 3rd.)

The opium trade with China has been hitherto carried on by advances from private capitalists who found in it a far more lucrative way of employing their money than any other means equally secure. Besides the interest they got on these advances, they profited by the difference of exchange. Especially in these times, when mercantile credit is but just recovering from the shock it lately received, this means of employing capital afforded great advantages. We are now given to understand on good authority that government are engaged in considering the propriety of making advances on opium investmeuts to China at a rate more advantageous to the speculators than that at which they have hitherto obtained the assistance of capitalists. The measure will no doubt injure the interests of the capitalists. But as capitalists form only a very small portion of the public, the question proper for our consideration is, how the proposed changes is likely to affect the country at large and the mass of the people. We perceive both advantages and disadvantages involved in this measure, and will mention such as occur to us.

If the business of makiug advances has hitherto been a profitable one to private capitalists, there can be little doubt of its proving so in the hands of the Government. It is necessary for the Government to make large remittances to England to meet the dividends allowed to the proprietors of the East India Stock by the new Charter, and for the purchase of Military Stores, &c. The opium advances will afford them great facilities for making advantageous remittances to England. Their Bills against the opium investments having been paid in China by the sale of the drug, they will make similar advances to the purchasers of tea for the English market, and send bills to England against the investments of that staple article of trade. The government will thus find an easy and safe means of remitting money to England, without any participation in commercial transactions in which they are prohibited from engaging by the Charter, while they will receive interest by affording accommodation to private speculators. The immense profit which the Government derive from the opium monopoly is well known. Any advantage in that trade will be attended with a proportionate increase of profit. Now the facilities which will be afforded to the speculators in opium by the more advantageous terms which it is proposed Government should offer for the accommodation of capital, will as a matter of course bring many more speculators to the market, and by creating greater competition, give a fresh stimulus to the trade, and ultimately cause an increase in the profits derived from it. Just at this moment, when the payment of the dividends to the Company is exhausting the resources of India, it is of the greatest consequence that this enormous drain be supplied by some means; and if instead of levying any new tax on the people, means can be devised to replenish the public coffers, the advantage to the country, which is thus saved from taxation, must be great. It is expected that by the proposed measure a gain or saving of eight or ten lakhs per annum will be effected. As we hold that the Government are only a kind of trustees for the public, and morally, if not legally, responsible to the public, for their acts, so we maintain that the people are bound to supply all the just expenses of Government and bear them out from all their difficulties. Hence the propriety—nay the necessity of taxing the people, who are bound to submit. In free countries where the people tax themselves by means of their representatives, these demands against their purse do not assume so despotic and galling a form as they do in a country situated like this, the people of which have no share in its government, are ignorant of public accounts, and pay taxes without even the satisfaction of knowing how the money paid by them is laid out. Under such circunstances taxes must naturally be far more obnoxious than in England or any other place where the taxes and the taxers are in a manner identified. If then in such a country means are adopted to obviate the necessity of increasing taxes, those means are certainly to be hailed with joy and gratitude. Thus, upon this general principle, we see the country at large is likely to be benefited by the measure in contemplation.

But there is another more direct way by which the people are likely to be benefitted by this measure. The facility, which will be afforded to the speculators in opium, will, as it is always the case when any trade receives a fresh stimulus, afford employment to a great number of those who from various causes, pointed out in our former numbers, have been thrown out of their means of subsistence. As consumers are after all the real payers for the article consumed, the people of China will by this means be made to pay the people of India, first by saving them from being taxed by government: and secondly by affording them the means of employment in a more brisk trade. These are no trivial recommendations of the proposed measure, and if we consider the question in the only light in which we have yet placed it, there can be no doubt that all would join in lauding the plan.

But like most sublunar projects, this too has its share of disadvantages, which must in a great measure counterbalance the benefits expected to result from it. Who does not not know that the opium trade is a contraband one, and that all the drug taken from this country is regularly smuggled into China, contrary to the laws of that country. This alone makes the trade morally unjustifiable even in private speculators: how much more in a nation like the English who in their own dominions hold smuggling to be criminal, and punish its commission severely, and yet participate in the same self-condemend traffic, and though not directly, do really encourage it and are in fact the very cause of the flourishing state in which that trade is. Hitherto Government have, however, taken but an indirect share in this contraband traffic. They have sold their opium fairly and openly to people in this country, and they might say, they have nothing to do with the manner in which the purchasers dispose of it in a foreign country. But the proposed measure is likely to place them in rather a different situation in regard to this trade, and bring them ferward on the forbidden ground more conspicuously. Their accommodation to the opium smugglers in China is now to be given in that very country and at the very place where this contraband trade is carried on, No excuse or evasion, grounded on ignorance as to the ultimate destination of the drug sold by them will now screen their act from the censure of the moralist. But what harm, it may be asked, will it do to the country even if the Government were to commit acts which more grossly outrage a delicate sense of morality? The relationship subsisting between the Government and the people has been justly compared to that which obtains between a family and its head. The dependents naturally look upon their respected head and leader as a model for their conduct, and whatever they find in him they regard as virtues, and are led to imitate them. The example of Government may therefore be expected to have the same influence on the conduct of the people as that of a parent has on the conduct of his children. How far therefore the conduct of Government in the instance we are considering will influence the conduct of the people it is not easy to say; but we may without fear of contradiction assume that the example will not be a very edifying one. The India Government, whom we must give credit for endeavouring to improve the morals of the people by many salutary maxims imparted by means of education, &c. will we fear often find themselves in the situation of the crab in the fable, who told her young ones to walk straightforwaed, when one of them said to her to observe her own walk, which was as crooked as theirs. Precept when not enforced by example has but little influence. Hence we fear serious evils will result, to counter-balance the advantages we have mentioned as likely to accrue from the proposed measure. To notice but one instance: before the administration of the Marquis Wellesley the civil servants were paid on a much lower scale than they are, and the consequence was that innumerable abuses existed. That Nobleman raised their allowances to a higher scale: but left those of the native Amlahs in the same state. These have to this day continued in the most abject state of moral turpitude—the effect of the example of their former superiors, which yet continues to influence their conduct, though their superiors themselves are now very differently situated.

But the peculiar situation of the mass of the people, most of whom are not aware even of the existence of the far-famed celestial empire, much less of the morality or the immorality of exensive political and commercial transactions, carried on with that country, will in a great measure preclude them from the contamination of the evil example we are speaking of. Confined to their daily occupations and seldom or never extending their views beyond the immediate sphere of their employment added to the impenetrable veil of ignoraunce with which they are enveloped, it is to be hoped they will feel the advantages of the proposed measure without suffering the evils it is calculated to produce. Contemplating on the subject in this light we may justly exclaim "where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise"—It is the educated, the informed, the reflecting few that are likely to be injured by the baneful influence of bad example sanctioned by so respectable an authority as that of Government. It is a pity that the educated—those who are hereafter to form the flower of the age in this country, and who will no doubt give a tone to the morality of the nation in after ages, should be exposed to dangers of this nature, to dangers prepared by the very hands which have been the chief instrument of emancipating them from ignorance, and placing them in the path of virtue and happiness. But why should we lament over this one instance of departure from the strict path of moral rectitude in our Government? Have we not in the public records thousands of such instances of compromise between principle and expediency? The one we have here noticed is but a drop in the ocean!

We however trust this drop will not be added to the sum total already so large. What is eight or ten lakhs of revenue compared with the morals of the people? The evils direct and indirect of a lax morality in a Government are incalculable and we trust the measure will not be sanctioned.

We have now laid before our readers the lights and shades of a measure which is soon likely to come before the public, and we trust the hints we have given will be of service to those who are now considering the question.

(Singapore Chronicle.)

DIED.—On the 28th ultimo, in his 66th year, CENQUA, a native merchant connected with the foreign trade for upwards of forty years, and whose loss is greatly regretted by his foreign friends, whose sincere esteem he had gained by his honorable dealings.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1836.

DISSENT OF JOHN FORBES, ESQ.

A Member of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, from the Proceedings of that Court, respecting the Compensation to the Company's Maritime Officers.

Delivered and read in Court, August 13, 1834.

I REGRET that the Court of Directors have not responded more liberally to the call of the Court of Proprietors, to do justice to their Maritime Officers: and be ing anxious that in the future Narrative of this Case, no doubt should attach to the opinion that I have held, and the Votes that I have given, the Court will permit me to record my entire opposition to their views.

The proposed Report makes out no case to justify the inadequate scale of the Court, it is withal full of special pleading, to which we ought not to condescend to resort, and it speaks in an ungenerous tone. We say that the Officers of the Maritime Service are not entitled to larger compensation, because some of them are not Company's Servants. If this were true, it would go far to disentitle them to any compensation at all. But the reverse is the fact. They are essentially Servants of the Company. The arguments in support of this position, too numerous to be detailed, have been irresistibly stated in the several Memorials and Publications put forth by the Claimants. Suffice it to refer to the Terms of the Oath administered by the Secretary, with solemn form, at the Table of the Court, and in presence of the Directors. That Oath bears that "the Commander or Officers employed in *the Service of the Company*" shall be "true and faithful to the said Company." If, after such arguments as those to which I have adverted; if after such proofs, not only presumptive but positive, the Court continue to deny the fact, I confess my own inability to reach their apprehension. Surely it is not meant that the Company shall reap the full benefit of the Service to be performed, and then set aside the Servant, as having no title to their consideration, upon the ungracious plea that his claim ceases with his Contract!

Again, The Report says, the claim is not so good as that of Officers of the House, because they (the Maritime Officers) have had opportunities of making fortunes by investments and beneficial employment of Capital, whereas the Home Officers had merely progressive increase of Salaries, and these were not large. I admit the existence of these opportunities with reference to *a portion* of the Claimants. But it is not tenable that their right to be liberally compensated is thereby affected, unless it can be shown that they have, by their own act, consented to the deprivation of these advantages. By far the greater proportion have never enjoyed those opportunities. They were to them in prospect. The Claimants lived in hope that by Promotion or Interest, they might one day enjoy them; until the Court, by an improvident bargain, ruined those prospects, destroyed these hopes, and actually bereaved them of their Profession. These are ample grounds for compensation; but further, the Maritime Officers have served the Company with a zeal and Fidelity not surpassed by the Officers of the Home Establishment. If in this view they are equal, whence the distinction in favour of the latter! Their merit being equal, there ought to be no difference in the award. The Court it seems are influenced by the pretensions of the respective Claimants. But if it be the fact that the former, from the earliest period of the Company's Government, have atchieved Services immeasurably more important than those duties which are merely Clerical, and hardly responsible;—that they first established the name of the Company, and have ever since, by active co-operation, contribnted to the increase and maintenance of their Power;—that by the transactions of an extended Trade, carried on with admirable vigilance, enterprise, and valour in seasons of War, and unvarying care and regularity in time of peace, they have essentially aided the resources of India, by the vast wealth they have been the medium of conveying to the Coffers of the Company;—not to forget that a portion of that wealth, sometimes amounting to £80,000 per Annum, has been levied by way of Tax on the Investments of the Commanders and Officers;—if it be true that the Company, relying on the conduct of their Officers, and confident of the security of the Ships and Cargoes entrusted to their protection, have waived the precaution of Insurance, and thereby economized Millions:—if such have been their Services, then are they superior in value to those rendered by the Class with whom the parallel has been drawn, who have run no risks, encountered no perils, and whose occupation has been less laborious. The inference then is unquestionable, that the Compensation which has been awarded to the less worthy, not to speak offensively though sanctioned by Parliament, is disproportionate and excessive, and the injustice to the Maritime Officers the more evident.

Why do I dwell on this parallel! Not because I grudge the liberal measure to a meritorious body of Men, but because the Court have themselves instituted the comparison, with a view to illustrate their more urgent claim.

The Report ungenerously tells these Gentlemen, who are on an equality with ourselves in respect to Education, Birth, and Character, that their occupation has not ceased, for that they may go and hire themselves as Skippers and Mates to any Liverpool or Aberdeen Craft trading to any quarter of the globe! Independently of the impracticability of such a course, as the Officers in their experience inform us, it is ungenerous so to transfer these Gentlemen; to cast them adrift without provision, after the important Services they have rendered. It is not consistent with the princely character of our dealings, Merchant Princes as we have been, of a more high and distinguished *caste* than any commemorated in History, so to repudiate men who have been solemnly contracted to us, who have been exclusively trained to our Service, and who were the first and best Instruments, of our greatness.

With a far different measure have we meted out Compensation to another Branch of our Commercial Servants, the China Establishment! I apprehend it may be imputed to us, that we have so discriminated between Servants of the same Class, because, in the China Service, the ties of domestic affections controlled our decisions; and a strong presumption may be directed against us, that, if the same influence had shielded the Maritime Service, they would have been reserved for a happier fate. We have given the China Servants the option of a transfer to the Civil Service of India, and told them that, after 22 Years' Service in China and India, so that they completed that period, they would be entitled to retire on the Civil Fund Annuity of £1000 per Annum, without the usual fines and contributions, estimated at 50,000 Rupees! An award equally extravagant and unjust in any view, but more particularly as contrasted with that to the Maritime Officers. Let it not be said that there is no analogy between them. Inasmuch as they are equally Commercial Servants, they stand upon an equal footing. By the extinction of the Trade, the China Servants are not more affected than their Maritime Brethern: indeed, not so much; for whereas the former may have recourse to the Civil Service under very extraordinary advantages, the latter are cut off from every possible resource; their hopes and prospects are ruined without the option of an alternative. Upon the same principle that the China Servants have the option of a transfer to India, an alternative ought to have been presented to the Maritime Service—perhaps of a resort to the Indian Navy; an arrangement that might be affected without collision with the interests of that gallant Body. But whatever may be the value of this suggestion, or how it may be received by the meritorious persons in whom, on every account, I feel an unfeigned interest, I would be understood, for the present, as chiefly desiring to strengthen my position, that as an advantageous transfer has been placed at the option of the China Servants, an alternative which might by regulation be made proportionately beneficial, ought, in fairness, to be extended to the Maritime Officers.

Finally, I am decidedly of opinion that Pensions ought to be granted according to the scale in the last Memorial of the Maritime Service; a scale suggested in the spirit of compromise and moderation, which, whilst it reflects great credit upon these who framed it, fills me with a lively regret that the Court of Directors, instead of gracefully originating a similar or a larger measure of Compensation, may be constrained to adopt one dictated by the imperative voice of their Constituent Body. As to the argument that there is no precedent for such Pensions, it is obvious that there never yet has been such a state of things as has arisen under the discontinuance of the Company's Trade, in a period of two Centuries; consequently, in the nature of things, there could have been no precedent. It has been argued, in bar to the Claims of the Maritime Service, that they could not have contemplated the continuance of the Company's Monopoly of the China Trade; but neither could they have foreseen the total and sudden cessation of that Trade, particularly when they found the Court chartering Ships for six Voyages, whose Contracts could not be performed for several Years after the expiration of the late Charter, as in the instances of the *Abercrombie Robinson*, the *Edinburgh*, and the *Duke of Sussex*, and others; which Ships have two Voyages of their Charty party remaining unperformed, and their Commanders, therefore, have a special claim on the consideration of the Company. Besides, if this argument were worth anything, it would apply equally to all their Commercial Servants, at home and abroad.

August 12, 1834. (Signed) JOHN FORBES.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1836. NO. 10. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE. Mr. William Cragg having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 1st March 1836. Joseph Cragg.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, the son of our Senior Partner, and FURDONJEE SORABJEE, have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future, will be conducted under the style of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, SONS, & CO.

Bombay, 22d Oct., 1835. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO.

N. B. It is requested that all parties having claims against the late firm of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO. will immediately send them in for adjustment.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. MANSFIELD FORBES in our establishment, ceased on the 31st July 1835. REMINGTON & CO.

Bombay, 9th November, 1835.

[ALL LETTERS MUST BE P[illegible]PAID.

CANTON.

The arrivals which have been reported this week are, the British ships Hector, Smith, from Austral-Asia, viâ Batavia; Mavis, Reynell, from Singapore; Bombay Castle, Wemyss, from Calcutta; Lady Hayes, Ovenstone, from Lombock; the American vessel Virginia, Michael, from Batavia; and the Spanish vessel Colon, Müller, from Manila.

OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA.

Referring to the article under the above head in the *Bengal Herald*, and which was re-copied from the *Singapore Chronicle* into last week's Register, we shall proceed to submit to our readers a few observations on the measure, said to be in the contemplation of the Bengal government, of making advances on opium in Calcutta, and the probable result, from such advances, to the British commerce with China.

The advantages brought forward by the *Bengal Herald* as certain to accrue to the Bengal government—are, the facilities of making remittances to England; the interest derived from the use of the monies advanced; the encouragement such advanced monies will afford to speculators; a fresh stimulous to the trade; an ultimate increase of profit; the necessity of levying new taxes to pay the dividends superseded; the employment of the un-employed; and, lastly, the forcing the Chinese to pay the Hindoos—that is, saving their pockets from further taxation by the Bengal government.

The disadvantages arrayed by the same paper against the expected benefits of the measure are, the immorality of all dealings in opium, and the evil example set by the government to the natives of India; who are, however, covered with so thick a veil of ignorance that it is hoped they may be recipients of the advantages without feeling the evils of the proposed measure.

The writer concludes with a hope that the measure may not be adopted.

We confess that we are disposed to think this article was written rather to aid than impede the measure: the writer states that the Bengal government has, thousands of times, compromised *principle*, when such compromise was deemed expedient; and, therefore, this new instance of departure from the strict path of moral rectitude is not to be lamented, because a reply to the question, *Cui bono?* is easily given.

Now, firstly, as to the necessity of making advances either in India or China, for the purpose of remitting home the dividends, we believe every commercial man, who has considered this subject, is fully convinced that the company have only to open their treasury in London for the receipt of cash for bills on India, in order to obtain the full amount of the yearly dividends and the sums required for other specific purposes. This the country should make the company do, and at the same time be careful that they do not *profit*, whilst they should not lose, a rupee by the rate of exchange. Why are the *non-trading* company and the Indian governments to be allowed to enter the market and dabble in bill-brokerage, interfering with the regular course of exchange, raising expectations, exciting doubts, and scattering disappointments throughout the whole commercial world?

We shall not here enter into the justice of the law which throws the holders of E. I. stock on the resources of India for the payment of their dividends: such is the bargain they have made, without much consulting the interests, or the inclinations of the payers; but we would earnestly call upon them to watch the proceedings of their servants both at home and abroad, and to be *content with their dividend*, and not to urge the car of Mammon, with fearful speed, through illegal paths.

Leaving the question of the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed measure—or more strictly speaking, the question as to the *few* who may profit or lose by it, it is wrong in principle—wrong in commercial principle—wrong in political principle—wrong in moral principle. Who shall say, then, that all principles are to be abandoned for the mere purpose of favorably turning the rate of exchange, and creating extravagantly paid situations, to which the nearest connexions of the proposers may be appointed?—And when principle is once abandoned, how is the flood-gate of abuses to be shut, and who can see or say to what such abandonment may lead?

The mere rumour in Calcutta that the government was turning it's thoughts to the subject of making advances on opium immediately increased the price of the drug at the public sales. What will be the consequence of this feverish *stimulus* to trade?—Let the speculators answer a year hence. Thus far as concerns the opium trade in India and the speculators there.

If the writer in the *Bengal Herald* had extended his views a little farther into this question, he would have found that the system of making advances on Tea and Silk in China has had the effect of greatly raising the price of those articles; and as, according to his own argument, "consumers are, after all, the real payers of the article consumed"—it follows that the *people* of Great Britain are the victims of these measures, and are sacrificed—not to the interests of the *people* of India, but in order that wealth may be accumulated in the E. I. Company's home and Indian treasuries, and the China market still be commanded by the servants of the court of directors.

The opposition of the *Canton Register* and *it's friends* and correspondents to this bill-agency must, at least, be deemed honest by all. For this system of advances is favorable to the *agents* here, but diametrically opposed to the interests of *their constituents*; and we do not understand upon what principle a house doing agency business can defend a measure that places them in a position which, while, it offers tempting baits to them to speculate, must, at the same time, tend to cool their ardour and slacken their exertions for the interests of their employers.

In conclusion, we are sure that the character of the Indian governments cannot stand *too high*, and that the least deviation from acknowledged right—a sinning against conviction—will reap it's own bitter reward.

The mass of the people of India cannot be so ignorant of the *Celestial empire*—the ancient, mighty, and far-famed *Chinastan*, as the writer in the *Bengal Herald* supposes they are. We rather think that their childhood has been amused with fables of its riches and power; and that China is, in some degree, to India, what Egypt was to Greece and Rome: a land of mystery and unsatisfied wonder. How, indeed, can they be ignorant of an empire whose boundaries have extended beyond the Caspian sea, and which was ruled by a grandson of the founder of the Mogul dynasty, *Genghiskhan*.

At a time when we are encreasing the Church of England-estaslishment in India, and professing an anxiety for the diffusion of knowledge and of the Christian religion amonng the natives, is the English government to commence dealing in an intoxicating drug?—When the Bengal government has made the Press free, will it offer itself as the first degraded victim to it's just indignation?

And how will this system work in China. The company's agents will become holders, and of course sellers, of opium. The purity of the conduct of this agency has been already questioned, even when only tempted by the weak intoxication of a cup of strong hyson; will it stand intact before the bewitching fumes of opium?—And if even so, —the company's agents being holders of opium and its proceeds—of one or of each—advancing on teas and silk, from funds derived from Bengal Bills and the hypothecated opium, what chance has the British merchant, capitalist, manufacturer, or artizan, of being able to bring their *interests* into the China trade?—None. The whole system of Bill-trading, both here and in India, is a vile conspiracy on the part of the company against the free trade; and a low and base infringement of the act of parliament; and, by thus acting they have become shameful interlopers in the affairs and interests of private individuals.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 14th of the moon (1st March) it was reported that a despatch had arrived from the privy council announcing that a *Kinchae*, or imperial commissioner, had been ordered to Canton to investigate a case in law; and that he left *Peking* on the 21st of the 12th moon of last year (7th ultimo), and may be expected to arrive in Canton about the middle of the 2d moon (latter end of this month).

Yesterday the Chinese offices were re-opened for the transaction of public business.

The cases of riot in *Pooning* heen, in the *Chaouchow* district, appear to have been very serious, and, indeed, to have been almost an insurrection.

It is reported that one civil and two military officers, who had been sent to suppress the riots, and a number of soldiers and police runners, were killed. The Heen magistrate happily saved his life by flight, losing his cap and robes. Our Chinese informant says—there are some slight thoughts of a rebellion; and that the governor and fooyuen first intended to send the criminal judge *Wang*, to manage the business; but, from his hasty disposition, they dreaded something wrong might happen; therefore *Ke*, the fooyuen, himself went on that duty, carrying the *Wangming* (royal-order), with him. If these disturbances assume a more serious character, troops will be ordered to the district.

The notice taken by the *Canton Press* of the observations in our last number, in which we were obliged to repel some assertions which he had gratuitously attributed to us, would not be worth any further remark, if the writer of that notice had not made a near approach to the utterance of a falsehood.

The *Canton Press* says—"He (the Editor of the *Canton Register*) not once alludes to his former assertion, except denying that he made it, that if the government of India were to discontinue the opium monopoly, the cultivation of that drug would cease almost entirely, and which assertion we believe in our last number to have proved to be unsupported nay even opposed by uncontrovertible evidence."

We again deny that we made this *assertion*; where is it to be found in the following sentence in the *Canton Register* of the 23rd of Feby.

"And if opium, as has been said, is produced by forced labour, it is a fair conclusion, when the monopoly is ended, and the growth of the poppy—not forbidden—but not encouraged by the government, that private speculators could never produce the great and yearly increasing quantities now annually brought to the hammer by the Indian government. The foreign trade with China would then soon attain a more healthy and respectable state; and the Chinese would be deprived of one of their strongest arguments for refusing to meet us on equal terms."

In the *Register* of the 1st inst. we wrote, in refutation of the misrepresentation by the *Canton Press* of what we had written, as follows:

"We, then, did not 'state that opium is the result of forced labour;' nor did we infer 'that if the Bengal monopoly was discontinued, *that article would no longer be cultivated and consequently cease to be exported from Bengal.*"

"There is great virtue in an *if*; and we said—"and *if* opium, as *has been said*, is produced by f. ced labour &c. (*Vide* Canton Register, 23rd Feby.)."

Yet, in the face of this *denial* and *allusion*—our former words not being fully quoted in the allusion, in order to save both time and space, and to avoid trespassing too much on the patience of our readers, whom we referred to *all* that we *had* said by the *vide*,—the Editor of the *Canton Press* makes, to say the least of it, the grossly false misrepresentation that we but once alluded to, and that only to deny, our former assertion"—which "former assertion" we had never uttered!

With reference to the "*incontrovertible evidence*" of the *Canton Press*, where is it? How does the cultivation of opium in *Malwa* bear upon the question of the cultivation under the *Bengal* government? What is known here of the cultivation of opium in *Malwa*; and how far is the labour of the *Malwa ryot* free? The Mahratta and Mahommedan princes in Central India are nearly absolute in their districts over their dependents; and something very like the feudal system of Europe is in force between the Zemindars, Potails and the cultivators. We do not think that the increase in the produce of *Malwa* wholly disproves the "fair conclusion (not attempted to be strictly demonstrated) that private speculators could never produce the great and yearly increasing quantities now annually brought to the hammer by the Indian Government."

The ludicrous parallel, of a *Ryot* and an *Editor*, may be appropriate in the case of the Editor of the *Canton Press*; but is not. we beg to inform him, of equal application in our own; for it appears that the subscribers to the *Canton Press pay in advance*, whilst the subscribers to the *Canton Register do not*.

Non equidem invideo, miror magis.

COMPANY's ADVANCES ON OPIUM AND ON CONSIGNMENTS TO ENGLAND FROM CHINA.

In the *Canton Press* of the 26th of September and of the 21st of November, in the letters of "*Common Sense*," and "*Crito*," the establishment of the E. I. company's bill agency and the advances on goods hypothecated to the Company are attempted to be defended.

In the *Canton Press* of last Saturday are the following remarks.

"It is stated that the means of placing funds in China in that manner (by advances on opium in Calcutta, the advances to be repaid in Canton) would not come under the denomination of trade, and that the Company's charter would thereby not be infringed. Is it not altogether a commercial speculation to lend money on respondentia? to run the risk of the sea and of the market on the goods on which money was lent, and further that of the solven-

cy of those to whom advances were made, and to be repaid for such risks by the profits attending such a speculation? If this is not a purely commercial speculation, we are ignorant of what commerce is."

Now we do not quote the foregoing sentence so much to prove the contradictions and often loose and inconsistent reasoning of the *Canton Press*, as to prove that a sincere difference of opinion as to the real wrong done to the British nation by continuing a part of the E. I. company's factory in China for the purpose of selling bills on India and purchasing bills on England by making advances on the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England, has never existed.—Whence, then, the former advocacy of the *Canton Press* for the E. I. company's bill-agency? for the very same objections urged by that paper in it's last number against the advances on opium in Calcutta, hold with equal and greater force against the advances in Canton on consignments to England.

——— This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips.

We have received No. 1 and Nos. 3 a 6 of the "CONSERVATIVE," a paper published at Madras on the 3rd of Nov. 1835.

After the "Address," the leading article in the first number is on the recall of lord Heytesbury.

The *Conservative*, of course, praises Sir Robert Peel and censures Sir John Hobhouse; the speech of the first is "short but masterly"—the defence of the latter is "lame, impotent;" his speech is "inconsistent, general, unconnected, uncandid."

As to the length of the two speeches, that of Sir John Hobhouse fills about two columns and a quarter and that of Sir R. Peel one column and three quarters in the *Conservative*, both being printed in the same type.

That to appoint to the office of governor-general of India is now a much more delicate and difficult matter than under the old charter all will concede; and that, with a free Press, both native and foreign, at work, the government of India will daily become a more serious and important task than it has been hitherto is obvious. The rapidity of communication through the new channels greatly increases the cares and responsibility of the home government, and it consequently follows that the minister for India should, without any misgiving doubts, feel himself warranted in counting on the cordial co-operation of the governor-general in council. Sir J. Hobhouse *candidly* said that had lord Heytesbury sailed he would not have advised his recall. Sir R. Peel, in reply, said, if it was improper that lord Heytesbury should sail, it was equally improper, having sailed, that he should be suffered to remain. And, at the end of his speech, Sir Robert Peel said—"after *stripping* them of their trading character their first act was to tell the people of India that they (the king's ministers) did not respect the appointment of the company (the court of directors). This is *true, eloquent*, and *masterly!* What does Sir R. Peel mean by the ministers *stripping* the E. I. Company of their trading character? —Their charter had expired, and they were only allowed to make too good a bargain—for the *surrender of their privileges*, forsooth? No: the *right*—too long withheld—of trading to and dwelling in the fairest portion of the world had reverted to the British people. And the people of India (who according to the *Bengal Herald*, know little about the proceedings of their *own* government), would, according, to Sir R. Peel's logic, have greater confidence in their foreign rulers if they saw a governor-general recalled the day after he had held a public levee, than when a *mere nomination* is superseded in London!—or, even after he sailed *as a governor-general*, he may overtaken by a swift-sailing ship, and stopped on the high seas on his way to India! If ever Sir Robert Peel weathers the Cape himself, he will find that to *overtake*, is not so easy a matter as to *pass by*, a ship at sea. And what dignity would there have been in such proceedings? Without presuming to discuss the merits and talents of lord Heytesbury, we think any minister for India in the present times is perfectly justified in with-holding his assent to the appointment to the office of governor-general, if he conceives the *spirit* of his instructions will not be *heeded* so carefully as a formal compliance with the mere *letter*.

EAST INDIA DIRECTORS—CAPTAIN SHEPHERD.

(*From the Naval and Military Gazette*, May 30.)

We have perused, in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 26th instant, with no small surprise an advertisement, announcing that in consequence of the secession from the E. I. Direction of the Right Honorable R. C. Ferguson, Captain Shepherd, late of the China Maritime Service, is a candidate for the situation, and supported by a large body of the Proprietors of India Stock, headed by Sir Charles Forbes, on the absurd ground of Captain S.'s aquaintance with *commercial* affairs.

We can imagine no more compendious mode of reducing the comparatively small stock of respect in which the Court of Directors is already held, whether by His Majesty's Ministers or by the country over which they are placed, than the introduction into the Direction, at the present juncture, of a gentleman, however respectable individually, who can have no possible acquaintance with the matters likely to come under discussion at the India House, and we shall regard the election of Capt. S., if it *does* take place, as a satisfactory evidence of the utter fallaciousnes and absurdity of placing the destinies of India thus indirectly at the disposal of a body of Proprietors the majority of whom would thus stamp themselves as so little identified in feeling, or in interest, with the important empire alluded to, and practically illustrating some of the evils which have been lately referred to in the petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta, published in our last Gazette.

Sir Charles Forbes will, perhaps, pardon our asking him, in which department of the India House business he would recommend his candidate to be placed, with reference to his acquirements? There are now but three Committees, into which the Directors are divided, and, though doubtless many of those now constituting that august body, are quite as little calculated as Capt. Shepherd for discharging efficiently any of the duties assigned to them, we see in this no rational ground for adding one more useless person to the ummber:—

1. Financial and Home Department.
2. Political and Military.
3. Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.

We have heard it used as an argument, that there being now practically scarcely any thing for the directors to do, it matters not who compose the body, all of them being equally able and willing to exercise the patronage so absurdly left by the legislature at their disposal; this certainly has some truth in it, but it is rather a cogent plea for dispensing altogether with the services of the Directors, as a governing body, than adding to the list another person unable to render any useful aid or advice, should it be required by the India Board.

MONUMENT TO JAMES WATT.—The following lines have just been inscribed on the monument to the great James Watt, by Mr. Chantrey, in Westminster Abbey. It may be observed that this is, perhaps, the first time that certain useful truths have found their way into the inscriptions on monuments in that place.

Not to perpetuate a name
Which must endure while the peaceful arts flourish,
But to show
That mankind have learned to honor those
Who best deserve their gratitude,
The King,
His Ministers, and many of the Nobles
and Commoners of the Realm,
Raised this monument to
James Watt,
Who, directing the force of an original Genius,
Early exercised in philosophic research,
To the improvement of
The Steam Engine,
Enlarged the resources of his country
Increased the power of man,
And rose to an eminent place
Among the most illustrious followers of Science
And the real benefactors of the world.
Born at Greenock MDCCXXXVI.
Died at Heathfield, in Staffordshire, MDCCCXIX.

CANTON LETTERS CARRIED PAST SINGAPORE.

A very respectable house at Singapore gives us no less than six instances of Canton letters being carried *through* Singapore to Bombay and Calcutta, and afterwards, at an interval of several months, returned from those places.

This unpardonable carelessness on the part of the commanders of ships deserves the severest reprehension; for such gross neglect of a trust reposed in them occasions much vexation and dissappointment to the merchants here, whose interests deserve the greatest attention at their hands.—As a remedy, we respectfully suggest to the merchants and agents in Canton, to have a *separate* packet made up for the Straits: which precaution would leave the commanders of ships utterly without excuse for such future dereliction of duty.

NEW YORK POLICE OFFICE—PARK.

MONDAY, October, 5.

AN IGNOBLE TERMINATION OF A NOBLE SPREE.—The public were some weeks since advised, through the press, of the arrival at Boston of a splendid yacht, belonging to the marquis of Waterford, in which its noble owner and others of the British nobility were passengers. The arrival of those distinguished visitors in this city was also duly announced, and the hospitalities of our citizens were not slow in being tendered them. Yesterday, the marquis of Waterford, honorable John Beresford, lord Roselyn, and colonel Dundas, dined with one of our most estimable citizens, and bore evidence on leaving, we are informed, of his usual unbounded cheer.

The exhilaration of spirits imbibed by the guests, incited in them predilections for a "spree," and sundry unfortunate wayfarers who haplessly came in the way of their midnight migration homeward, received probably for the first time in their lives, *striking* testimonials of the force of a nobleman's passion. Passing down Washington street, near Morris, they attacked, unmercifully beat, and nearly denuded, an inoffensive passer-by. Two street lamps that had the presumption to stand by order of the mayor and corporation, were next assailed and demolished, as was also a neighboring window, which, lacking a shutter, exposed its nakedness to their heroic canes, stones and other missiles. About this time a plain republican watchman, named William Carter, found himself suddenly in contact with these noble revellers, and undertook to arrest the progress of their demolitions, and the chivalrous enactors.

This plebeian interference did not appear to sit well on the noble stomachs of the gentlemen, and they gave token of their dissatisfaction, by a copious discharge of hard names, angry oaths, and peltings with their fists—as the same time putting the offending Charley in the knowledge of *who it was* he was interfering with. The unsophisticated watchman, however, had never received any instructions to spare lords or marquises of any kind whom he found trespassing, and giving an alarm rap, two others of the same school came to his assistance; but before they arrived he had not only suffered much in body, but also in mind, by reason of the comparative nakedness to which the fray had reduced him. When his comrades came, they made a simultaneous charge on the marquis, the lord, the colonel and the honorable, and compelled them to fly. The latter springing into a boat, converted the oars into bludgeons, and resumed the contest; but the watchmen proved too many for them, and they were conducted, prisoners of war fairly captured, to the watch house.

When the police office opened this morning, four silly looking young fellows, somewhat the worse for the night's debauch and encounter, were placed before the bar, and the marquis of Waterford, lord John Beresford, lord Roselyn, and colonel Dundas, of the royal guards, answered to their names. The magistrate, justice Hopson, straightway informed them of the offences of wich they stood charged, which they in no very mild terms denied, and made some high-toned remarks, which rather served to put the magistrate on his "reserved rights." He soon made out a commitment for them, and they were escorted to Bridewell by some fifteen or twenty watchmen. Here their ill-brooked degradation led them into a squabble with the keeper, in which the noble marquis was floored, as was also one of his companions. Here they remained several hours, but were finally liberated through the interference of his honor the mayor and the British consul, after paying Carter, the watchman, $20 for injuries received, and listening to amost cutting rebuke from the magistrate.

The foregoing account, which appears in one shape or another in several of the morning papers, we have taken from the Times, which, on the present occasion, has varied its stereotype laudatory phraseology of—"our excellent mayor,"—designating that officer only as "one of our most estimable citizens." Estimable he is, we admit; but his excellent personal and official qualities do not excuse or in any manner extenuate the giving of dinners of form on the Sabbath. We always desire to have an officer at the head of our municipal government, who will liberally dispense the hospitalities of his station; but we are sorry to find the European fashion of Sunday state dinners introduced among us. In China, we believe that for ordinary peccadilloes, breaches of the peace, &c., the law holds the magistrates responsible, upon the principle that had they been in the vigilant discharge of their duty, the offences would not have occurred. In a case like the present, when the Sabbath was violated by the ill-judged act of the mayor, there would be great propriety in following the moral code of Confucius. As for the noble foreigners, they must have felt rather cheap, we should imagine, at the figure they were cutting in the eyes of the plebeians of the new world.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

The *Canton Register* and *Price Current* are shortly to have a rivalship in a weekly paper to be designated "*The Canton Press.*" and a *Price Current* issued with it. Party feeling has unfortunately run so high of late in the little society of outside barbarians, that no Editor could escape the infection, and it has long been very evident that the *Register* does yield to a bias, and represent only the views and feeling of one portion of that Society. We at a distance shall now benefit by hearing both sides of the question in matters of local interest. (*Calcutta Courier, Nov.* 7, 1835.)

The foregoing assertion of the *Calcutta Courier* is both illiberal and untrue. Could not the Editor of that paper hail the announcement of the approaching establishment in Canton of a second paper without unjustly reflecting on the first? Since the conduct of the *Canton Register* has been in our hands, we challenge all to the proof that we have acted partially in discharge of no very pleasant duties. The *Canton Register* is and has been open to all who wish to use it's columns for the publication either of their views and feelings on subjects of local interest. But if one part of the community choose to wrap themselves up in sullen indifference and selfish apathy, and never attempt to bring forward either their views or feelings, on any one subject, in Canton, but rather prefer sending their opinions and sentiments to distant papers for publication, the conclusion that party spirit has prevented their use of the Canton Register is neither unjust nor false—but that same party spirit is the breath of their own nostrils not of ours; for we assure the *Calcutta Courier* that not one paper of the slightest interest on local affairs has ever been,—not refused insertion,—but not sent from others than our own correspondents for insertion, in the *Canton Register*, except the candid and very clever lucubration of an "*Observer of passing events*" which appeared in the Register of the 14th July, 1835.

We were as glad as the Editor of the *Calcutta Courier* could be, that the *Canton Press* was established; for it is much more gratifying to our feelings that the public should have an opportunity of judging, by comparison, of our honesty of intention and endeavours to give information, than that we should, simply because we stood alone, be subjected to the suspicion of partiality and party-feeling. Our views of matters may not be right, but if they are not opposed and disproved we shall for ever go on blundering in error. How far we may be improved and polished by occasional rubbing against our co-temporary we know not; but if the following opinion of the Calcutta *Oriental Observer* of the 28th of Nov. of the *Canton Press*, is the true one, we fear our improvement will neither be great nor rapid.

"Tis pleasing to turn from this squalid picture of literary wretchedness at Canton (*The Canton Press*) to the *Singapore Free Press*. Beyond all doubt it is one of the most vigorous efforts to establish a paper that we have witnessed in India."

It was only last evening that the Calcutta Papers of November and December met our notice; for, having received the latest papers by the Clippers, we had not leisure to look through those which arrived by the slower sailing vessels, which also came "not in single files but in battalions." We have have no doubt that on an attentive perusal we shall find something worth quoting from those papers in next week's *Register*.

We have re-copied from the Madras. "*Conservative*," of the 13th of last November, the following dissent of Mr. John Forbes, the E. I. Director, to the compensation to the Company's maritime office.

The conduct of the Court of Directors in this matter was guided by the principles of *Conservatism*; the dissent of Mr. Forbes is *anti-conservative*. Sir Robert Peel lost office on the division on the civil list, when he would not refer it to a committee above stairs. On that list, *that reformer* (he call himself a reformer), had placed the names of two young men for pensions, until they again obtained government employments, who had, we believe, been employed but a short time in some subordinate capacity, and therefore could not have been long enough in the public service, in important trusts, to merit this mark of their country's favour; a *favour*, as Sir J. Graham remarked, which in each instance doubled (or nearly) the pension (or half pay) of Admiral Sir T. M. Harvey.

The distinction made between the Captains and officers of the maritime service and the members of the China factory—one class of men having embarked their private property in their pursuit, and over which property the Court of Directors held an irresponsible controul; and being the carriers of the company's property across the globe, which property they had in many instances successfully and gloriously defended against the enemies ships of war;—the other class having only the most *simple and easy clerical* duties to perform, with little responsibility, who had not risked a shilling in their pursuit, but were, from the day of their appointment, certainly advancing in quick progession to the annual receipt of large sums, whilst at the same time even their domestic expenses were paid by the company:—Ah! well may Mr. Forbes apprehend the imputations which he knows his colleagues too well deserve.

(See supplement.)

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1836. NO. 11. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE.—All Persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. RICHARD MARKWICK, are requested to send them in for adjustment, before the 31st day of December next, and all persons indebted to the same Estate, are requested to settle the same before the above date.

To the Administration to the above Estate,
Mr. CHARLES MARKWICK—Brother to the Deceased,
and Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 5th March, 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY SKINNER, in our Firm, ceased on this day. MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.
Canton, 5th March, 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. WILLIAM CRAGG having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.
Canton, 1st March 1836. JOSEPH CRAGG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, the son of our Senior Partner, and FURDONJEE CORABJEE, have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future, will be conducted under the style of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, SONS, & CO.
Bombay, 22d Oct., 1835. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO.

N. B. It is requested that all parties having claims against the late firm of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO. will immediately send them in for adjustment.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. MANSFIELD FORBES in our establishment, ceased on the 31st July 1835. REMINGTON & CO.
Bombay, 9th November, 1835.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived. March 9th at Lintin. The British ships, ORWELL, Living, from Sydney and Manila; 10th RUBY, Warden, from Calcutta 14th and Singapore 31st January; 12th THOMAS LAWRY, Buller, from Liverpool 1st October and Batavia 11th February; THETIS, Clark, Calcutta.

We have the pleasure of submitting to our readers, in another place, a description by the Reverend P. Parker, M. D. of the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton; and we have copied two interesting surgical cases, those of *Akwei* and *Akae*, the first of *imperforate* ears, the second of a sarcomatous tumour, both of which have been before alluded to in the Register

In the supplement to the *Calcutta Courier* of Dec. 5th the observations of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and lord Ellenborough's remarks, and in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 26th Nov, the letter signed "Common Sense," are quoted from the *Canton Register*.

We agree with the Editor of the Calcutta Courier, that it is useless to bandy arguments between Calcutta and Canton respecting the establishment of the E. I. Co's. bill agency in China; nor should we have troubled our readers with any of our own remarks on the observations which appeared in the *Calcutta Courier*, if those observations had been made in the fair spirit of discussion, with the solely justifiable end in view of arriving at the truest conclusions. Holding these sentiments, we shall not now remark on the "running commentary" of the Courier on the observations of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; but leave them—with the articles that have already appeared in this paper on the subject—to the judgment of the public—and more particularly to the judgment of the British public.

As we have, however, before now smiled at the letter of "Common Sense;" and as the Calcutta *Courier* says that writer has taken a "Common Sense view of the matter;" we deem it just to all parties to take a more particular view of that letter than we have hitherto done; and in so doing we shall not avail ourselves of the opportunity of making any reply to the opinion of "Common Sense" that "the company's advances were, to his observation and enquiry, conducted on an upright and straightforward principle." We will, for the *nonce*, suppose they were so conducted.

The marrow of the *Common-Sense* argument is, that the Chamber of Commerce of Canton—which included the majority of the British born merchants here—was opposed to the company's advances in China, solely because such advances interfered with their own exchange transactions; that is, if the company did not place funds in China, and thereby regulate the rate of exchange, the private agents—the "*monied monopoly*!"—would command the rate of exchange, or raise the value of the dollar (and consequently lessen the price of British goods) to their own maximum. We confess we do not understand the meaning of the words—"monied monopoly"—but we suppose the writer to mean those agents in Canton who have the command of vast funds. Now the party spirit of Canton has long been trumpeted over India, and it requires more than a common portion of common sense to comprehend how, where party-spirit has her throne, such unity of will could prevail as to direct all the separate funds of Canton to the one end of controlling the rate of exchange.

And, moreover, who has the best, indeed the sole right to profit by the rates of exchange? clearly those whose interests are affected by them; namely, the merchants and others who are engaged in the trade to China, whether they are there resident or not.

There are other parts of "Common Sense's" letter which we do not comprehend—such as, if the E. I. Co's. treasury was opened in London, the proceeding would render the operations here less steady—and the reply to the manufacturer's "left handed idea" that his manufactures have been depreciated by the system of the E. I. Company's advances; and *Common Sense* very gravely refers to the Canton Price current for a proof of his (the manufacturer's) idiotic folly in entertaining such ridiculous ideas, when those very prices, both of *Inports* and *Exports*, are, we contend, the inevitable consequences of such advances. The Calcutta Courier quotes Common Sense as denying the rise in the price of China produce; Common Sense quotes the Price Current to the manufacturer as a proof that his goods are as dross in the China market. As we send regularly to the *Courier* our Price Current we think he might have put as much confidence in it as Common Sense has done, and have received it as the standard for the prices of teas as C. S. has for those of British manufactures.

It is not worth while to enter into the detail of this system. We have all along contended against the *principle* of government advances on mercantile speculations *anywhere*, and more particularly against them in China, where the foreign trade is controlled by the hong-merchants;—those hong-merchants having been and being in the confidence of the E. I. company's agents. "Common Sense" and others may have made their fortunes by means of these advances; the British merchant A. and the Chinese merchant or teaman *B.* may enter into a co-partnership; and whilst the latter provides the produce of China, content

with receiving a payment of two thirds and to wait for the remaining third until *his* teas and silks &c. are sold at home, the former will support a system which enables him to compete with the British capitalist and manufactnrer: but is this an encouragement to the British or to the Chinese interests? Under this system the rising prices of China produce and the falling prices of British goods is easily accounted for:—no, say *Common Sense* and the *Calcutta Courier*, it is the *demand* that raises the prices of teas and silks, and the *no-demand* that occasions the low prices for the produce of the looms and mines of Great Britain; but what creates this *demand?* the *wants* of the British people, or the *advances* of the E. I. Company to the *Anglo-Chinese* speculators? both, undoubtedly; but the excess of demand, arising from the latter stimulus, is factitious, and an overwrought, unwise excitement, which can only tend to the disturbance of the China trade, creating great and sudden fluctuations in prices. And what occasions the *no-demand* in China for British goods? The independence or the dislike of the Chinese?—No: but they prefer the E. I. company's dollars, which also enable them, in some degree, to command the market for the imports from Great Britain and India.

If India had to pay a *subsidy* to a foreign country, it would be the duty of the Indian government to remit at the most favorable rate of exchange and through any channels where it could place a credit; but as the amount which India has to remit, as a *foreign possession* of the British crown, to London, is for the specific purposes of discharging it's own debts and incumbrances; if the exchange is to be *made* favorable to India by the intervention of the government, it must, proportionally, be unfavorable to Great Britain; but if the remittance were made through the London treasury only it would be kept nearly at par by the usual operations of an unfettered course of exchange.

We do not profess to understand the last paragraph (nor some others) of the *Courier's* "running commentary." The Courier will not take Mr. A. Baring's opinion, unless he gives his reasons; does the *Courier* think himself deserving of more confidence? for instance;—in the paragraph referred to, the *Courier* says the "sale of bills in London *would* certainly, on the average of a long period of time, be productive of a loss to the company"—but he does not give *his reasons* for the assertion, nor does he explain what he means by "a loss to the company." Is it the loss *of a profit* on the rates of exchange?—they have no right to any profit on those transactions, which would be injurious to the commercial interests of Great Britain.—Again, he says —"it (the restriction to the sale of bills in London) would cause the expensive substitution of mercantile capital absorbed in buying these bills, for *unproductive* capital taken out of the Indian treasuries &c." As we have said we do not understand what the *Courier* means by this last paragraph, and particularly this part of it, we shall simply reply to it in his own words, in his remarks in his supplement of the 7th of November observing on the article in the Register of the 25th of August, headed *E. I. Company's Bill Agency*, only substituting for the words "the thriftless speculator," others from the said paragraph. "It is" then, "really amusing to see such reasoners take under their compassionate protection *the mercantile capital, and the merchants at home with their orders minus their conditional character.* They, poor simpletons, cannot manage their own business, they know nothing of the course of exchange and cannot trade unless we go into partnership with them. This truly is &c.

(*Vide* Supplement to the Calcutta Courier, Nov. 7th, 1835)

The Editor of the *Canton Press* has, in his last number, exposed to the public gaze his own "mental fortifications;" and they appear to be neither very strong nor skilfully constructed; for he seems unable to refer the relative to it's antecedent, or to combine above two ideas in one sentence. How far his readers will be pleased by his placing his own mental strength on a level with their own, as he has done when he says—"this paragraph will by all our readers be understood as we understood it"—we know not; but it is very easy to prove he has not, even now, arrived at a right comprehension of our meaning; which, we may be allowed to say, is not so utterly obscure as to be incomprehensible. E. G. "*When* the monopoly is ended *then* it is probable so much opium would not be produced; and "*then*, the foreign trade with China would &c." (*Vide* last week's Register). We will now assist our contemporary to our meaning, which, however, we think sufficiently obvious; and, in illustration of what we have said, we ask whether would the English government be placed in a stronger position as regards the Chinese government when the monopoly of opium, *to be smuggled into China*, is abandoned, or when the monopoly is continued? The Chinese know full well that the opium is exported from Calcutta under license, and that it is produced by a government monopoly, similar to their own salt monopoly; and that one consequence of this monopoly is a large yearly increase in the quantity of opium smuggled into their country. The Chinese, therefore, could, with a strong show of reason,—supposing we had arrived at a point of negotiation with them—make it a *sine qua non* that the British should cease their own monopoly of an article the introduction of which into China the Chinese laws forbid. But this ground would be cut away from under their feet if the cultivation of opium were free; for then the Chinese might, with equal reason, demand that the cultivation of grain should be prohibited by the British government.

Such was our meaning; and, we presume to think, it was sufficiently clear to a common and honest comprehension.

As the Canton Press "sees no reason for unsaying a single one of his words," we leave the consideration of how far he has "disproved the charge of having stated something akin to falsehood," to those of his and our readers who may choose to trouble themselves with the matter.

Recurring to our expression of "forced labour," we beg to remark it was said in the evidence before parliament that opium could not be grown by ryots if money were not advanced by the E. I. Company; and that the ryots only,—who are miserably poor—and not the zemindars, ever engage in the culture of opium.

As to the abolition of the opium monopoly, it is an important question when the debts of India and it's nicely balanced revenue and expenditure are considered.

The propriety of the opium monopoly rests upon grounds somewhat different from those stated with regard to salt. If opium be considered an article of necessity by the natives of India, it is so only as it gratifies a depraved taste; and, morally speaking, there may be some excuse for a system of restrictions which even indirectly interferes with, and checks a vicious propensity. In their letter of the 24th of October, 1817, to the Governor in Council in Bengal, the court of Directors said upon this point—'After all, we must observe, that it is our wish not to encourage the consumption of opium, but rather to lessen the use, or, more properly speaking, the abuse of the drug; and for this end, as well as for the purpose of revenue, to make the price to the public, both in our own and in foreign dominions, as high as possible, having due regard to the effects of illicit trade in our own dominions, and of competition in foreign places from opium produced in other countries. Were it possible to prevent the use of the drug altogether, except strictly for the purpose of medicine, we would gladly do it in compassion to mankind; but this being absolutely impracticable, we can only endeavour to regulate and palliate an evil which cannot be eradicated.' This virtue of compassion' is its own reward;' and it is fortunate that these official sympathies may be indulged, at the same time that a revenue of 2,000,000*l.* is secured by the monopoly!

In the furtherance of this monopoly, the Company strictly regulates the quantity of land upon which the cultivation of poppies may be conducted, and it interferes between the ryots and zemindars, by regulating the rent which shall be paid for the occupancy of land so employed. In 1824, when it suited the purpose of the Company to increase the quantity of the poppy grown in Benares, this object was effected by encreasing the rate of payment to the ryot; and, fearful lest its wishes might be frustrated by the zemindars in demanding an increased rent equivalent to the greater allowance made to the cultivator; the government interposed its authority, and forbade the exaction of higher rents than had been paid in former years.

Considerable facilities are afforded to the contraband trade in opium, by the great value of the drug in comparison with its bulk; while the exorbitant profits obtained by the Company act, in some instances, as an irresistible stimulant to the smuggler, so that, with all their vigilance, the government officers are unable to prevent illicit trading in the article to a great extent.

Besides this, it has been found impossible to regulate the cultivation of poppy lands in the independent states, although great efforts have been made to that end; and the monopoly is of necessity so far relaxed, that opium, the

produce of those states which would meet that of the Company in foreign markets, is now regularly admitted into its territories upon the payment of duty.

(*Abstract of parliamentary reports upon the E. I. trade. Companion to the E. Almanac*, 1833).

Whether the same amount of revenue—supposing the production to be as great—from opium, could or could not be collected by excise and custom duties under an unrestricted system of culture we pretend not to be able to argue; but the raising of a revenue by means of monopolies is a clumsy proceeding, derogatory to the skill of British legislators in the science of good government.

We offered an opinion last year that the altered character of the China trade seemed to render it expedient to alter the system of the sales, by encreasing their number and spreading them over a larger portion of the year than four or five months as heretofore. We are surprised that the subject has neither been noticed in the *Canton Register*, nor by the late Factory, to whom the question was referred by this government, nor by the Chamber of Commerce of Canton; for it is material that this government should be informed whether any change is considered desirable or not. In the mean time we suppose the old plan of four sales will be continued, the regular merchants in Calcutta being apparently indifferent about the matter, and the large Opium dealers being naturally partial to a small number of sales, they being thereby enabled to speculate upon the market. Their profit in this way, however, must be at the expence of that of the government.—(*Calcutta Courier*, Nov. 11th. 1835.

We scarcely think it is the duty of the Chamber of Commerce of Canton or of the Canton Register, to instruct the Bengal government on the system of the opium sales; although, since the above extract from the *Calcutta Courier* met our notice, we have made some enquiries as to whether the end in view—the increase in the price of opium in the China market—would be attained by an alteration in the present system of the Calcutta sales, such as dividing the annual produce into equal portions and holding sales every two months. But as the supply of the China market is dependent on other contingencies than the system of sales in Calcutta, such as the monsoons and the efficiency of the vessels on which opium is shipped, as well as the practices and speculative dispositions of the Chinese brokers, we rather invite the attention of our local readers to, than venture to express our own opinions on, the subject.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Seuyingchaou, acting *Cheheën* of *Pwanyuheën*, has been confirmed, by the emperor, in his office.

H. E. *Le*, the superintendent of the salt trade, left Canton on the 11th inst. for *Sanshwuyheën*, for the purpose of examining that neighbourhood, and searching for and seizing the smugglers of salt.

Hoo, the *Tunyche* of Macao, was ordered by the judge, on the 22d of the moon, to go the neighbourhood of *Shaouwan* and *Keaoutang*, in the *Pwanyu* district, and examine the *Laoushoo-shan*,—old rat's hill. The story is, that several tens of years ago, because this hill was the haunt of robbers, a former judge, who was acquainted with a professor of the *Fungshwuy* art, consulted him on the subject, saying.—"This hill is called the 'old Rat's hill'. Now a rat is a conning beast that is thoroughly versed in all the arts of damaging and destroying; therefore, from this hill also issues forth such a set of men (rats in disposition), who are very expert thieves."—He forthwith ordered a blacksmith to make a large iron image of a cat with a great, open mouth, to frighten away the rats, and thenceforth, it is said, the number of thieves was not so great; and since when it has been the custom for the criminal judge himself to visit this hill once year, or to send another officer; and the observance of this custom must not, on any account, be neglected.

It is reported that *Pang*, the hoppo, is recalled to Peking.

Peking Gazette. 10th moon 21st day. (Dec. 10. 1835).

The following imperial edict has been received.

I before sent down my imperial will respecting the care and management of the "felicitous ground of ten thousand years:" (i. e. the emperor Taoukwang's place of burial. And that all the great officers who had consulted on and conducted this business were to have marks of approval and favour conferred on them. Moreover, I orderd *Muhchangah* (a President of the military board and of the Hanlin college), to examine clearly into the behaviour of the overseers of the works, and to consider who should be reported (to me, the emperor), and wait for my gracious favour. Now the examination has been made and a duly-prepared report and list sent up. I, the emperor, have carefully examined them; the said officers have done their duty well; it is right that I should consider (their services), and confer proofs of my favour: let all those who overlooked the workmen be delivered over to the board of works and liberally rewarded. Respect this.

Peking Gazette. 10th moon, 23d. day (12th Dec. 1835). The *Yushe*, *Olinpaou*, kneeling reports, praying for the imperial attention.

I humbly consider that scholars, husbandmen, artificers, and traders have, all of them, fixed periods for going forth and returning (their several occupations require them to leave and return to thir homes at certain hours). Day is the time for business, and the evening is for rest; what is then done all men can see. Those who lie secreted in the day-time and to go forth in the night most certainly are traitors and robbers; for how can good men be scattered and separated in the clear brightness of heaven and only gathered together in the dark gloominess of night? Further, in the buying and selling transactions of life, the four classes have each their own occupation. Streets and markets are built where all kinds of goods are sold, and where purchases and exchanges can be publicly made; whence, then, arises such fear and dread that a reciprocal interchange of goods must only be transacted when the heavens are darkened?—Until daybreak the dealings are carried on the market; the meaning of these cheating schemes may be known without asking; it all proceeds from the ratlike, petty thieves and banditti making this pretence (of dealing) in order to *melt* away their stolen goods. And the purchasers, being avaricious, avail themselves of the opportunities of making good bargains, and return very early in the morning, carrying home their purchases, unseen by any one. From this custom of buying and selling in the market, although they are not strictly thieves, still they really are men who fish for profit from the sale of the hoarded stores of thieves: this pernicious custom is a great injury to the markets. Formerly, in the years of *Keenlung* and *Keaking* the *Yushe* (or censor) of Peking, twice sent up duly-prepared reports (on this custom), respecting the open market which, outside the city on the south side, extends to the eastward and westward; and to suppress the custom a clear prohibitory edict was issued: this is on record: but it has long, even until this time, been neglected and disobeyed, and the traitorous natives still tread in the same footsteps. The open market (i. e. without roof or covering, unsheltered) is again opened outside the southern wall of the city, and now it is called the "dark market." Lately, these practices have greatly increased.—Also outside the gate of "conquering virtue," before day light, all kinds of goods are spread out on stalls for sale, and this is vulgarly called the "market of demons." When daylight appears they immediately scatter themselves: this is, most assuredly, not the just dealing of a market held in the face of day. It is proper I should request that the imperial will be sent down to the *Pookeuntungling* office, to the *Yushe* of Peking, strictly forbidden all persons to spread out goods for sale in the street and markets before the dawn of day; after daybreak then allow the people to trade; thus the petty thieves will find it difficult to *melt away* their hoards (of stolen goods). And this is a law that may also put a stop to thieving. This document having been respectfully sent up, the imperial will has been received.

"It is recorded."

We have been told that a "dark market" is held in the suburbs of Canton, in the neighbourhood of the *Changshow* temple.

INVASION OF CHINA BY GENGHISKHAN. A. D. 1210-11

(From Price's Mahommedan history).

The animosities which had so frequently broke out between the Khaugans of the Moghùl tribes, and the monarchs of Khatai, or northern China,* although composed by temporary cessation, were nevertheless in a state of perpetual effervescence; and now that, in the oriental strain, his armies, might be said to out-number the drops in rain, Jengueiz considered, perhaps, that they could not be better employed than in avenging the wrongs of his country by the subjugation of that powerful monarchy. This entreprize he therefore determined to undertake without further delay; but, he first of all thought it expedient to dispatch one of his oldest officers, of the name of Jauffer Khaujah, equally distinguished for his commanding eloquence and sagacity of mind, to convey to Altan, or Altùn Khaun, which appears at this period to have been a title generally borne by the Chinese emperors, a formal demand of allegiance and tribute. The Khátayan monarch is described to have received the message with equal indignation, and disdain. He desired that it might be made known to the arrogant and haughty Jengueiz, that the dominions over which he governed, had hitherto never been polluted by the footsteps of a foreign adversary; that it behoved him to make an estimate widely different, between the monarch of a powerful empire, and the uncivilized and undisciplined Moghúls, against whom his enterprizes had hitherto been solely directed; and he admonished him to beware of drawing upon himself, a train of calamities and vengeance, of which it was impossible that he could form the slightest conception. But, if in spite of every suggestion of prudence, he was still determined to tempt his fate, by approaching the provinces under his authority, he should infallibly experience to his cost, what a numerous, and victorious soldiery was capable of achieving.

When the obvious result of his embassy had been communicated, by Jauffer Khaujah, to Jengueiz, that monarch, as appears to have been his practice on all extraordinary occasions, ascended a lofty eminence; and there loosing the girdle from his waist, and casting it round his neck, in the humblest terms implored the Almighty to crown his efforts with victory. He remained on the same spot, engaged in supplication for several days and nights; but descending at last to resume the functions of his power, and having set apart a body of troops for the defence of the Ourdú, or principal seat of government at Kárakorum, he finally proceeded at the head of the main body of the army, towards the Khátayan territory. Soon afterwards penetrating the frontier of the empire,† he subdued with surprising rapidity the country of Jouranjet, containing, as it is said, the incredible population of seventy thousand tomauns, of ten thousand each (the former would make seven hundred millions, the latter the rather more moderate aggregate of seventy millions); and he added to his conquests by the reduction of many other great and flourishing cities.

Altan Khaun, on intelligence of this formidable invasion, with an army such as, for multitude, the blue firmament with its thousand eyes, had hitherto never before contemplated, now advanced from the metropolis of Tchengdú, or Tchengtù; (for it would be difficult to give, from the original, the precise orthography of this and many other Chinese and Tartar names which occur in the history.) and took post at the head of one of the passes of his country. He detached, however, some of his generals with a force sufficiently numerous more in advance; both to observe the frontiers of the province, and, as opportunity occurred, to harass and annoy the Moghùls. The division thus employed receiving unexpected information, that Jengueiz, after forcing one of the cities in the neighborhood, was at this moment engaged without suspicion of danger, in dividing the booty, the Chinese generals conceived it to ba one of the opportunities, of which they had been instructed to avail themselves; and they hastened by as expeditious a movement as possible to take the enemy by surprise. They were so far successful, as to come upon the Moghùls while they were preparing one of their meals; but the ever-active Jengueiz, mounting his horse in person on the first alarm, and directing his soldiers to reverse their cooking utensils and take to their swords, immediately assailed the Khatayan troops; who gave way at the very first onset, and were defeated with extensive loss.

In the great battle which was soon afterwards fought between Jengueiz, and the Khátayan monarch in person, the Moghùls were as usual triumphant; Altan Khaun flying in dismay to his capital, whither he was immediately pursued by his conqueror. In this extremity, the Khatayan deliberated with his ministers and principal generals, the names of three of whom, Kiouking, Dioungshah, and Tcheingsang, unequivocally bespeak their Chinese identity as to the measures which he should adopt to repel the danger. Tcheingsang declared for a temporary accommodation with the invader; and that, if he could be prevailed upon to withdraw to his own country, means might readily be devised to repair the losses, of whatever magnitude, sustained by the invasion. This plan met with the approbation of Altan Khaun; by whom an embassy was immediately dispatched to open a negotiation for peace with Jengueiz, and to make him an offer of his daughter Kebkhúr, or Kenjùr, (the Kubcou Catune, or Kátùn, of De la Croix,) for his bride. The Moghùl monarch, from some motive of present convenience, agreed to a treaty of peace; and, accompanied by the Chinese princess, soon afterwards withdrew to his own territories. Altan Khaun is stated upon this to have consigned the government of Tchengdú, and that part of his dominions, to one of the princes his sons, aided by a council of some of the most distinguished Ameirs of the empire, and to have retired himself to Tayming; a noble city, which had been erected by his father, and which, in loftiness and extent, seemed to rival the stupendous vault of heaven. On the authority of the Jammih-rashidy, and of the preliminary to the zuffurnámah of the Yezdian, we are further informed that this was a city of forty farsangs, or leagues, in circumference; that it was defended by three prodigious ramparts; and that it was washed on one side by a vast river, of such a breadth indeed, that it occupied an entire day, with the utmost exertion, in the vessels which navigated the stream, to cross it and return from one bank to the other. It is, moreover, stated to have been supplied, in equal abundance, with all the fruits indigenous to both warm and cold climates. *To be continued.*

*Khatài is the name applied, with great apparent propriety, by De la Croix, to the seven northern provinces of China; as that of Mangi, quere Mátchein, is to the nine southern provinces.

†De la Croix states, that the great gate in the Chinese wall, the Sedd-e-Yájùje of the Arabs, was betrayed to him by Alacous, the Khaun of Ankout. The wall is not even mentioned by our author, which seems rather extraordinary. It is, however, to be observed, that *Arenkoh* is the name assigned by some writers to the same wall.

ART. III. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: first quarterly report, from the 4th of November 1835 to the 4th of February 1836.*

Conducted by the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.

[We have been asked repeatedly, how the hospital is supported? In reply we state; its pecuniary responsibilities have been assumed by Dr. Parker, in behalf of the A. B. C. F. M., the benevolent society, under whose auspices he came to the East. Dr. P. receives no salary, or any aid except so much as is necessary to defray his own expenses and those of the hospital: the latter, for the quarter, were $454,84. Several generous donations for the support of the institution have been received from benevolent persons in Canton. It is known that many others are also desirous of aiding in the same way. We are requested, therefore, to state that such donations will be thankfully received by Dr. Parker and the Editor of the Chinese Repository in Canton, and by Dr. Colledge in Macao; and that all the sums received shall be duly acknowledged, and carefully appropriated to the support of the hospital. It is designed to make the institution permanent, and hoped that it my increase in usefulness as it advances in age. The number of blind among the Chinese is very great. Not long ago we ascertained from official records that there were in and about this city 4750 blind persons. This number could not, we suppose, have included one half of those who have diseased eyes.—By a letter which has just reached Canton, we are informed that a Dispensary for the benefit of the sick and afflicted has recently been opened at Bankok in Siam by D. B. Bradley, M. D. It is stated in the letter that the number of patients often exceeded one hundred a day. However, this *tum boon* "doing good" every day, being "contrary to the laws of the Siamese empire," has been interdicted; but was likely soon to be resumed.]

ENCOURAGED by the success of a dispensary at Singapore for the benefit of the Chinese, where, from the 1st of January 1835 to the following August, more than one thousand were received, it was resolved, on my return to Canton, to open a similar institution here. The successful experiments made by doctors Pearson, Colledge, and others, both at Canton and Macao, left no doubt of the feelings with which the Chinese would welcome such an attempt. After some delay, the factory No. 7 in Fungtae hong was rented of Howqua, the senior member of the cohong, at $500 per annum. Its retired situation, and direct communication with a street, so that patients could come and go without annoying foreigners by passing through their hongs, or excite the observation of natives by being seen to resort to a foreigner's house, rendered it a most suitable place for the purpose. Besides a large room in the second story, where two hundred may be comfortably seated and prescribed for, the house can afford temporary lodgings for at least forty patients. The dense population of Canton rendered it probable that a single class of diseases would furnish as many applicants as could be treated and accommodated; however it was designed to admit exceptions in cases of peculiar interest, and promise. Diseases of the eye were selected as those the most common in China; and being a class in which the native practitioners are most impotent, the cures, it was supposed, would be as much appreciated as any other. The anticipation that a single class of diseases would furnish full employment for one physician was soon realized, and patients in great numbers have been sent away because no more could be received at that time. As will appear from the report, a case of peculiar interest directed my attention to the ear, and this fact was construed by many into a tacit consent to treat them for maladies of that organ. The dumb also have applied for aid.

The regulations of the hospital are few, and simple. The porter is furnished with slips of bamboo, which are numbered both in English and Chinese. One of these is a passport to the room above, where the patients are treated in the order of their arrival. The name of each new patient, the disease, number (reckoning from the opening of the hospital), time of admission, &c., are recorded. A card containing these particulars is given to the patient, who retains it until discharged from the hospital,—it always entitling the bearer to one of the slips of bamboo from the porter. The prescription is written on a slip of paper, and this, being filed in the order of its number, as soon as the patient again presents his card, is referred to, the previous treatment seen, and new directions are added. In this way about two hundred have sometimes been prescribed for in a day. Thursdays are set apart for operations for cataracts, entropia, pterygia, and other surgical cases. Difficulty was anticipated in receiving females as house patients, it being regarded illegal for a female to enter the foreign factories; but the difficulty has proved more imaginary than real. Those whose cases required them to remain, have been attended by some responsible relatives,—wives by their husbands, mothers by their sons, daughters by their brothers; and it has been truly gratifying to see the vigilance with which these relative duties have been performed. The more wealthy have been attended by two, three, or four servants, and have provided for themselves. Those who were unable to meet the expense have had their board gratuitously. At first, new patients were received daily, until they came in such numbers that they could not all be treated, and it became necessary to fix on certain days for admission. The total number of patients from the 4th of November to the 4th of February was nine hundred and twenty five, exclusive of several who, requiring but a single prescription, were not enrolled. The aggregate number of males is six hundred and fifty-five, of females two hundred and seventy.

* * * * *

A few of the more important cases may be given in detail. The numbers refer to the order in which they were presented and enrolled at the hospital. Previous to opening the hospital one case of imperforate ears came to my knowledge, which I here introduce.

Akwei, aged 17. This youth was born with no external ears, if we except a slight perpendicular cartilaginous ridge, which merely marked the place of the ear. No indentation whatever indicated the situation of the auditory foramen, which was concealed by the common integuments.

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1836.

Though not totally deaf, it was but very indistinctly that he could hear a loud voice. The fact that he could hear at all, by opening his mouth wide, was presumptive evidence that the internal organs were perfect, and that to render the hearing so, it was only necessary to perforate the integuments so as to admit the air to the tympanum. At his own request and that of his parents, I resolved on perforating one ear. The trochar would have been the least painful and most expeditious means; but I preferred the caustic potassa for its safety, and its accordance with the Chinese prejudice in favor of the cautery. As soon as the slough from the first application of the caustic was removed, I had the satisfaction to find that the hearing was surprisingly improved. The same operation has been often repeated, the obstructions being found much deeper than were anticipated. The perforation has extended through two layers of cartilage, which appear to be the proper cartilage of the external ear convoluted upon itself. The artificial orifice has been made to the depth of an inch, but no cavity has been reached. Considerable difficulty has existed in keeping it from filling again with granulations. By means of a silver tube of the size of the natural foramen, I hope to preserve the aperture. Since the operation, the youth is able to hear even a whisper, and both himself and his relatives have exhibited their gratitude for the benefit. Also his parents, grand-parents, and other connexions have applied for medical aid.

No. 446, Dec. 27th. Sarcomatous tumor. Akae a little girl aged 13. As I was closing the business of the day, I observed a Chinese timidly advancing into the hospital leading his little daughter, who at first sight appeared to have two heads. A sarcomatous tumor projecting from her right temple, and extending down to the cheek as low as her mouth, sadly disfigured her face. It overhung the right eye, and so depressed the lid as to exclude light. The parotid and also its accessory gland were very much enlarged. This large tumor was surrounded by several small and well defined ones, the principal of which lap over the buccinator muscle. Slight prominence on other parts of the body indicated a predisposition to tumors, which I have since learned is hereditary. The mother presents a most singular appearance, from birth being covered with small tumors, some of the size of large warts, and others hanging pendant in shape and size like the finger. Akae is the only one of her four children thus afflicted. Her general health was somewhat deranged; the tongue foul, pulse frequent and feeble, and the heat of the tumor above the natural temperature of the system. The blood vessels passing over it were much enlarged. The weight accelerated its growth and occasioned pain at night in the integuments around its base. The child complained of vertigo, and habitually inclined her head to the left side. According to the statement of her parents, the tumor was excited into action by the small-pox which the child had four years since, but within the last four months had attained three fourths of its present magnitude. The child was put under medical treatment for a month, during which her health decidedly improved.

From the first, it appeared to me possible to remove it; yet the possibility of an unfortunate result, or even of the child's "dying under the knife," and the operations of the hospital being thereby interrupted or broken up, did not escape my thoughts. On the other hand, however, it was a case presented in divine providence, and it was evident that left to itself the tumor might terminate the life of the child, and from the accompanying symptoms, before a great length of time. The surgical gentlemen whose council I was so happy as to enjoy, were all agreed as to the expediency of its removal, yet with all its circumstances they regarded it a formidable case. Though in a Christian and enlightened land, the surgeon might have undertaken it without embarrassment, it was not so here. Having often in secret as well as in concert with others commended the child to the great Physician, I resolved upon the undertaking, with the precaution of procuring a written instrument and signed by both parents, stating the case that the operation was undertaken at their desire, and they would exculpate me from censure, if the child should die in consequence of the attempt. Even the burial of the corpse was a subject of forethought and agreement with the father.

On the 19th January, with the signal blessing of God, the operation was performed. The serenity of the sky after several days of continued rain, the presence and kind assistance of several surgical gentlemen, and the fortitude of a heroine with which the child endured the operation, call for my most heartfelt gratitude to the giver of all mercies. A few days previous to the extirpation an evaporating lotion of the nit. potassa was applied to the tumor. An opiate was given fifteen minutes before, and wine and water during the operation. The patient cheerfully submitted to be blindfolded and to have her hands and feet confined. The extirpation was effected in eight minutes. Another small tumor of the size of a filbert was also removed from under the eyebrow. The loss of blood was estimated to be about 10 or 12 ounces. *Not an artery required to be taken up.* She vomited but did not faint. The tumor weighed one pound and a quarter. The circumference at its base was sixteen inches and three quarters, and the length of the incision from the top of the head to the cheek, ten inches. On opening it, I found portions of it becoming black, and two or three drachms of sanious blood, of a dark chocolate color, indicating that it had already taken on a diseased action. After a nap, the child awoke cheerful as usual; in the evening, her pulse was accelerated, and she complained of nausea, but ever afterwards uniformly said that she had no pain. No inflammation supervened, and the wound healed by the first intention. Three days after the operation, in several places of an inch or more in length, it had completely healed; and in fourteen days the whole except a spot the fourth of an inch was entirely healed. In eighteen days the patient was discharged.*

* I would here acknowledge the kindness of Dr. R. H. Cox, W. Jardine Esq., Dr. J. Cullen, surgeon to the Lord Lowther, Dr. A. A. Adee and his assistant, Dr. W. J. Palmer of the United States sloop Vincennes, to whom I am indebted for their previous council and able assistance on the occasion. Dr. Adee was under the necessity of leaving town before the operation. I cannot refrain from expressing my peculiar obligations to Dr. Cox, who has uniformly aided me on each day for surgical operations since the opening of the hospital, in which he has taken a kind and lively interest.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the period for the Negotiation of Advances, by the hypothecation of Consignments to England, will be further extended to the 30th April 1836, on the same terms as are now in force, according to the Advertisement of the 4th September 1835.

Parties are reminded, that all claims for Cash received on Deposit, will cease on the 31st Instant, as previously notified.

Signed H. M. CLARKE.
" J. B. THORNHILL.

Canton, 15th March, 1836. Agents to the Hon. East India Company.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
☽	1	54	65	30:10	EaS. Fine weather—light breeze—vble.
♂	2	51	66	30:15	NaE. do. moderate breeze.
☿	3	54	67	30:20	SaSE. do. do.
♃	4	56	70	30:20	E. do. do.
♀	5	50	51	30:25	N. Cloudy—fresh breeze.
♄	6	44	47	30:30	N. do do.
○	7	40	45	30:30	N. do. most part rain—fresh breeze.
☽	8	30	45	30:40	N. Snow—mid. & lat. fine weather—mod. br.
♂	9	40	50	30:30	N. Cloudy do.
☿	10	39	45	30:40	N. do. fresh br.
♃	11	40	50	30:30	N. Fine weather mod. br.
♀	12	45	55	30:20	NaSE. Cloudy light vble.
♄	13	47	50	30:10	N. do. light br.
○	14	48	55	30:10	N. do. do.
☽	15	52	56	30:10	EaSE. do. do.
♂	16	54	64	30:10	Σ. do. mod. br.
☿	17	58	65	30:20	EaSE. Cloudy most part—light breeze.
♃	18	56	70	30:15	NaSW. Fine weather light vble.
♀	19	57	70	30:10	SEaE. Cloudy do.
♄	20	56	72	30:05	SEaE. Fine weather do.
○	21	59	69	30:05	SEaE. Most part cloudy do.
☽	22	59	60	30:10	N. Frst. pt. thndr. lghtng. rn.—lat. cldy. with rn
♂	23	50	63	30:20	N. Fine weather—moderate breeze.
☿	24	58	60	30:20	N. Cloudy with rain—light breeze.
♃	25	54	55	30:20	N. do moderate breeze.
♀	26	54	60	30:20	N. do. at times do.
♄	27	56	63	30:15	N. do. do. do.
○	28	54	58	30:05	N. do. do. do.
☽	29	58	59	30:05	NaNE. do throughout do.

DIED. On the 6th inst. on board the Lady Grant at Lintin, Mr. Plaxton, chief officer of that vessel. This gentleman was killed by a ball from a musket (not known to be loaded), which went off accidentally whilst in the hands of Mr. Page, chief officer of the Waldemar.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRONICA DE MACAO, Nº. 7.

EDICT.

The Administration of the National Revenue of this City, wishing to promote her Commerce and to remove the obstructions which have hitherto encumbered it, publishes the following.

ARTICLE I.—All Goods imported under whatever flag, will be admitted on Deposit (under the Port Regulations and with the exceptions hereafter mentioned) on paying, besides the monthly Godown rent, and cooley hire one and a half pr.ct. on the amount of their original Invoices, which shall be presented by the Importer and sworn to, to be the true ones.

§ 1 All goods from Ports on this side of the Cape of Good Hope are excepted—opium, however, will be admitted in the manner above declared.

§ 2 The value of Invoices in Foreign monies to be converted into Spanish Dollars, at the exchanges set forth in the annexed table.

§ 3 The goods to be despatched according to the Invoices, and the respective officer will order one or two packages only to be opened if they are found to agree with the Invoices, but when any difference is found he will order all the Packages to be opened.

ARTICLE II.—The importer of goods previous to landing them must deliver to the Administrator of the custom-house a Manifest signed by him according to the annexed form and distinct from the Manifest of such goods as may be destined for consumption.

ARTICLE III.—The landing of goods and opium for deposit must be effected from board of the ships to Portuguese boats, which will bring them on shore accompanied by a custom-house guard, under the responsibility of the importers and the masters and owners of the boats.

ARTICLE IV.—The re-exportation of goods to ships in Macao Roads or among the Islands must be also effected in Portuguese boats, or in Chinese boats when destined for Canton, with the previous sanction of the custom-house.

ARTICLE V.—The goods on deposit may be entered for consumption in Macao on paying the duties and other charges of the custom-house, deducting what may have been paid at the time of deposit.

ARTICLE VI.—The deposit for goods and opium to continue for 6 months only, to commence from the date of the manifests.

§ 1. The term having expired the administrator of the custom-house will give notice to the owner, the Importer, or his Agent (as there must always be one of them in Macao) either to re-export, or enter for consumption in Macao, the goods or opium then in the custom-house warehouses.

§ 2. The goods and opium which at the end of seven months still remain on deposit in the said warehouses, the Administrator will order a Public sale thereof in lots, after having given previous notice, although the Owners or Agents of such goods may not be in Macao, and the proceeds, after paying the duties and other charges of the custom-house (the same as on other goods) and the auction charges, shall be delivered to the custom-house treasurer, who will take charge of the same until he receives orders from the administrator for delivery to the owners.

ARTICLE VII.—The goods and opium may at the pleasure of the Importer be deposited out of the custom-house warehouse, after having been duly examined and despatched, the deposit duty to be paid at the time of importation, and proper security given for acting up to the present regulation.

§ 1. A custom-house officer shall be present at the landing of goods into private warehouses, as also at the re-exportation of the same to prove their identity.

§ 2. The custom-house officer who may be present at the landing or shipment of goods, having suspicion of fraud, shall give immediate information to the Administrator of the custom-house, suspending the landing or shipping off of such goods, and the Administrator will send another officer to open one or more packages, as he may think proper, in order to verify or disprove the suspicion; in the former case the Administrator will proceed against the parties concerned.

ARTICLE VIII.—Goods and opium deposited in private warehouses at the expiration of seven months to be considered as imported for consumption, and subject in every point to the regulation and tariff of the custom-house, deducting only what may have been paid at the time of deposit.

ARTICLE IX.—Ships belonging to this port may in Bombay and Calcutta receive Malwa, Patna, and Benares opium for deposit in Macao or tranship it, free of charges, outside of Macao—the Captain being obliged to manifest the same separately at the custom-house, with the particulars of marks, shippers, and consignees.

ARTICLE X.—Opium brought on in foreign ships to Lintin and other parts in China, will also be admitted on deposit.

ARTICLE XI.—Opium cleared in Damaun in Portuguese vessels with passes for importation into Macao, remains subject to the Regulations as heretofore, and that cleared in Damaun for Lintin direct, or other places, in Portuguese or Foreign ships, is included in the foregoing articles, in which case, on its being entered for consumption, it shall pay the same duties as if it were foreign.

ARTICLES XII.—All opium imported in deposit, shall pay the sum of five Dollars per chest without further charges, but when cleared for consumption it must pay the customary duties, less the aforesaid sum.

ARTICLE XIII.—Opium must be re-exported in the same chests in which it came; to be taken on board of the receiving ships in Macao Roads, Lintin or among the Islands—with previous sanction of the custom-house.

ARTICLE XIV. The Importer or Exporter under deposit will not be subject to any other charges whatever, besides those designated in this Edict.

ARTICLE XV. This regulation is provisional but will not continue for less than one year, commencing from 1st March next.

Macao, in Session of 27th February, 1836.

Signed. BERNARDO JOZE DE SOUZA SOARES DE ANDREA, FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA, JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA, FLORENTINO ANTONIO DE AZEVEDO, FRANCISCO ANTONIO PEREIRA DA SILVEIRA, JOAO RODRIGUES GONCALVES.

JOZE JOAQUIM BARROS. Clerk to the Chamber.

TABLE OF REDUCTION OF FOREIGN MONIES, TO SERVE FOR REGULATING THE VALUE OF INVOICES IN SPANISH DOLLARS.

England	4s. 2d. or 50 pence per $	Holland	250 Guilders per 100 $
France	5 Francs „ „	Bombay, Madras, and Company's Rupees	225 „
Spain	Par.	Sicca Rupees	210 „
American	Ditto.		

N. B. The net amount of Invoices to be taken, exclusive of charges.

TABLE OF GODOWN RENT AND COOLEY HIRE.

Godown rent is to be charged in the following manner—one, two, three, or more days to 30 inclusive, to be taken as 1 month complete, 31, 32, 33, or more to 60 inclusive to be taken as two months, and so on. And the charge for every cubic foot to be 2 cents of a dollar per month.

Cooley hire to be 2 cents per pecul for goods sold by weight, and 3 cents for every package of manufactured goods in Bales or Cases.

N. B. On reshipment, the same as on importation for Coolies in the custom-house.

FORM FOR THE MANIFESTS, WHICH MUST BE IN PORTUGUESE.

Manifesta N. para Depozito, os seguintes artigos, que pertende descarregar do Navio N, Capitaõ N, procedente do Porto de N. a Saber.

Marcas.	Num.	Vol.	Qualidades, e Quantidades.	Preços.	Valor em Pats.

Macão, de de.....

N. B. When the Importer is not in possession of the Invoice to regulate the value, weight and measure of goods intended to be manifested, he may make an estimate of them in order to prevent delay.

THE
CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."
CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1836. NO. 12. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government.

Notice is also given that the period for the negotiation of advances by the hypothecation of consignments to England, will be further extended to the 30th April, 1836, on the same terms as are now in force according to the advertisement of the 24th December, 1835.

Parties are hereby reminded that all claims for Cash received on deposit will cease on the 31st instant as previously notified.

Signed J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE,
Canton, 17th March, 1836. " J. B. THORNHILL.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

TO BE LET.—The upper part of No. 3 factory in the Danish hong containing 5 dwelling rooms. Has a spacious verandah, paved with Marble Slabs. Enquire on the premises.

FOR LONDON.—The new ship "THOMAS LOWRY," Captain JOHN BULLEY. Will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch.
FOX, RAWSON & Co

NOTICE.—All Persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. RICHARD MARKWICK, are requested to send them in for adjustment, before the 31st day of December next, and all persons indebted to the same Estate, are requested to settle the same before the above date.

To the Administration to the said Estate,
Mr. CHARLES MARKWICK—Brother to the Deceased,
and Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS.
Canton, 5th March, 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY SKINNER, in our Firm, ceased on this day. MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.
Canton, 5th March, 1836.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. MANSFIELD FORBES in our establishment, ceased on the 31st July 1835. REMINGTON & CO.
Bombay, 9th November, 1835.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—March 15th. The British vessels THETIS, Clark, ROSALIND, Crouch, from the Downs 27th October. SIR HEBERT COMPTON, Simons, from Bombay; YORK, ——, from Liverpool.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Ke, the fooyuen, who left Canton on the 8th of the first moon, arrived in the disturbed districts on the 17th. On the 24th he tried the rioters of *Tapa* and other villages of *Pooning* heen in *Chaouchow* Foo, *Fangahaou* and the rest. On the 26th he issued the royal warrant for the execution of twenty-nine of the criminals, whose heads were afterwards exposed on the tops of poles. After ordering various punishments, heavy and slight according to the nature of the offences, he fixed the 28th for setting out on his journey back to Canton.

Peking Gazette. 10th moon, 26th day (Dec. 15. 1835). *Chinytsoolo*, governor-general of Fuhkeen and Chekeang, and the others have made a supplementary report. In the neighbourhood of Shangyew the (recesses of the) hills are deep and the woods thick; and from the secret places in the midst (of the hills and woods) banditti are constantly pouring forth, who are bound together by solemn oaths, and who excite and delude the simple and ignorant people. The minister, *Weiyuenlang* (the fooyuen) has already seized (some of them) and reported, and the minister *Chingtsoolo* (the governor), after he had taken charge, again consulted alternately with the civil and military officers on secret plans of searching for and seizing (the banditti); and extra assistants were appointed to the headmen of the tithings, in order that the faithful and the traitorous should be distinguished. Now it is proved that the *Tingheen* of *Chaouwoofoo*, having united with the heen of *Keenyang*, in *Keenningfoo*, and with the military, and from first to last they have reported the seizure of *Lehwuy* and twenty five others of the associated banditti. From the examination of *Lehwuy*, it was found that he had *worshipped* the deceased *Lekeangsze* as his leader, who transmitted to him the secrets (of the association). After *Lekeangsze's* death Lehwuy became the chief, instructed many pupils, and deceived a multitude of people, became famous, and formed an association: more than this he has not rebelled against the laws. We have searched the dwellings of all the criminals and have not found any military weapons secreted: such are the circumstances. We, (the governor and fooyuen) in examining into the cases of the offenders, their association and the deception of the people, consider these practices to be most injurious to the minds of men, and that the civil and military district magistrates should be empowered, having proof, to seize and decide, in which duties they should be most zealous and faithful; but as *Lehwuy* has already been acknowledged as the chief, and has instructed his followers, the men who have been seduced by his deceptions certainly cannot be few; therefore it is to be feared that disturbances and lawless proceedings may occur; and it is necessary from this (the beginning) to follow up the pursuit, point them out by name, seize and destroy them root and branch. Now, it is authenticated that the said heen has sent *Lehwuy* and the other to the provincial capital, and we request that your imperial majesty will excuse us until we have ordered the two *Sze* officers (Treasurer and Judge) to examine strictly and sift the matter to the bottom; and give secret orders to search for and seize; and that the district magistrates must seize all criminals; then we shall look up anxiously for the imperial favour to excuse their derelictions of duty in (missing opportunities of) examination; but if they do not exert themselves or let the banditti slip away from them, also their conduct should be immediately examined into, and themselves dismissed. This supplementary report is duly prepared and respectfully presented.

The vermillion reply has been received.

"A strict examination is absolutely necessary; the dangers and difficulties of which must be disregarded. Respect this."

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

In a country as populous as China, where wages are extremely low, slavery can never exist to a very great extent.

The government gives full permission to the Tatar soldiers of the eight banners to buy slaves, who should, however, be duly registered. Poor people, when in want of the necessaries of life, may sell their children; for it is better, so the statute says, that their offspring live in bondage than starve. Merchants are permitted to buy them, but public officers are strictly prohibited to traffic in people under their jurisdiction.

Every owner of slaves is obliged to get them married: if, however, he fails to do so he is amenable to the law. The children of such marriages belong to him; and though the parents may redeem themselves, their sons and daughters remain with the master. Marriages of slaves with free people are prohibited. A slave, after having gained his freedom, may become a citizen, if his behaviour is such as to entitle him to that privilege.

The law provides also for the good treatment of slaves; but as they are considered as minors their masters become responsible for their conduct. If they run away, they receive, for the first offence, only a few lashes; but when they repeat the same they are punished with merciless cruelty.

On the one hand the Chinese government gives ample power to the slave-holder, whilst on the other it constantly interferes with his rights. A master is not permitted even to manumit his slave, unless the district magistrate has sanctioned the measure; and he can refuse to give his consent for the most trivial reasons.

From the contents of the few laws upon the subject, it appears that numbers of the tribes on the frontier and of the Meaoutsze are caught and sold. The practise, though general, is by no means legal.

In a country where a name for liberty does not even exist, it would be difficult to define slavery, unless the meaning of the word be the right of possession obtained by purchase. Viewing the matter in it's true light, the sovereign is the only free man in the empire, because he has the power, either directly or indirectly, to enslave his subjects. A faithful minister calls himself a horse or dog: for the services which he performs bear a striking resemblance to those performed by those domestic animals. Slavery extends throughout all classes, with this difference only,—that some privileged individuals bear the yoke of a few masters whilst they exercise their power over many.

Slavery in China, however, is not so oppressive by many degrees as in Siam and Cochin China, where the king divides his subjects amongst the grandees, and forces them to work for their masters from four to six months every year. The natural consequences of this oppressive regulation are utter poverty and wretchedness. In China, only the industry of the subject is taxed, and the supreme government has wisely ordained that the principal burthen should not, apparently, fall upon the great mass of the people. As a descendant from a conqueror, the emperor owns all the lands, and, from the principle of *might* making *right*, justly demands a tax from the farmer. This is paid both in kind and money, and amounts to such a sum that the labourer can never, how-much-soever he exerts himself, amass a capital from the produce of the land. This may also account for the extraordinary circumstance that few large land-holders are to be found in China; for the profits obtained from landed property are so small that capital can be much more advantageously employed in other branches of industry. A peasant, though seemingly free, works not for himself but for the emperor, and receives but a bare subsistence for his labour. Lest, however, the supreme government might be execrated by the labouring classes, the taxes are virtually farmed. An officer is appointed over a district to collect a specified amount of taxes; if he does not furnish the stipulated sum he himself is responsible for the deficiency; if he oppresses, in order to collect something for himself or merely to raise the necessary amount, and is accused of tyranny, his property is confiscated. The blame falls entirely upon him, whilst the government issues a soothing edict, declares it's paternal care, and sends another benevolent tax-gatherer. Thus individuals have to bear the reproach whilst the high functionaries always maintain their character for compassion and the deepest regard for the national welfare. The Chinese government does not exasperate multitudes by making exorbitant demands, but attacks rich capitalists, who must then either perish or indemnify themselves, some way or other, from the people.

This is one of the great secrets of Chinese political science. It accounts for a great many things, which otherwise appear to be riddles. The Chinese are slaves and a free people; they groan under oppression and boast of a paternal government: though this appears a paradox, it is, nevertheless, a strict fact. The government reasons with the people as with freemen, it explains it's acts, and even goes so far as to accuse itself of neglect; but woe to him who raises a voice or does not humbly worship the condescending majesty of the rulers. Though oppressed on all sides they nevertheless are persuaded that the emperor's paternal love abhors and laments the pressure which bears them down, and that he is ready to hasten to their relief as soon as their sufferings are known. The fact is that theory and practice are sadly at variance, and the iron law of necessity makes slaves of men who under a better system of government would, we think, hold forth an example to the world of contentedness and of a love of order; and these qualities of the mind are, we presume to think, more general amongst all classes of this great empire than in any other community of the world.

In the comparison between the *minds* of China and of Europe, the question of the rectitude of their opinions on the words, *honour*, *chivalry*, and *liberty*, are *now* becoming interesting: we will not say that *it is the government* opinion, but these words are unknown to the *people* and are unappreciated by them. The subject is one of too great importance to be discussed in one number, and we may probably return to it when the port is clear of ships and the attention of the community can be given to it: we only now remark that the system of the Chinese government is an apt illustration of the principles of *toryrism* and *conservatism*, which the emperor and his officers are able to enforce to an *ultra* degree because the people are ignorant and consequently submissive.

INVASION OF CHINA BY GENGHISKHAN. A. D. 1210-11.

(From Price's Mahommedan History).

CONTINUED FROM No. 11, PAGE 44.

On the removal of Altan Khaun, however, to a remoter part of his dominions, that which he seems to have abandoned soon became a prey to the most alarming disturbances and disaffection; great numbers of the military chiefs, with their followers, displaying at the same time the standard of insurrection and revolt, and disseminating the baneful influence of their disloyalty and treason, throughout the whole of northern China. Thus circumstanced, the son of the Khaun found himself constrained to resign the government of Tchengdû to its fate, and he withdrew from the surrounding convulsions, to join the person of his father; and intelligence of the forsaken situation of the metropolis of Khatâi, being early conveyed to Jengueiz, by the agent of Aboukah the governor of Jûrjah, supposed to be the peninsula of Corea, together with assurances of his master's allegiance and attachment, Mangû, and Samoukah, two Ameirs, or commanders of tomauns, were immediately appointed, at the head of a competent force, to resume on the part of the Moghûl monarch, the conquest of the country south of the wall of China.

These two generals appeared in due time before Tchengdû, of which they immediately formed the siege; and it employed their exertions and vigilance to a protracted period, until, indeed, the resources of the garrison became entirely exhausted. In this extremity, the besieged ventured to apprize their sovereign, in his new capital, of the situation to which they had been reduced; and a numerous convoy under the direction of a chief of the name of Boutekshâi, and three other Ameirs, was dispatched with all expedition to their relief; each of the soldiers and followers carrying three measures of grain, for the supply of the garrison. When it reached a place called Seyning, or some such name, the convoy was however intercepted by a body of the Jengueizian troops; who suffered the escort to pass, but took care to disencumber them of the invaluable supply for the garrison, of which they were in charge. In despair at the circulation of this disastrous intelligence among their followers, two of the Chinese commanders, Kiou Keing, and Tcheingsang, destroyed themselves by poison; the others effected their escape to Tayming; and these circumstances were followed by the immediate submission of the capital, and the whole of the Khatayan territory.

On intelligence of this prodigious acquisition, an officer of the name of Konkû Nûyan proceeded by order of Jengueiz, to Tchengdû, to convey to Kârakorum the long accumulated treasures of the Khatayan monarch; which, in specie beyond all estimate of numbers, and in costly effects without measure, together with the individual, who as treasurer had been formerly vested with the inestimable charge, were now transported entire to the presence of Jengueiz; by whom, with his characteristic liberality, the whole was immediately distributed on the spot, to his armies. The subjugation of Khatay appears to have been completed in the six hundred and tenth, or eleventh of the Hidjerah; soon after which, returning from the frontier of his new conquests to his own capital, the Moghûl monarch consigned the final settlement of the conquered countries, to Moghuly Gûyang of the tribe of Jelaeir.

THE SILK TRADE.—Yesterday the East India Company's quarterly sale of Bengal raw silk commenced at the India House, and was very fully attended by the manufacturers and others engaged in the trade. The sale began with much animation; the activity recently prevailing at Manchester, Macclesfield, and other places where the silk manufacture is carried on, having considerably reduced the stocks on hand. The Company's declaration of Bengal raw silks amounted to 2,000 bales, and up to the close of yesterday's sale 572 bales were bought by or on behalf of the manufacturers, and at prices, on the lowest estimate, full 10 per cent. higher than the same qualities realised at the last sale. The whole quantity put up to day was taken—not a single bale having been rejected. The declaration will be got through, it is expected, by Wednesday next, there being no China or private trade silks announced.

The Omega Shoal.—This shoal, although not far distant from Batavia, has escaped the notice of navigators, until its discovery, on the 1st of March, 1835, by Captain Russel, of the American ship Omega, from Canton, bound to New-York, of which he has transmitted the following information:—"The ship Omega, under my command, struck on a shoal, and remained on it 25 hours, beat off her rudder, and received damage in her bottom; got off by throwing overboard cargo of the value of about 15,000 dollars to lighten her, and she was obliged to be hove down at Onrust, near Batavia, for repairs. This is a coral shoal, steep to its edge, being 60 to 70 yards in breadth, and extending about N. N. E. and S. S. W. 150 to 200 yards, having on it from 10 to 18 feet water, and it bears about E. by S. from the south end of the North Watcher, distant one mile and a quarter. There is a channel of 12 fathoms water between the island and the shoal. As this danger has not been known hitherto, it may be now noticed publicly under the name of Omega Shoal."—*Athenæum.*

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO ON LOBSTERS.—During the recent gales a large ship from Demerara, bound to Liverpool, was driven ashore on the Isle of Anglesea. The crew were saved by the life boat, but the ship soon went to pieces; and the tobacco, with which she was principally laden, washed among the crevices of the rocks, usually occupied by generations of lobsters; these took to "chewing" the weed, and the next morning the beach was strewed with the poor creatures, some of them weighing 20lbs.—all unable to crawl.—*West Briton.*

PROSPECTUS.

SCOTT'S GAZETTE,

TO THE PUBLIC OF INDIA.

"'I call on you to remember the motto under which you are assembled—'Concordiâ parvæ res crescunt': to bear in mind, that by acting on the advice which it involves, small as your influence in the public councils may now be, by unity of purpose, by cordial concert and good understanding by common exertions directed to a common end, it is capable of vast expansion and increase. By your example you will rally around you a thousand arms to fight in the same righteous cause. Proclaim to the country from this the metropolis of commerce, that, entertaining principles of moderation in public affairs, you will stand in defence of the ancient walls, and guard the ancient landmarks of the constitution;—that you will rally round the monarchy and protect it in its just prerogative, protect the independent exercise of the authority of the House of Lords—and maintain firm and inviolable the rights of the Established Church. That you will stand by, in the emphatic language of the most solemn acts of Parliament, the Protestant government and the Protestant religion of this country. Elevating that voice in the cause of those principles—principles so authentic, so just, so necessary, so rational, depend upon it the voice you raise will be re-echoed from every part of this country, and the pulsation of the heart of this great community will vibrate through every artery of this mighty empire."—Sir R. Peel."

The support extended to the *Compendium* in its experimental career during the past eleven months, is of itself sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that the principles by which it is conducted, have met the approbation of a considerable portion of the public. Under this impression, urged by the importunities of friends, and determined to put to the test the assertion, that Conservative sentiments are not cherished by men brought up in a great measure in those ancient seats of learning, in which are inculcated a reverence for the kingly prerogative, respect and affection for the Established Church, and a deep conviction of the excellence of those institutions, to which, in common with their countrymen in every part of the British world, the English Community of India is indebted for those advantages and that consideration in society, which it is the tendency of the democratic principles of the day to deprive them of—the Standard of Conservatism is raised in Gangetic India, with a confident hope that around it will rally all those who value their own interests, and who are prepared to assert and maintain those principles which the result of centuries of experience has demonstrated to be best adapted for the maintenance of loyalty, order, and prosperity under the balanced constitution of the British Empire.

The time for the undertaking is particularly favorable. With a press free in word and deed, the Conductor of a public journal, whatever may be the principles which he advocates, is placed above the suspicion, in matters affecting the Government, of being open to influence on the one hand, or actuated by party motives on the other. Another consideration which presents itself is, that the public interests will be better subserved, and the truth rendered easier to be elicited, by the conflicting statements of journals professing opposite politics, than by a Press in which little or no difference of opinion exists.

With this explanation, the *Compendium* from the 1st of January, 1836, (provided a sufficient number of subscribers offer) will be issued as a regular Journal, under the title of SCOTT'S GAZETTE, AND DAILY MESSENGER OF BRITISH INDIA.

TERMS OF SCOTT'S GAZETTE.

(Payable after the first month's subscription, quarterly in advance.)

	Month.	Quarter Year	Half Year.	Who'e Year
Daily Newspaper	3	14	27	50

SCOTT'S GAZETTE will consist of 16 columns and will be printed on good Europe demy Paper. Advertisements will be received at two annas per line, being the same rate as that of SCOTT'S DAILY ADVERTISER, which will be continued as heretofore. Proper steps will be taken to insure a varied supply of local and provincial intelligence, whilst by the time that the newspaper is issued, it is expected that the Europe arrangements will have been matured.

*** *At the request of many of its Subscribers, the Compendium will be continued as usual.*

HURRICANE AT MATAMORAS.

Captain Pratt, of the schr. Tell Fair, from Matamoras, furnishes the following:—

On the 18th August, Matamoras, was visited by the most tremendous hurricane which the oldest inhabitants could remember—it lasted about 28 hours, and blew down a great number of houses—the tide rose in the Rio Brave del Norte 3 or 4 feet above the banks, deluged all the low lands, and did an immense deal of damage to the produce and shipping—the schr Spartacus, of Boston, was driven out of the river, and had not been heard of since, the crew all jumped overboard and swam ashore—the mate came passenger in the Tell Fair. The schr Sophia lost both masts, &c. and was condemned, with two other vessels names not known. An American schooner *came in bottom upwards and dismasted*, she was coppered, and had U. S.—W. N. marked on her rudder pintals—supposed to be a U S government vessel. The schr Watchman, bound to New Orleans with the Vice President and attendants on board, sailed August 12, and a schr supposed to be her was seen in tow of the U S schr Grampus, a few days after, by a vessel arrived in Brassos. The *TellFair* was driven ashore high and dry, where she remained several days.

CHINA.

THERE is perhaps no remote country, unconnected with us by the ties of subjection or alliance, concerning which so much curiosity has been felt as concerning China. This results from a combination of such various circumstances as can be applicable to no other country; and which therefore renders our interest about China quite a peculiar feeling. China stands alone among the nations; and this is not so much a consequence of that restrictive policy by which the government so sedulously checks the intercourse with strangers, as a result of the character, habits, and institutions, by which the Chinese are more palpably distinguished from *all* other nations claiming to be civilized, than any two of the least approximating of these nations are distinguished from each other.

This is alone sufficient to awaken our interest and curiosity concerning so singular and remote a nation. But there is much more than this to draw our attention towards it. The remote antiquity which it claims, and which seems to render it the oldest of existing nations, makes us anxious to investigate the details of that condition to which it has been brought by a civilization which dates from more ancient times, and has been less interrupted than any other. The knowledge that the energy of comparatively recent impulses has carried us much beyond this old nation in the ways of civilization, mingles something of self-complacency with the interest with which we regard a people who seem almost exempt from the influence of those circumstances which work change in all things, and who do not at present appear to differ much from what they were at the time when our own forefathers were naked savages roaming in the wilderness, and contending for their food with the wolves and the hyænas. Our curiosity concerning the Chinese has been all the more stimulated by the anxiety with which they have laboured to exclude strangers from their country, and the consequent difficulty of acquiring that knowledge concerning them which it seemed desirable to obtain. Our own country, in the common and daily use of Tea, has adopted in the most decided manner one of the most prominent habits of the Chinese, for the gratification of which it still depends upon China, and maintains with it an extensive commercial intercourse. It is our impression that most of our readers will be glad to become acquainted with China as the country to which all the above considerations apply,—to which we are indebted for that refreshing beverage which has wrought a great alteration in our own domestic usages,—which so nearly adjoins the British dominions in the East,—and in which a more than ordinary interest is at present felt in consequence of the opening of the tea-trade and the recent transactions at Canton. It is therefore our intention, at short intervals, to furnish a series of papers, in which it will be endeavoured to combine, under distinct heads, the substance of the best and most interesting information concerning China and the Chinese people which has hitherto been presented to the public. We begin with a description of the cities.

The cities of China are devided into classes, and the distinction is nicely and precisely marked by the last syllable of their names which is in fact a distinct monosyllabic word, indicating their size, rank, and municipal jurisdiction or dependance. These monosyllables, one or the other of which is found at the end of the name of every city, are *fu* or *fou*, *chea*, and *hien*. *Fu* denotes a city of the first class, having under its jurisdiction a certain number of cities of the two inferior classes. *Chea* denotes a city of the second class, subject to the jurisdiction of its *Fu*; and *Hien*, a city of the third class, subordinate to its *Chea*, as well as under the jurisdiction of its *Fu*. The study of geography might be considerably

facilitated if this practice of the Chinese were general, and every nation, by a simple affix to the names of their cities and towns, would thus explain at one glance their relative rank or importance.

According to Father Le Comte, there were in his time more than 160 cities of the first class, 270 cities of the second class, and upwards of 1200 of the third, besides a number of walled towns not included in any of these classes.

As the cities of China generally have a strong resemblance (which in most cases approaches monotomy) to each other, we need only describe a few of the principal. But, before doing this we may mention the main features that are common to them all. The cities of China are formed on a regular plan, which is square whenever the situation and nature of the ground will admit. They are all enclosed by high walls, with large gates of more strength than beauty. Towers, which vary in elevation, but which are some times eight or nine stories high, and in form sometimes round, but more commonly hexagonal or octagonal, are built at regular distances; and, when practicable, a wide ditch, filled with water, surrounds the whole. The streets are in straight lines; the principal of them are about thirty feet wide, but the houses are meanly built, having rarely more than one story above the ground-floor; so that the width of the streets, though not too much for the thronging population and bustle of a Chinese town, conduces but little to beauty or effect. The shops are adorned with silks, porcelain, and japaned wares, the most brilliant of which are hung outside the door to attract customers, and (the practice being universal) give the main streets a gay and somewhat of a theatrical appearance. A large board is suspended from the front of each shop; it is either gilt, or pointed with some bright colour and varnished, or some fanciful sign, with the names of the principal articles sold in the shop inscribed upon it. These showy sign-boards, placed at equal distances on both sides the streets, give the whole extent the appearance of a long colonnade, rather curious than beautiful.

Among the descriptions of Polo, we may refer to those of Kin-sai, or Hang-chen-fu, and Ta-Tu, or Pekin.

The first of these, *Kin-sai*: a name which signifies "the Celestial City," he extols as being "pre-eminent to all other cities in the world in point of grandeur and beauty, as well as from its abundant delights, which might lead an inhabitant to imagine himself in paradise." It was then said to be a hundred *li** in circuit, with streets broad and extensive, and squares or market-places of prodigious size, proportionate to the immense population. It was situated between a lake of sweet transparent water and a river of great magnitude, and traversed in every possible direction by canals, large and small, which carried with them all the filth of the city into the lake, and finally into the sea. These canals were traversed by almost innumerable bridges, without which there could have been no land-communication from one place to another. Those thrown over the principal canals, and connecting the main streets of the city, had arches so lofty and so well built that vessels could pass under them without striking their masts, while carts and horses were passing over them.

The second of these, or Peking, he described as perfectly square. Each side was six miles in length, making altogether an extent of twenty-four miles. The walls were such as have just been described as common to the Chinese cities, but Marco Polo adds, that all the battlements were kept white. The whole plan of the city was laid out by line, and the streets were so straight, that when a person ascended the wall over one of the gates, and looked before him, he could see the gate opposite to him, on the other side of the city. The allotments of ground were square, and exactly in a line with each other. each allotment allowing room for houses, with corresponding courts and gardens. One allotment was assigned to each head of a family. "In this manner," continues the Venetian traveller, "the whole interior of the city was disposed in squares, so as to resemble a chess-board, and planned out with a degree of precision and beauty impossible to describe." Twelve gates, three on each side of the square, gave ingress to and egress from the city, and each gate had a guard of 1000 men. In the centre of the whole rose a lofty tower, or belfry, and when its bell, which was sounded regularly every night, had struck its third stroke, no one could be found in the streets with impunity, unless upon some urgent occasion,—such as to call assistance to a female in labour, or to a person suddenly attacked with sickness, and even then it was necessary to carry a light. To escape detection was difficult, for strong parties of the guards continually patrolled the streets during the night. Those seized without having lights and imperative motives for being abroad after the third bell, were carried the next morning before the magistrates, and punished with a greater or less number of strokes of the bamboo, according to circumstances. The suburbs beyond the gates, in extent and population, if they did not exceed, equalled the city. Here were situated the hotels or caravanseray for the abode of merchants arriving from different parts; and, as has been practised in Turkey up to our days, the people from one province or kingdom were not mixed up with these from another, but each class had their separate caravanseray, where they lived among themselves.

The first of these cities, which was once the capital of southern China, and, at the time of Marco Polo, the residence of the imperial court, has much declined since then, and has had its name changed. As *Hang-cheu-fu*, it is, however, described by modern travellers as a place of immense extent, intersected by numerous canals, and still containing an overflowing population. The streets, though narrower, are paved as they were in the days of the Venetian traveller; now, as then, there are guards placed by night at the top of the lofty bridges, and on mounds, or towers, to watch the breaking out of any fire, and to give and procure all the assistance necessary in a place where every house is built of wood. And on the outside of every house, its occupant is obliged to hang a scroll or writing, containing the name of each individual of his family, whether male or female. "When any person dies, or leaves the house," says Marco Polo, "the name is struck out, and upon the occasion of a birth it is added to the list. By these means, the great officers of the provinces and governors of the cities are at all times acquainted with the exact number of the inhabitants. It is to be observed that this last ancient regulation, as well as that of the fire-police, is common to all the great Chinese cities. As to the beauty and transparency of the lake on which Kin-sai, or Hang-cheu-fu is situated, and the pleasantness of its neighbourhood, all modern travellers are agreed. The lake and the gay scenes that occur upon it have been more particularly praised. Staunton describes it as a beautiful sheet of water, perfectly pellucid, and surrounded by an amphitheatre of picturesque mountains. Du Halde says, its banks are ornamented with country-houses, temples, and Bonze-monasteries, and Mr. Barrow was agreeably struck by the vast number of yachts and barges sailling to and fro on the bosom of the lake, "all gaily decorated with paint and gilding, and streaming colours, the parties within them apparently all in pursuit of pleasure." Lord Macartney, after mentioning that he was upwards of two hours in passing through the city, which he found more extensive and more populous than he had imagined—that it was very closely built, having narrow streets, paved with broad flat stones, which reminded him of the courts in London—that almost every house was a shop, and that he observed in some of these shops great quantities of furs, broad cloth, and long ells, mostly imported in English bottoms to Canton, adds, "the environs of the town are very beautiful, embellished by an extensive lake, a noble canal, with many inferior ones, and gentle hills, cultivated to the summit, interspersed with plantations of mulberries, and dwarf fruit-trees, sheltered by oaks, planes, sycamores and camphors. On one side of the lake is a pagoda in ruins, which forms a remarkably fine object. It is octagonal, built of fine hewn stone, red and yellow, of four entire stories, besides the top. which was mouldering away from age: very large trees were growing out of the cornices: it was about 200 feet high. It is called the tower of the Thundering Winds, to whom it would seem to have been dedicated, and is supposed to be 2,500 years old."

In its principal features, the city of Pekin differs little from the description we have given of it from Marco Polo. Its form, however, has varied from a perfect to an oblong square, and the city only occupies an area of twelve square miles. Its gates are no longer twelve but nine. Its suburbs, so vast in the time of the old Venetian, seem gradually to have been declining in the course of the two last centuries. The early missionaries found them of prodigious extent, and, in 1720, John Bell describes them as "very extensive;" but according to Staunton's account, it took the English embassy, going at a very slow ceremonious pace, only fifteen minutes to traverse the suburb by which it entered Pekin, and twenty minutes that by which it departed.

The city itself is now divided into two—the Chinese and the Tartar cities. Except in its length of walls,* which are about thirty feet high, and twenty feet thick, its numerous towers flanking these walls, and its lofty gates, the first exterior view of Pekin is rather flat and uninteresting. There are no towers, spires, domes, obelisks, or great public buildings towering above the rest.—not even a chimney to break the uniformity of the house-tops, which being nearly uniform in height, and the streets being all laid out in straight lines, give the city the appearance of a vast encampment, or assemblage of canvas-tents, which would be almost complete if the roofs were painted white instead of red, blue, and other colours, as they are. Very few of the houses, even in the capital, are more than one story high. The city is situated in a plain, fringed at its extremity by the mountains of Tartary, the distant view of which, according to Mr. Ellis, is striking and agreeable.

Before entering within its walls, we should not omit to observe that the road by which Pekin is approached is paved with fine granite stones, from six to sixteen feet in length, and proportionably broad, and that these enormous flags must all have been carried at least sixty miles, the nearest mountains where quarries of granite are found being those that divide China from Tartary†.

(To be continued.)

* A *li* is equal to 632 English yards.

* The materials of which these walls are built are sun-burned bricks and granite. "We reached the city of Pekin," says Mr. Clarke Abel, when describing his abrupt departure with Lord Amherst, "at the close of day, stepped from our carts to steal a piece of its walls;—had just time to observe that they were built of a sun-dried brick, of a blue colour, resting on a foundation of blocks of granite." It will be remembered that the great wall of China is composed of the same materials.

† Lord Macartney says, that on his way through the province of Pe-che-li, in which Pekin is situated, he did not find so much as a single pebble big enough to make a seal of.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 4 Danish Hong.

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During the S. W. monsoon, from the 15th of March till the 15th of September, the Pilot Vessels cruize during the day off Point Palmyras, anchoring during the night in a line East and West, in Latitude 20° 42' to 20° 48' N. with the Light on the Point bearing West to W by S. If, however, about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the Eastward, or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels haul off to the Eastward, and may be found in a line between the Light on the Point and the Floating Light Vessel.

From the 15th September to the 15th March, the Pilot Vessels cruize during the day between Sangor Sand and Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West to each other, in Latitude 21° to 21° 10' North.

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(Continued at page 52, line 28.)

CHINA.

CONTINUED FROM No. 12, PAGE 48.

Once within the gates, which are double, the sight presented by Pekin is novel, singular, and impressive. Two streets, as straight as a line, four English miles long, and 120 feet wide, run parallel from two gates in the southern wall to two gates in the northern wall, and these are crossed at right angles by other two streets of the same magnificent width. Opening on one of these main streets, which are four times as long as Oxford Street in London, or Princes' Street in Edinburgh, the traveller sees before him a double line of gay shops and warehouses, whose wares, as we have explained, are displayed in full view, and whose splendid sign-posts stand before them, not merely ornamented by the painted and gilded inscriptions, setting forth the nature of the goods and the exemplary honesty of the dealer, but generally entwined with silken ribands, and hung with flags, pennants, and streamers of every possible colour, from top to bottom, like, but still more gay, than, the mast of a man-of-war on some great holiday. The sides of the houses are scarcely less brilliant, being generally painted of some delicate colour, mixed with gold ornaments. In singular contrast with our notions and practice, the articles exposed for sale that make the greatest show are coffins for the dead. Along these streets he sees a continual crowd during the day, which has scarcely a break or interruption. It flows in a central and two lateral currents. In the middle stream are mandarins and grandees of the court, on horseback or in palankeens, attended by their numerous retinues, bearing umbrellas, flags, painted lanterns, and other insignia of rank; —Tartar soldiers dashing along on horseback, or making their way by applying their whips to the crowd;—long strings of camels, bringing coals from Tartary, and wheelbarrows and carts, with vegetables from every corner;— ladies carried in sumptuous sedan-chairs, which are used in great numbers; —marriage-processions, and funeral-processions, the biers in the one case and the cars in the other being gilded and covered with canopies of silk, and the funerals being the most splendid portions of the moving picture.

The lateral streams are filled up by those who are busied in buying, selling, and bartering: the gaiety, buz, and confusion that prevail, are greater than might be expected from the general character of the Chinese: the dealer cries his goods, the purchaser chaffers and wrangles aloud, the barber flourishes his tweezers in the air, and clacks them together, inviting custom; comedians and quack doctors, mountebanks and musicians, pedlars and their packs, jugglers, fortunetellers and conjurers, leave no space unoccupied on the sides of the street. And this noise, and bustle, and crowd, is not confined to any particular season or occasion, but reigns every day of the year. "I scarcely ever passed the gates, which happened twice or oftener in the week," says Mr. Barrow, "that I had not to wait a considerable time before the passage was free, particularly in the morning, notwithstanding the exertions of two or three soldiers with their whips to clear the way." The number of women in this crowd is by no means proportionate to that of the men. In the capital, the Chinese confine their wives more scrupulously than elsewhere, and though in the quiet streets or cross lanes young girls (who always retire at the approach of men) may occasionally be seen smoking their pipes at the doors of their houses, few women, except Tartars, are seen either in the crowd or in the narrow streets. The Tartar women, however, go about everywhere, both on foot and horseback, which they cross like men. They are seen in the thickest of the crowd, clad all in long silken robes that reach to their feet, which appear as much too large as those of the Chinese women do too small.

When the main streets cross each other at right angles, there are erected at the four points of intersection, four of those ornamental arches which we have described as monuments to those who have attained venerable age, or merited well of the community. They consist of three gateways, the central one of which is bold and lofty,—the narrow roofs thrown over them are like the roofs of the houses, pensile, painted, gilded, and varnished.

The ample breadth and continuous crowd are confined to the four large, main streets: all the other streets are mere lanes branching from the great avenues (also at right angles), and are very narrow, solitary, and silent. In these lanes, however, the houses of the state officers, and of most of the rich and great, are situated. Lord Macartney, and the gentlemen of his embassy, were lodged in a house of this sort in a lane near to the city-walls, which had not been long built by a former *Hou-pou* of Canton, who was said to have spent nearly 100,000*l.* in its erection. What increases the dulness of these streets is, that there are no windows or openings (save a little mean door, generally closed) in the fronts of the houses. Such things are only found in the great shops and magazines, which are all situated on the four principal streets. Many of the houses of the wealthy class have, however, a sort of terrace, with a railed balcony or parapet-wall in front, which is ornamented with miniature trees, shrubs, and flowers growing in pots, and produce rather an agreeable effect.

Neither the broad nor the narrow streets have any pavements, but both are cleaned every morning, and the latter regularly watered to lay the dust, which is often intolerable.

Every one who has had access to this remarkable city has affirmed that the police maintained is singularly strict. At the two ends of each street there is a wooden gate or barricade, closed at night, which cuts off the inhabitants of that particular street from communication with the rest of the town, nor will the sentries there permit ingress or egress to any one who has not a lantern in his hand, and urgent business to plead. Night-watches also perambulate from gate to gate, who, instead of crying the hour as our watchmen used to do, strike upon a short tube of bamboo, which gives a dull, hollow, and loud sound. To show their vigilance they exercise this instrument every two or three minutes as they go their rounds. Lord Macartney, who had two or three of these noisy guardians of peace and tranquillity constantly near his house, could not sleep a wink for the first three or four nights, but, by degrees, became so accustomed to the noise that it did not disturb his slumbers. In addition to these measures, which, though they admirably secure the safety and tranquility of the inhabitants, probably originate mainly from the jealousy and apprehension of their despotic government, the proprietor or inhabitant of every tenth house in the city, like the ancient tythingmen of England, takes it in turn to keep the peace, and be responsible for the orderly conduct of his nine neighbours. If any riot should take place he is obliged to give instant information at the nearest guard-house. These regulations are common to the rest of the Chinese cities.

Pekin, as we have mentioned, is divided into two. The Mantchoos or Tartars inhabit the northern, the Chinese the southern portion. The court end, or what is called "The Imperial City," in which are situated the emperor's palace and gardens, all the tribunals or public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, tradespeople, and artificers of the court, occupies a parallelogram about a mile long by three-fourths of a mile broad, and is surrounded by a wall twenty feet high, built of large red glazed bricks, and covered with a pensile roof of tiles, which are yellow and varnished. The enclosure offers a delightful inequality and variety of surface, not produced by nature, but by the industry of man, and "a rivulet* winding through it not only affords a plentiful supply of water, but adds largely to the beauty of the grounds, by being formed into canals, and basons, and lakes, which, with the artificial mounts, and rocks, and groves, exhibit the happiest imitation of nature†."

There are very few more remarks to be made on the capital of the Chinese empire. Its exuberant population

* This small river issues from a chain of hills about ten miles to the west of Pekin, and, under the name of Yun-ho, falls into the Pei ho, about sixteen miles to the east of that city.

† Barrow.

was stated, both by the missionaries and the Chinese themselves, (when neither were suspected of any motives for exaggeration,) at 3,000,000 of souls! Mr. Barrow, who had the most ample means of observation, and who is always rather under than over the mark, confidently calls it the greatest city on the surface of the globe. The picture it presents to the Europeans contains many grand, imposing, and some beautiful features; but our primary comforts and advantages are utterly wanting. In has no pavements, no cloaca or sewers, and no commodious supply of wholesome water; consequently, it is muddy in winter and dusty in summer. It abounds in the foulest smells, proceeding from ordures and all sorts of filth, which the wealthy try to neutralize in their houses by making use of a variety of violent perfumes, and burning strongly-scented woods and compositions; and its inhabitants are obliged to draw their supplies of the indispensable fluid from wells dug in the city, whose water is execrable. Were the magnificence of Pekin ten-fold what it is, it might be sacrificed for the supplying of these wants. The lofty gate and the gilded palace, the royal garden and the ornamental lake, are not to be put in competition with those things which contribute to the comfort and health of millions. The greatest work of ancient Rome was her *cloaca*, —and the greatest defect of modern Paris is in her not being supplied with water like London. *(Penny Mag.)*.

THRONE OF CHINA.

Taoukwang, the present emperor, is between fifty and sixty years of age, and his constitution has been considerably affected for the worse, if it has not been for some years past wholly ruined, from the excessive use of opium. He has raised a clever and young woman to the throne, and it may be expected that there may be a female regency during the minority of the *Celestial infant*.

In the appointment of a successor to the throne, *Taoukwang*, like all other celestials, will follow the usual precedent, if he is able do so. *Keenlung*, by his example, seems to have given the law to his race, and no doubt *Taoukwang* will reverently observe it.

Keenlung, whilst on a visit in 1778 to the tombs of his ancestors, was in imminent danger of losing his life by a sudden inundation. The news of his death spread rapidly to Peking; and whilst the minds of the great mass of the people were overpowered by consternation and grief, the great officers immediately met to carry on their intrigues; some even bought mourning in proper time, in order to show their deep-felt sorrow at the death of so great a prince. The consternation in the capital appeared so great that a rebellion was feared, when the firmness of *Akwei*, the Premier, and the unexpected escape of the emperor at once put an end to all fears.

During *Keenlung's* progress through *Leaoutung*, when, he had reached *Kinchoo*, one of the literati presented to him a memorial, wherein he presumed to represent to his majesty, that his family did not *legitimately* possess the throne, and he thus exhorted him, in order to prevent a disputed succession and to preserve the peace of the empire to name one of his sons as his heir. An unfortunate soothsayer undertook to calculate the fate of the emperor, and finding that his reign was to last 57 years, and the dynasty to govern the empire as long as did the *Chow* dynasty, that is for 800 years, he likewise remitted the result of his researches to the emperor: at this presumption the emperor was exceedingly incensed, and, like a true Chinese monarch, he justified himself in the *Peking Gazette*: it is from these official documents we learn his sentiments.

Keenluug had studied history; the regulation of his behaviour was drawn from the experience of his predecessors, he therefore considered the nomination of an *heir* a proposition as equally absurd as the partition of the empire amongst his sons. It gives rise, he said, to hatred and envy amongst the princes of the blood: the crown prince, presuming on his future high rank, becomes proud and overbearing, and is therefore incapable of governing an extensive empire, and he forms a court of cringing and depraved wretches, who will do every thing in order to gain the favour of their young master: as was the case with the successor solemnly and publicly appointed by *Kanghe*, who had afterwards on this account to yield the throne to *Yungching*. Keenlung himself, though an illegitimate child, appears to have ascended the throne by the right of primogeniture. He, however, resolved to respect merit alone in his successor, and, in coming to a decision, he, whilst in the Company of his children, silently prayed to the azure heavens that they would guide him in making a proper choice; but the result he reserved to himself. All those whom he thus silently chose died a premature death; the prince on whom he finally fixed as his successor, by the suggestion of the material heavens, was the vile *Keaking*. His nomination remained a deep secret of state until the old emperor called him to the throne. As for his own illegitimacy, *Keenlung* observes, very justly, that the same blame may be fixed on other dynasties, and that it attaches stronger to his ancestors than to himself.

The present successor is, doubtless, already nominated though nothing has hitherto transpired. *Taoukwang* may keep the secret until he approaches death; and, if his heir is able to resist his rivals, the empire may be tranquil. *Yungching* supplanted a brother who was, at his father's death, absent from the capital; *Keenlung* maintained himself by his own vigour; *Keaking* obtained the diadem during the life-time of his father; and *Taoukwang* recommended himself as a worthy successor by the noble defence of his imperial father, when he was attacked by assasins. There have always been parties and intriguing persons who opposed the imperial choice; but until now, with the exception of *Yungching*, those chosen have succeeded. The severe prosecutions instituted against the princes of the blood and the nearest relations of the emperor by the court itself, are sure indications that either real or pretended conspiracies exist against the present Tatar succession to the throne of China. The party of the empress is now seemingly triumphant, but it has to deal with a strong opposition who let slip no opportunity of supplanting it. The emperor himself appears to be a peaceful man, unequal to the task of government, and unwilling to trouble himself with its cares.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The Linguist *Chengwo* (Alantsei) will join the Cohong in the course of the present month.

Peking Gazette.—12th moon, 24th day (10th February, 1836). An imperial edict has been received. *Pangneen*, the controller-general of customs at the port of Canton is ordered to return to Peking, and *Wantseang* is appointed to the vacant office.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

I'll sing you a song, 'twill not be long, made out of my own pate;
Of a fine old ancient Company, that had a large estate;
Who ruled the roast, in olden times, while as yet there was no prate,
Of "Free Trade," and such foolish things, which have come in of late—
And twas all for their comfort and joy!

They ruled Bahauders, Kings, Naubaubs, a goodly Company;
Besides, they kept a China shop, for selling *genuine* Tea,
They're cursed vexed that' tis shut up, as all may plainly see;
No more they now "can catchee prof," the better too, for *we*—
And tis all for *our* comfort and joy!

But when folks have got a good thing, tis hard to quit, no doubt,
And also to let others *in*, to be themselves, turned *out*;
So, to keep up the old concern they made a precious rout,
And called hard names on all of those who wished to push a snout
Into what was their comfort and joy!

But all things once must have an end, as history oft has told;
So John, who'd flourished many years, at last grew dull and old,
And, seeing this, his enemies became quite strong and bold,
But he call'd them "interlopers," and most awfully did scold,
Which was all for his comfort and joy!

But, all in vain, John's time was come, for him, quite *malaprop*,
It was decreed, against his will, he must give up "the shop;"
So, against his Anglo Indian farm, his Tea Trade he did swop,
For the clamor raised against them both 'twas impossible to stop;
By no means for his comfort and joy!

So John, being foiled, now racked his brains, some new plan to invent,
By which he might his rivals all most fully circumvent,
To be revenged upon them, was his *statesman-like* intent;
And now I mean to show you all how 'twas to work he went—
So as to mar all their comfort and joy!

He got "the act" into his fist, and over it did range;
"It will," says he, "be odd indeed, if I dont "give them their change"—
"And I've hit the plan to bother them and the fine *Free Trade* derange—
"I'll turn my House into a Bank and *gain by the Exchange*"
"Faith this will spoil all their comfort and joy!"

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The above was picked up somewhere near the Company's treasury; it was most likely dropped from the pocket of some illnatured Liverpool "Free Trade" Skipper. Your's Sincerely,

SNOOKS.

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'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes'

Indeed we are obliged to suspect that the Company have to deal with a very perverse and ungrateful people in their China remitting department, and that the sooner they cast them off the more satisfactory it will be for both parties.

In the meantime we are glad to find that the Committee proves its authority in suddenly closing its Treasury at the time the opium vessels were returning to Calcutta; One would be apt to believe that the Trade of China has got rather a strange distinction from that of other places—namely, a universal reluctance to take money. The merchants no doubt do receive the "Advances" occasionally tho' with grudging and abuse—but the Company at the very time that the dollars are to be tendered to them shut their doors very unceremoniously and say "we'll none of it." But we shall see what Y says on the subject.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Mr. Editor,—It is for the benefit of the public *that* all opinions should *be* got at, and justly valued in so important an attribute to our commerce in China as the Honorable Company's Finance Committee is. So the letter from Z. in your cotemporary of 26th inst. excited considerable interest! Permit me here to comment on it as shortly as I can; merely saying that your contemporary does not appear to me to support his observation as to exchange—on which subject I agree with Z.

Z.'s letter is a good letter—a little too long, and like all lengthy productions a little weak—still the merits of the letter are undeniable—they do convey the real opinions of nine-tenths of foreign society here, and that on a subject of grave mercantile interest to us all.

Z. goes round the European world for his cases, and he is justified in so doing: and had he extended his view to America and Africa, it would be equally fair and correct; yet, I do think Z., though no doubt seeing the matter clear himself, does not sufficiently show up the entire monopoly of the Finance Committee in Canton.

Let me try if I can enforce his reasoning. The Honorable Company wish to get home their Indian revenue on better terms, through China, than they can do from their own territory of Bengal.

This no one can have any objection to, provided it does not interfere with other interests and with the terms on which they took their renewed Charter.

I say it does interfere—I say the Company, endowed for years with the revenue of India, are set down as monopolists *of credit* in Canton. Of all other articles *credit* is in itself the nearest approach that can be defined to real money—so much so, that many definers of the term *money* mix it up with *credit*, and, if it is not money,—it is a sure mode of getting it; yet of this credit, for certain commercial purposes, the Honorable East India Company are endowed here to the detriment of all others;—having no province, no commercial interest, no dealings within 3000 miles distance of this Canton, they are established here to raise the price of Chinese produce by a monopoly of the credit given by the Revenue of India.—What private interest can compete with them?

Just as equitably might the Honorable Company be entitled to issue notes in London in opposition to the Bank of England—the Bank of England is declaredly, for certain purposes, a *monopoly Bank*; so here for private ends the the Honorable Company are created a Bank—a monopoly Bank. The Bank of England have a charter by which, for this privilege, they give certain returns. Do the Honorable Company give returns for their Banking monopoly in Canton?

Suppose them however on equal terms, would it be permitted in London, that the Bank of England should advance on export Cottons, Woollens, Beer and provisions? thus thrusting their noses and fingers and fine taste into every private concern—never!

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I aver that the Hon: Company have not fulfilled *their* part of their agreement; viz: abstaining from Trade. To trade in Bills in any other Country than India is to mix themselves up with and continue commercial operations in a manner neither contemplated by nor truly in accordance with the last act of Parliament.

If I am right the disgrace is at the debit of the President of the Board of Control. Since the first existence of the Hon. E. I. Company their whole course has been one of Jobbing; creating profitable, useless offices, for Directors sons, and nephews, and fishing in troubled waters: it therefore surprises no one their pursuing the old system; but it certainly does create surprise and want of confidence, when a ministry like Lord Melbourne's, with declarations against all monopoly perpetually on their lips, yet consent, and lend themselves to a monopoly such as now exists here—distant—irresponsibly managed—and therefore most dangerous!

It is ridiculous; and the nuisance only wants being enquired into to be abated.

Canton, 28th March 1836. Y

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 4 Danish Hong.

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CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1836. NO. 14. PRICES 50 CENT.

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FROM CANTON	On	Monday	the BOMBAY.
"	"	Tuesday	" GEORGE.
"	"	Wednesday	" ROSE.
"	"	Thursday	" UNION.
"	"	Friday	" JANE.
"	"	Saturday	" SYLPH.
FROM MACAO	On	Monday	" ROSE.
"	"	Tuesday	" UNION
"	"	Wednesday	" SYLPH.
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From Canton to Lintin or Macao	$10	each Passenger.
" Macao to Lintin	" 4	"
" Canton to Whampoa	" 3	"
" do. to Second Bar.	" 5	"
Letters	10 cents	each.

Parcels,—according to Bulk.
For Passage at Canton, apply at No. 1, British Factory.
" at Macao, " Commercial Tavern.

CANTON, 4th April, 1836.

NOTICE. Position in which Ships bound to Calcutta may expect to find Pilots at each season of the year.

References having been made to the Marine Board, with a view to ascertain the position in which Pilot Vessels may be expected to be found at the different seasons of the year, the following is published for general information.

During the S. W. monsoon, from the 15th of March till the 15th of September, the Pilot Vessels cruize during the day off Point Palmyras, anchoring during the night in a line East and West, in Latitude 20° 42' to 20° 48' N. with the Light on the Point bearing West to W by S. If, however, about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the Eastward, or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels haul off to the Eastward, and may be found in a line between the Light on the Point and the Floating Light Vessel.

From the 15th September to the 15th March, the Pilot Vessels cruize during the day between Saugor Sand and Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West to each other, in Latitude 21° to 21° 10' North.

Vessels approaching the station, on seeing the Pilot Vessels, are requested in the day to make for that Vessel on board of which they will see a large Red Flag flying at the Main, whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night the Vessel having the next turn Pilot on board is ordered to burn a maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and Vessels are requested in like manner to seek their Pilot in the night from that Vessel; it being understood however that any Pilot Vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a Pilot on board, night or day, without referring to any turns or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By order of the Marine Board (Signed.) C. B. GREENLAW.
Fort William, the 6th July, 1835. *Secretary*
(True Copy. EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to H. M. Superintendents).

NOTIFICATION of the probable discontinuance of the light at Point Palmyras during the S.W. monsoon of 1836.

The encroachment of the sea on the Island of Mypurrah (commonly called Point Palmyras,) rendering it highly probable that the light cannot be continued during the next S.W. monsoon.—Notice is hereby given, that should such discontinuance take place, the Senior pilot at the station will burn a Blue Light, and immediately after fire a Rocket, every half hour during the night commencing at 7 P. M. and ending at 5 A. M.

2. The vessel on board of which such Senior pilot may be will be instructed to take up a position—the Point bearing W. b. N. distant 18 miles, and in 18 or 20 fms. water, and to keep in that position during the night as near as possible.

3. The vessel on board of which the next turn pilot may be will be directed to burn a maroon every half hour, i. e. one quarter of an hour after the burning of the Blue Light and firing of the Rocket—and vessels wanting a Pilot are required to make for the vessel so burning the maroon, if they can do so without inconvenience, as referred to in the Notification issued from this office under date 1st July last.

4. The simultaneously firing a Rocket with the burning of a Blue Light is ordered to distinguish the pilot's station off the Point from the Floating Light vessel at the entrance of the Eastern Channel. It is intended at the close of the present monsoon, to cause a survey to be held on the state of the island, when a definite notice will be issued.

(Signed.) CHARLES B. GREENLAW.—*Setary.*
Fort William, the 27th October, 1835.
(True Copy. EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to H. M. Superintendents.)

NOTICE. MR. WILLIAM CRAGG having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.
Canton, 1st March 1836. JOSEPH CRAGG.

TO BE LET.—The upper part of No. 3 factory in the Danish hong containing 5 dwelling rooms. Has a spacious verandah, paved with Marble Slabs. Enquire on the premises.

FOR LONDON.—The new ship "THOMAS LOWRY," Captain JOHN BULLEY. Will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch.
FOX, RAWSON & Co

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have formed a Connexion for the transaction of General Commission business in this place. GORDON & TALBOT.
Canton, February 1st, 1836. No. 3, American Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The only arrivals of the past week have been the OMEGA (Am.) Russell, SUMATRA (Am.) Silva, and COLUMBIAN, Tomkins, all from Manila and without any intelligence.

Second moon, 20th day (April 5th) TSINGMING—"Clear, bright' sky term.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The new governor, *Pangtingching*, daily exercises the military officers of all ranks. Those who miss the mark are forthwith dismissed. He is said to be excessively severe; a lieutenant and sergeant have been already cashiered!

He is also very strict in looking after gamblers. In all private houses, inside and outside the city, there is no one who now dares to open a gambling shop; within these few days many men have been seized! He has also investigated some cases of extortion and oppression which, when in Peking, he had heard had been committed by an assistant to a public officer in *Heuntih* heen, named *Tsanglaousan*, who had a colleague in his malpractices. In the first decade of the present month the governor sent to *Heuntih* heen and had these men seized. On their arrival in Canton they were delivered over to the *Nan* and *Pwan* heens, with strict injunctions to severely examine and heavily punish them: this proceeding has caused great joy in the district of *Heuntih*.

The inhabitants of *Lungkeang* and *Lungshan* villages in *Heuntih* heen are very wealthy; and it is a custom with them to place in the tombs of their deceased relations various articles of value. Our Chinese M. S. says even gold and silver, pearls and utensils made of valuable stones all adorn the shrouds. Of late years, robbers have often broken open the graves, taken the lids off the coffins, and stolen the gold, silver, &c. This is called *corse-robbing*. This practice was long carried on without detection, when in the past year a widow, who had lately lost her husband, was constant in her attendance to worship at and sweep his grave. After a few days passed in the performance of these duties, she observed that her husband's grave was broken and muddy, and all the ground loose. She suspected it was a corse-robbing affair. She returned to her family and told her relations to send men to dig and examine; it appeared that the corse had been robbed. All those who had relations buried near went to see, and they found that more than eighty graves had been opened and robbed. The villagers then made a joint report for the acusation of, and petitioned against, (the guilty). Upwards of ten men were seized,

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And, seeing this, his enemies became quite strong and bold,
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The encroachment of the sea on the Island of Mypurrah (commonly called Point Palmyras,) rendering it highly probable that the light cannot be continued during the next S.W. monsoon.—Notice is hereby given, that should such discontinuance take place, the Senior pilot at the station will burn a Blue Light, and immediately after fire a Rocket, every half hour during the night commencing at 7 P. M. and ending at 5 A. M.

2. The vessel on board of which such Senior pilot may be will be instructed to take up a position—the Point bearing W. b. N. distant 18 miles, and in 18 or 20 fms. water, and to keep in that position during the night as near as possible.

3. The vessel on board of which the next turn pilot may be will be directed to burn a maroon every half hour, i. e. one quarter of an hour after the burning of the Blue Light and firing of the Rocket—and vessels wanting a Pilot are required to make for the vessel so burning the maroon, if they can do so without inconvenience, as referred to in the Notification issued from this office under date 1st July last.

4. The simultaneously firing a Rocket with the burning of a Blue Light is ordered to distinguish the pilot's station off the Point from the Floating Light vessel at the entrance of the Eastern Channel. It is intended at the close of the present monsoon, to cause a survey to be held on the state of the island, when a definite notice will be issued.

(Signed.) CHARLES B. GREENLAW.—*Secry.*
Fort William, the 27th October, 1835.
(True Copy. EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to H. M. Superintendents.)

NOTICE. MR. WILLIAM CRAGG having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.
Canton, 1st March 1836. JOSEPH CRAGG.

TO BE LET.—The upper part of No. 3 factory in the Danish hong containing 5 dwelling rooms. Has a spacious verandah, paved with Marble Slabs. Enquire on the premises.

FOR LONDON.—The new ship "THOMAS LOWRY," Captain JOHN BULLEY. Will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch.
FOX, RAWSON & Co

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have formed a Connexion for the transaction of General Commission business in this place. GORDON & TALBOT.
Canton, February 1st, 1836. No. 3, American Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The only arrivals of the past week have been the OMRGA (Am.) Russell, SUMATRA (Am.) Silva, and COLUMBIAN, Tomkins, all from Manila and without any intelligence.

Second moon, 20th day (April 5th) TSINGMING—Clear, bright sky term.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The new governor, *Pangtingching*, daily exercises the military officers of all ranks. Those who miss the mark are forthwith dismissed. He is said to be excessively severe; a lieutenant and sergeant have been already cashiered!

He is also very strict in looking after gamblers. In all private houses, inside and outside the city, there is no one who now dares to open a gambling shop; within these few days many men have been seized! He has also investigated some cases of extortion and oppression which, when in Peking, he had heard had been committed by an assistant to a public officer in *Heuntih* heen, named *Tsanglaousan*, who had a colleague in his malpractices. In the first decade of the present month the governor sent to *Heuntih* heen and had these men seized. On their arrival in Canton they were delivered over to the *Nan* and *Pwan* heens, with strict injunctions to severely examine and heavily punish them: this proceeding has caused great joy in the district of *Heuntih*.

The inhabitants of *Lungkeang* and *Lungshan* villages in *Heuntih* heen are very wealthy; and it is a custom with them to place in the tombs of their deceased relations various articles of value. Our Chinese M. S. says even gold and silver, pearls and utensils made of valuable stones all adorn the shrouds. Of late years, robbers have often broken open the graves, taken the lids off the coffins, and stolen the gold, silver, &c. This is called *corse-robbing*. This practice was long carried on without detection, when in the past year a widow, who had lately lost her husband, was constant in her attendance to worship at and sweep his grave. After a few days passed in the performance of these duties, she observed that her husband's grave was broken and muddy, and all the ground loose. She suspected it was a corse-robbing affair. She returned to her family and told her relations to send men to dig and examine; it appeared that the corse had been robbed. All those who had relations buried near went to see, and they found that more than eighty graves had been opened and robbed. The villagers then made a joint report for the acusation of, and petitioned against, (the guilty). Upwards of ten men were seized.

On examination it was found that more than twenty men were involved. The Heen magistrate sent the criminals to the Kwangchowfoo, with a report that only a few more than thirty graves had been robbed; and the villagers have ascertained that the said officer has made a false report, and they are going to make another accusation to the governor and fooyuen. On the 9th of the moon (25th March) the governor himself examined the criminals; the examination finished he sent than to the custody of the judge. When all the criminals are seized then the case can be *knotted*. It is a crime to which the punishment of a lingering death is awarded: the culprits are slowly cut topieces.

The said Heen magistrate also will not get off very easily &c.

Peking Gazette.—11th moon, 8th day. Dec. 27. 1835. Now, says the emperor, the time for the year to enter into the winter season has arrived, yet snow has not yet fallen in *Peking*: this is an affair of the deepest concern. I order that from the priests of the *Taou* sect, of the brightly-splendid palace, some be chosen to go to the eminently-lofty palace, and there erect an altar, and pray with sincere and fervent hearts. On the eleventh day of the moon spread the altar, and I, the emperor, will myself go and burn incense."

The names of 8 Tatar officers are then given, who are to relieve each other, two and two, in watching, and all night burning incense. And *Changlang* is to continue constantly there. *On the 18th of the moon another edict was issued, the contents of which were as follows.

"On the 11th of the moon. I, the emperor, was myself burning incense on the altar of the eminently-lofty palace, praying with a pure and fervent spirit, hoping and trusting in the merciful love of heaven, when help came down from above and the snow and rain immediately descended and continued gently during the night; thus I may happily hope for fully-saturating falls. I am deeply affected and sincerely thankful for this favour. I order to immediately remove the altar; and I direct Tun tsinwang (his brother) to go to the eminently-lofty palace, and return sincerely-grateful thanks; and to respond to heaven's favour let the *Taousze chant* their hymns. And I order the tatar servants of the imperial household to reward them according to law. Respect this."

*The meteorological phenomena, of a heavy fall of snow this winter in Canton about six weeks after it's scarcity in Peking, are worthy of notice.

FROM THE HONGMERCHANTS.

A respectful notification.

Some time ago, Constituted authorities and benevolent elder brethren, we received an answer from you respecting the teas which may have been damaged by water,—and stating that whether the damage occurred in China, or after the teas were shipped, could be distinguished when the teas arrived at their destined market; and if the damage occurred on board the ship, the *Yenisoo*—insurers would pay; but if the teas were damaged in China, then, according to custom, we, your younger brethren, must pay, and so forth.— Now, we, the hong-merchants, have consulted together and concluded that henceforth the delivery of teas should be managed according to former customs: the tea must be turned out, and the leaden lining of each chest inspected; if the teas are undamaged by wet, then they can be delivered. If, when they arrive at their destined markets, and on examination it is proved that they have been damaged by water in Canton, or that sand and stones have been nailed up with them, then we, the hong-merchants, will, according to the old regulations, make good the loss; but if the teas have been damaged on board ship; or even if the case be doubtful, all should grasp heavenly principles, all should keep the great highroad of justice, and preserve us, the hong-merchants, from being causelessly involved in making good losses: thus our hopes and confidence (in you) are firm; and we transmit this for general information.

To Mr. Jardine, and the others.

2nd moon, 19th day. 4th April.

My Dear Mr. Editor.—I have this moment heard a piece of news, that has quite astounded me. It is to the effect, that His Excellence *Pang-ween*, the Hoppo of Canton, intends this day to visit Dr. Parker's Infirmary, for the purpose of having an operation performed on his eyes (for cataract I believe); and perhaps at the very moment I am writing, the operation may have been successfully carried through! This circumstance suggests a crowd of ideas to me. You are aware that in a month or two, *Pang* leaves for Peking, and on his return to the presence of the Emperor, something like the following conversation may perhaps take place:

(*Pang*, on entering the Imperial presence, prostrates himself on the golden floor and exclaims) your slave (*noo-tsae*) has long been separated from the flash of the Dragon's (Emperor's) eye. Emperor. Beloved Minister there is no occasion for so much ceremony. Arise! Hoppo. Your slave dares not. Emperor. Beloved Minister arise! Hoppo. At the sound of the Dragon's voice, the slave *Pang* announces that he is about to arise. Emperor. How have the water and land (*shwuy too*—climate) of the south agreed with your Tartar constitution. Hoppo. Being protected by Heaven's (i. e. the Emperor's) goodness I have been well.

(The conversation here assumes a more familiar tone, and the Emperor says).

But *Pang*, my boy, when you left me, you skellied fearfully with one eye. Now all seems quite right again. How is this? Have the waters of the south any miraculous qualities?

Hoppo. Please your Majesty! it is the strangest thing certainly your Majesty ever heard of. At Canton there is a *Hwake* (American) Doctor called PARKER, who cures all manner of diseases; it was he who cured me.

Emperor. *Hwake! Hwake!* I do not exactly remember. Their name is certainly not in the tribute-book. Have they ever sent tribute to the son of Heaven (*teen tsze*, Emperor) *Pang*?

Hoppo. No! may it please your Majesty! Emperor. Ah! I see how it is! These *Hwake* men are barbarians who inhabit some contemptible little island! They live so far off, that they may easily escape the tribute. Is it not so *Pang*? Hoppo. Your Sacred Majesty will permit your slave to correct the mistake. The *Hwakees* are a great and powerful nation of barbarians. Their commerce in magnitude and importance is second only to that of the *Hungmaou* (English) barbarians. Report says—they were formerly a tributary kingdom of the *Hungmaou's*; but that owing to want of paternal regard on the part of the *Hungmaou* king (how different from your Majesty!) the *Hwakees* drove the *Hungmaous* out of their country, and set up a *Taepen* of their own to manage public affairs. They have since flourished exceedingly. In peace their commerce is unbounded, and in war they are so potent—that they can defy the *Hungmaou* Monarch, or indeed any other. They speak the same language as the *Hungmaous*, and are the same in every respect; only they submissively obey the laws, and do not trample upon your Majesty's edicts, or batter your Majesty's forts, like the Red haired barbarians. Emperor. This is all mighty fine, *Pang*. But to return to the point; what does the *Hwake* doctor do at Canton? Does he make large profits by these wonderful medicines, *Pang*? Hoppo. Please your Majesty not a cash! He cures thousands of your Majesty's children for nothing;—he asks for no money;—nor does he want it. He cares not for profit. Emperor. This is certainly very strange indeed! Are all the *Hwake* barbarians like this Dr. Parker? Do they all care nothing for money? Hoppo. No! your Majesty! certainly not! The *Hwakees* like money every whit as much as their neighbors the *Hungmaous*; perhaps they are the more cute of the two—some of them indeed are very sharks. But this Doctor is an exception. He has left his home and friends; the prospect of wealth and honors in his own country; he has come to China, and makes to your Majesty's subjects a present of his professional ability and skill; and all this for no other pay than our gratitude; and from no other motive than the pleasure of doing good. I have heard his name blessed and his ability extolled by thousands; and your slave, *Pang*, among the rest, adds his feeble note to his praise. I lament that my benighted countrymen cannot sufficiently appreciate the worth of such a man! Emperor. This is indeed wonderful! Why, *Pang*, now that we are talking about it, you remind me that I myself have a—a—a strange twitching, a—a—a sort of deafness indeed?! Do you think your *Hwake* friend could mend it—eh? Besides, my favorite *peenfang* (concubine) has a very curious complaint, that none of the faculty can make out. I wonder if Parker might understand it? Hoppo. Please your Majesty, "I can secure". At his word the deaf hear, and the blind see. Emperor. Well. I was thinking, *Pang*, that if I were to send a chop, promising that *Hwake* barbarian a Button and a Feather, perhaps he might like to pay us a visit. Would his *Hwake* stomach digest the *kow-tow Pang*? Hoppo. Ah! your Majesty! there is the rub! He cares not for Buttons nor for Feathers.—Keep these for your crouching slaves. But for this *Hwake!* do not ask him to debase himself by an act, which his ideas repugnate. Treat him like a free-born man, and he will come the moment your Majesty requests him. Emperor. Why, *Pang*, thou reasonest well. I'll write him a *chit* with the Vermillion Pencil,—and thy own self shalt present it to him &c. &c &c.

My Dear Mr. Editor,—I might spin out this fanciful dialogue until it became tiresome to you and your readers, if indeed that is not the case already But enough. All that the foregoing means to say, is: that the fame of Dr. Parker is likely to reach the ears of the emperor, and to place that man in the enviable situation of raising the character of his native country in the estimation of the Chinese. And what object to a patriotic mind more exalted? more glorious!

This reflection brings me to the the relative situation of our own country. In the language of the late viceroy, we have now traded here for "a hundred and some tens of years." During that time we have fattened a huge commercial monopoly on the bowels of the mother country. We sacrificed during that time our birthright as Englishmen and free-born citizens: for, unless licensed by the company, it was penal for the English flag to wave in these seas. At a prodigious expense, we have sent two embassies to this distant land, which have terminated in misfortune and disgrace. Within the present century we have twice battered the Chinese forts about their ears. Two years have not elapsed since a brave and lamented nobleman, the talented representative of one of our most talented families, died in consequence of his unsuccessful endeavors. Even now, do we not witness a prodigious expenditure of the public money avowedly for the purpose of exalting our country in the estimation of Chinese; and have we succeeded? No! with grief and shame I reiterate No!

Let us now take a review of our establishment. Our three Superintendents and their Secretary:—regarding their commercial knowledge and general fitness for the situations they hold, not the slightest doubt was ever entertained. The public are deeply grateful for their valuable services; and it were useless now to discuss their merits. Of our two medical men, I am bound to speak with respect; for abler professors of the healing art, or, as individuals, more amiable men, are not any where to be found. Our two interpreters are with justice regarded as good Chinese scholars and as able men. And the parson? God bless the mark! I should be wanting in due respect for the cloth were I to leave out the parson. Our parson, then, reads prayers as well as any man who ever issued from the banks of the Cam or the Isis. He can tell when the dinner is quite *comme il faut* as well as any man I ever met with. He marries also with becoming solemnity, but charges deucedly dear for it. (By the way Mr. Editor, is this a *legal* charge? I should imagine that a parson paid by government was bound to help us with a *cast of his office*, without making any charge for it?)

Well, Mr. Editor, is it not mortifying for a patriotic Englisman to reflect that this huge and expensive establishment, of three Superintendents and their Secretary, two Medical men, two Interpreters, and a Parson, which costs the country every year some twenty and odd thousands of pounds, cannot do so much for the honor of that country as the ONE AMERICAN MISSIONARY, DOCTOR PARKER, who does not put *his* country to one shilling of expense!! Long may America be proud of such sons! But throughout *our* Empire, is there no Englisman to be found of equal goodness of heart, and equal medical skill, who will contend the palm with Dr. Parker in this labor of love! So far from feeling offence at his rivalry, Dr. Parker, I *know*, will be ready to hail him as a brother. Can it be that there is a want of medical skill in our country? No! the two gentlemen at Macao prove the contrary. Can it be that we feel a dislike to benefit the poor Chinese freely and liberally? No! for Dr. Colledge did all this at Macao, and gave hundreds occasion to bless him; even now many English, laying aside their strong national feeling, contribute liberally in aid of the American Infirmary. Does it lie in our characteristic wrongheadedness that we ill-time every thing, and mar every thing we undertake by injudicious treatment? Truly I know not: but it is evident that in our *economic* there is something radically wrong, and that other nations are likely to supplant us in the respect and confidence of the Chinese.

Under this impression, Mr. Editor,—I beg to propose the two following questions for the consideration of your self and contributors; and the man who can probe the ill, and point out the remedy, will deserve well of his country. Question First. Why is it,—that we English are more disliked than any other people who come to China? (This is too marked to be set aside as a mere *petitio principii*). Question Second. What steps are advisable to prevent other foreign nations gaining the confidence of the Chinese and entirely supplanting us?

Dr. Parker will not feel offended at my making use of his name so freely. I'm will also pardon my patriotism, that calls upon some Englishman to rise and oppose him in his successful and highly honorable career. I wish to see Dr. Parker's head adorned with the Red Button while living, and a golden tablet erected to his memory by a grateful people when he shall be no more.

My only regret is,—that he was not born on our side of the Atlantic.

Your,s

C nton, 26th March 1836. ANGLICUS.

We fully agree with *Anglicus* in his praise of the benevolent and unceasing efforts of Dr. Parker; and we think a more judicious and at the same time so useful a course of action could not be entered upon and persevered in by any individual whose ulterior object is to gain access to the interior of this great empire and to the domestic altars—hearths they have not—of the Chinese. But we do not attribute this object to Dr. Parker; we willingly think that he is abundantly gratified with the immediate results of his professional skill and unwearied well-doing; yet, were we to suppose that the present labours of that reverend gentleman were only means to a higher end—to the attainment of a more extended course of usefulness, of a wider sphere of action, both as a preacher and healer, amongst the millions of China,—our praise would not be less warm and sincere, nor our appreciation of the wisdom of his actions less lofty. But the devotion of *one* man to the harrassing duties of a hospital—for such and no less is the Institution over which Dr. Parker presides—causes us some apprehension for the strength and health of *that one*; and it becomes a question well worthy the most serious attention of all countries connected with China, as well as of the foreign residents in Canton, whether it would not be possible,—and in the possibility of the thing we particularly allude to the permission of the local government—whether it would not be possible to organize a corps of medical students in Canton, whose attention should be solely devoted to the native population?

Some of our readers perhaps may take up this subject; and we beg to recommend it to *Anglicus* himself, although we are inclined to think that he over-rates the gratitude of the Chinese, and views the probable results of foreign benevolence too sanguinely. With reference to his questions, we have not room in our present number to go into all their bearings—but, premising to *Anglicus* that *Howard*, the Philanthropist, was an Englishman, we beg to remark that we think the *dislike* of the Chinese to the British nation arises from their *fear*, and that that fear arises from a consciousness of guilt; and we do not dread any other foreign nation can or will gain the confidence of the Chinese and supplant us: reversely, we should rejoice to see *any* foreign nation in the confidence of China, knowing well that when *one* intimate foreign connexion is once formed, a closer intimacy with *all* foreigners will speedily follow; but no: the Chinese will take your medicines, the government will extort it's duties: but their fishes' blood and cold flinty hearts will be neither warmed nor softened; and the arrogance and the assumption of the officers and their exclusive system will remain unchanged by any workings of their own internal feelings of gratitude,—or rather consciousness of obligations—a consciousness of un-requitable obligations, which will rather excite their hate than their gratitude.

INVASION OF CHINA BY GENGHISKHAN.

(*From Price's Mahommedon History*).

CONTINUED FROM No. 12, PAGE 46.

In the former month of Rebbeia* of the six hundred and twenty seventh of the Hidjerah, Ougtai, accompanied by his brothers Tcheghatai and Tuly, engaged in an expedition to complete the conquest of China; the emperor Altan Khaun, who continued to support his authority at Tayming, having probably about this crisis, evinced the design of recovering his hereditary dominions to the northward. When they had proceeded for some marches together, Tuly Khaun was detached with an advanced division of two tomauns, to enter China by the route of Tibet; Ougtai in person, with the mainbody, taking the right hand, or perhaps more correctly, the direct road into the enemy's territory. The division under Tuly Khaun appeared first before a city upon the Feramuran, or white, or perhaps yellow river, which after a siege of forty days, he succeeded in taking possession of. From thence, after exhibiting the customary scenes of pillage and slaughter, he continued his march towards the metropolis of Tayming. In the pass of Dutungtan Kehlika, (perhaps Kentacla) he appears to have been hemmed in by one of the Chinese generals, at the head of one hundred thousand horse; after having been driven for some time on the way towards Khatai, or northern China. On this occasion, Tuly is described to have had recourse to the mysterious influence of the Sung yeddah, or lapis imbrifer, to relieve him from his perilous situation; and this is said to have actually produced so prodigious a fall of snow, that the Chinese army, rendered incapable of exertion by the severity of the cold, was for the greater part cut to pieces: thus, according to our author, though without explaining wherefore, exhibiting in another shape, the judgment anciently inflicted on the sinful countrymen of Lot. Be that, however, as it may, the obstacles thrown in the way of Tuly Khaun on this occasion, appear for the present to have prevented the attack of Tayming; since he must have immediately deviated from his original course, to rejoin the main body of the army under Ougtai, who caressed him with fraternal kindness on his escape from his perilous expedition. Koutulku, or Koutukou Hurreby, a commander of high distinction in the Moghul armies, was chosen upon this, to proceed with a powerful force to the reduction of the Chinese capital, and finally to terminate the authority of Altan Khaun.

Ougtai returned shortly afterwards to the Yurut, or seat of his ancestors; but, his brother Tuly was seized with his last illness, and died on the march homewards, on this occasion. He was, as we have already seen, the fourth son of Jengueiz, the inseparable companion of his enterprises, and his faithful counsellor under the most difficult contingencies of his arduous career. He left eight sons; four of whom, by the same mother, who was the daughter of Janku or Tchangu, a christian prince, the brother of Ong Khaun. These were Mangu, Koublai, Artekbuka, and Hulauku Khaun. The names of the others would be unimportant.

In the mean time, Koutulku, the Moghul general, appeared before Tayming; and was attacked, and defeated by an immense multitude which issued from the gates of that city. A report of his misfortune was conveyed to his sovereign without delay by the general; and a reinforcement, numberless as the sands of the desart, was immediately dispatched to his aid. By this, Koutulku was enabled to resume the wonted superiority of his nation, and, having soon afterwards beaten the Khatayan armies out of the field, to invest the then metropolis of the Chinese monarchy. Subdued by his apprehensions, Altan Khaun, or the prince who bore the title, embarked, in these circumstances of his capital, on the great river by which it was protected on one side; and for the present withdrew from the danger. But, being unceasingly pursued by the persevering and indefatigable Moghuls, he was at last shut up in one of the remoter cities of his dominions, without the possibility of further escape; and there, cut off from all hope of deliverance from the rancour of his enemies, he took his final resolution. Having seated one of his Kourtcheis, or guards, on the throne of the Chinese monarchy, he deliberately cast himself, together with his wives and children, into the bosom of the burning pile; in which he was immediately consumed to ashes. According to others he put a period to his life and misfortunes by hanging himself. The whole empire not long afterwards, submitted to

* January, February, 1230.

consequence, to Kou'ulku; and prodigious riches became, as might be well conceived, the lot of the victorious Moghuls; and, when the triumphant conclusion of the undertaking was made known to the imperial Ougtai, he hastened to provide for the security of the new government, by dispatching Mahmud Yelwauje, the Bokharian formerly adverted to as one of the ministers of Jengueiz, with a code of laws and orders for its permanent regulation.

The complete subjugation of the Chinese monarchy, on the death of Altan Khaun, by the sons of Jengueiz, is here stated to have occurred in the former Jummaudy of the six hundred and thirty first of the Hidjerah;† about six years and six months after the demise of that great conqueror. In the course of the same year, Ougtai having erected for himself at Karakorum, a place of extraordinary magnificence, each of the Shahzadahs, and principal Ameirs proceeded to follow his example, by raising, contiguous to, and in the quarters round it, superb and lofty structures, decorated with all the skill and exquisite workmanship, for which the artists of Khatay and China, now assembled at the imperial residence, have ever been so justly celebrated. Two years afterwards, namely, in the six hundred and thirty third of the Hidjerah,‡ his nephew Batu the son of Juiy, his own son Guyug, or Gayug, with Mangu the son of Tuly, and Mungaotoury, and Paydaur, the sons of Tcheghatai, proceeded by the directions of Ougtai to reduce the several countries of Russe, or Muscovy, Tchirkess, or Circassia, Bulghaur, north of Keptchauk, and lastly of Kashghar. In a period of seven years, during which they were employed in these widely extended operations, they are said to have been triumphant in every quarter; returning at the expiration of that period, covered with glory to the court of Ougtai; and it was probably during this expedition, which took place between the 1236th and the 1243d of the Christian æra, that Batu carried his ravages through Poland, and Moravia and Hungary, to the banks of the Danube.

† February. A. D. 1234. ‡ A. D. 1235.

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Having sent Hulauku to secure and extend his dominions westward, the views of Mangu Kaan were next directed to the final subjugation of China; and for this enterprise he selected his brother Kublai, proposing to follow in person at a convenient period. An embassador was however employed in the first instance, as on former occasions, to require that the Fughfur, or monarch of that great country, whose name is stated to have been Tehoukan, perhaps Tchoukang, should acknowledge himself tributary to the Moghul. Hence it would appear, that the Tartar conquests had not previously extended beyond the northern part of China. Otherwise it would be difficult to account for the high sounding and indignant reply of the monarch; in which the ambassador is charged to inform his master, that the limits of the land which acknowledged his authority, far transcended the measure of the imagination, and that the number of his armies was only exceeded by that of the drops in the ocean; that if the Moghul valued the permanence of his power, he would confine himself to the territory already subject to his authority, but beware of precipitating himself and his people, into an abyss of tribulation and sorrow, of which he could form no conception. This proud message furnished fresh stimulus to the ambition of Mangu; and, in the six hundred and fifty third* of the Hidjerah, he accordingly approached the Chinese frontier, at the head of an army of sixty tomauns, or six hundred thousand men. When he reached the banks of the Feramun, probably the Feramuran, or yellow river, he caused the unfortunate Sheiraumun, the grandson of Ougtai, and Khaujah Oghul, and Batu, the sons of Guyug Khaun, to be cast into that river, and drowned. On the frontiers of ulterior China, after evincing his prowess, and the superior force of his arms, in the subjugation of numerous cities and places of smaller importance, his career was at last arrested by a fortified mountain of prodigious height and circuit, and furnished, in the utmost abundance, with every requisite for subsistance and defence.

This formidable post was immediately invested by the Moghul armies and a siege commenced which, notwithstanding their utmost activity and exertion, they found themselves foiled in every attempt to bring to a successful termination—winter and spring elapsed without either a cessation to their labours, or any reasonable prospect of the reduction of their adversaries' impregnable position: and the heats of summer, bringing with them a pestilential disorder, swept off the besiegers in alarming numbers. In these circumstances, and in the belief that it would enable him to escape the contagion, Mangu Kaan had recourse to frequent and protracted inebriety; but he found it in vain to contend, or temporise with his destiny. The contagion at last reached him, and after eight days illness conveyed him to his grave, some time in the course of the six hundred and fifty fourth of the Hidjerah.

Kubla, or Kublai Kaan, the son of Tuly Khaun, fourth of the monarchs of Karakorum and Kaluran, of the race of Jengueiz.

(To be continued.)

* A. D. 1255.

Preparations for a funeral; Leuenhing keae; two book-stores; the tongues of ducks. Walks about Canton;

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consequence, to Kou'ulku; and prodigious riches became, as might be well conceived, the lot of the victorious Moghuls; and, when the triumphant conclusion of the undertaking was made known to the imperial Ougtai, he hastened to provide for the security of the new government, by dispatching Mahmud Yelwauje, the Bokharian formerly adverted to as one of the ministers of Jengueiz, with a code of laws and orders for its permanent regulation.

The complete subjugation of the Chinese monarchy, on the death of Altan Khaun, by the sons of Jengueiz, is here stated to have occurred in the former Jummaudy of the six hundred and thirty first of the Hidjerah;† about six years and six months after the demise of that great conqueror. In the course of the same year, Ougtai having erected for himself at Karakorum, a place of extraordinary magnificence, each of the Shahzadahs, and principal Ameirs proceeded to follow his example, by raising, contiguous to, and in the quarters round it, superb and lofty structures, decorated with all the skill and exquisite workmanship, for which the artists of Khatay and China, now assembled at the imperial residence, have ever been so justly celebrated. Two years afterwards, namely, in the six hundred and thirty third of the Hidjerah,‡ his nephew Batu the son of Juiy, his own son Guyug, or Guyug, with Mangu the son of Tuly, and Mungaotoury, and Paydaur, the sons of Tcheghatai, proceeded by the directions of Ougtai to reduce the several countries of Russe, or Muscovy, Tchirkess, or Circassia, Bulghaur, north of Keptchauk, and lastly of Kasaghar. In a period of seven years, during which they were employed in these widely extended operations, they are said to have been triumphant in every quarter; returning at the expiration of that period, covered with glory to the court of Ougtai; and it was probably during this expedition, which took place between the 1236th and the 1243d of the Christian æra, that Batu carried his ravages through Poland, and Moravia and Hungary, to the banks of the Danube,

† February. A. D. 1234. ‡ A. D. 1235.

* * * * *

Having sent Hulauku to secure and extend his dominions westward, the views of Mangu Kaan were next directed to the final subjugation of China; and for this enterprise he selected his brother Kublai, proposing to follow in person at a convenient period. An embassador, was however employed in the first instance, as on former occasions, to require that the Fughfur, or monarch of that great country, whose name is stated to have been Tehoukan, perhaps Tchoukang, should acknowledge himself tributary to the Moghul. Hence it would appear, that the Tartar conquests had not previously extended beyond the northern part of China. Otherwise it would be difficult to account for the high sounding and indignant reply of the monarch; in which the ambassador is charged to inform his master, that the limits of the land which acknowledged his authority, far transcended the measure of the imagination, and that the number of his armies was only exceeded by that of the drops in the ocean; that if the Moghul valued the permanence of his power, he would confine himself to the territory already subject to his authority, but beware of precipitating himself and his people, into an abyss of tribulation and sorrow, of which he could form no conception. This proud message furnished fresh stimulus to the ambition of Mangu; and, in the six hundred and fifty third* of the Hidjerah, he accordingly approached the Chinese frontier, at the head of an army of sixty tomauns, or six hundred thousand men. When he reached the banks of the Feramun, probably the Feramuran, or yellow river, he caused the unfortunate Sheiraumun, the grandson of Ougtai, and Khaujah Oghul, and Batu, the sons of Guyug Khaun, to be cast into that river, and drowned. On the frontiers of ulterior China, after evincing his prowess, and the superior force of his arms, in the subjugation of numerous cities and places of smaller importance, his career was at last arrested by a fortified mountain of prodigious height and circuit, and furnished, in the utmost abundance, with every requisite for subsistance and defence.

This formidable post was immediately invested by the Moghul armies and a siege commenced which, notwithstanding their utmost activity and exertion, they found themselves foiled in every attempt to bring to a successful termination—winter and spring elapsed without either a cessation to their labours, or any reasonable prospect of the reduction of their adversaries' impregnable position: and the heats of summer, bringing with them a pestilential disorder, swept off the besiegers in alarming numbers. In these circumstances, and in the belief that it would enable him to escape the contagion, Mangu Kaan had recourse to frequent and protracted inebriety; but he found it in vain to contend, or temporise with his destiny. The contagion at last reached him, and after eight days illness conveyed him to his grave, some time in the course of the six hundred and fifty fourth of the Hidjerah.

Kubla, or Kublai Kaan, the son of Tuly Khaun, fourth of the monarchs of Karakorum and Kaluran, of the race of Jengueiz.

(To be continued.)

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The rest of the above-named seceders from the Chamber merely declined being members, or pleaded the shortness of their stay in Canton, or the necessary attention which their private affairs required, as the causes of their secession.

The first published dissent from the recognition of the Chamber was a letter to H. M. superintendents, dated November 15th, 1834, which was signed as follows: Thomas Dent & Co. D. and M. Rustomjee, Daniell & Co. J. S. Mendes, Framjee Muncherjee, Nanabhoy Framjee, Muncherjee Jemsetjee, Whiteman & Co. Bapoojee Viccajee, Bomanjee Maneckjee, Burjorjee Furdoonjee. (Vide, *Canton Register* Dec. 16th 1835).

The opposers and members of the Chamber then, even so late as the 15th of November, 1834, numbered as follows. We remark that when the Chamber was first proposed and the committee chosen the firm of Daniell & Co. was not established in Canton.

Opposers of the Chamber of Commerce.		*Members of the Chamber*	
Thomas Dent & Co.	1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	2
D. & M. Rustomjee	2	R. Turner & Co.	2
Daniell & Co.	1	J. Mc.Adam Gladstone	1
J. S. Mendes	1	James Innes	1
Framjee Muncherjee	1	A. S. Keating	1
Nanabhoy Framjee	1	N. Crooke	1
Muncherjee Jamsetjee	1	J. Templeton & Co.	1
Whiteman & Co.	1	J. Watson	1
Bapoojee Viccajee	1	Douglas, Mackenzie & Co.	1
Bomanjee Maneckjee	1	T. Fox, of Fox, Rawson & Co.	1
Burjorjee Furdomjee	1	John Slade	1
	12		13

Thus, the *fact* is exactly the *reverse of the Statement* of the "*Canton Press.*" The members of the British Chamber of Commerce at it's formation on the 11th of September, 1834, were numerically superior to the dissentients, even when the latter have all the advantage allowed to them of reckoning the Parsee dissentients on their side; if these gentlemen were struck off the strength of the dissentient's muster roll, the numbers would then be as 13 to 4, or perhaps three, for we are not certain that Mr J. S. Mendes claims to be a British born subject. We say if the Parsee dissentients were struck off; for, although a number of the Committee of the Chamber were to be Parsees, in accordance with lord NAPIER'S second suggestion (*vide Canton Register*, 19th August, 1834), the first dissentient of that highly respectable and important part of the foreign community in Canton, seceded because a clause had been discussed as to the non-election and non-voting of his countrymen for the president and vice-presidentships: how far a secession of a party on such grounds is to be considered as affecting the usefulness and dignity af a British Chamber of Commerce, and it's claims to the respect and confidence of a British community, we shall not—although the enquiry might aid our argument—now stop to discuss; the rest of the Parsees withdrew avowedly for private reasons.

Again, with reference to the extent of business transacted and interests represented by the two parties.

Of 140 ships freqnenting the port of Cantonin 1834—exclusive of H. M. ships IMOGENE and ANDROMACHE, the E. I. company's ships, and the ships stationary at Lintin—76 were consigned to members of the Chamber and 36 to the opposers of the Chamber. The remaining 28 ships were consigned to neutrals, or to those who either did not trouble themselves about the Chamber, or did not avow their sentiments and opinions concerning it.—Now, the eligibility to become a member of a Chamber of Commerce is founded principally, we presume, on the importance of the business transacted and interests represented: the transactions of a great and extended business, and the confided trust of important and far distant and far-separated interests necessarily leading to another qualification equally indispensable; namely: that of matured and trust-worthy experience. Tried by any and all of these tests the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton will, we fearlessly assert, be found be worthy to represent the British mercantile commun and interests in China; worthy of the confidence of th fellow countrymen here and elsewhere; worthy and competent to advise and to inform on all points properly connected with the guardianship, protection, and extension of a great branch of Commerce. In conclusion, we have only to remark that one of the last (if not the last) public acts of lord Napier in Canton was to write a letter to the Secretary to the Chamber; that the recognition of the existence of the Chamber was acknowledged by his lordship's sncccessors (*Vide, Canton Register*, 16th Dec. 1834); and that the recognition has been continued down to the present date.

Again, it is not by any means necessary or usual that the numerical *majority* of the merchants of a trading mart should be members of a Chamber of Commerce; such is not the case in Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow.

With reference to the formation of a *General Chamber of Commerce,—if* such a project *be possible*, why do not the merchants of the different nations here bring it forward?

The "*Canton Press*" refers it's readers to an article in No. 4 of that paper, published on the 3d of October last, on the subject of a general Chamber of Commerce. At that time the *Canton Press* and it's contributors or correspondents defended the establishent of the E. I. Co.'s agency in Canton; and in the scheme for a general Chamber of Commerce one member of that agency was proposed as being, *ex officio*, eligible for election to a general Chamber: that is, the representative of interests aud the agent of instructions diametrically opposed to the interests of the *British* merchants in Canton, and to the interests of their constituents both at home and in India, is, for the sake of generalization, to be admitted into a council whose deliberations he must, if he did his duty to his employers and obeyed his instructions, always disorder and oppose: this agency, which is an exotic, an extraneous substance surreptitiously grafted on the free trade, an unwholesome excrescence, a wart, a wen,—is—and that by the consent and act of the merchants themselves—to be invested with greater power of doing mischief! Truly, we deserve a King *Log* if we cannot take better care of ourselves.

In a Supplement to the *Commercial Price Current* of last Saturday is a statement of the quantities of Teas exported from Canton to Great Britain since the expiration of the E. I. Company's charter on the 22d of April, 1834, to the 31st March, 1836.

This statement, although it is borrowed from the one drawn up and published by the Secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce, is evidently altered in it's details in order to show a different result in the quantities of the crops of the years 1834 and 1835, which were exported from Canton in the years 1834-35 and 1835-36.

We shall quote this *anonymous* statement (for we have good reassns to know it is *not* the production of our brother Editor), in our Price Current of to day, and that simply for the purpose of proving it to be fallacious; and we beg to refer our readers to the *Canton General Price Current* for further information on this subject.

The Editor of the *Canton Press*, in thankfully acknowledging the receipt of the communications of his correspondents, *W.* and *Justitia*, the subject-matter of said communications having already appeared more than once in the *Register*, refers his latter correspondent to *another of his columns* for the hong-merchant's answer to the letter from the British merchants respecting Teas damaged by water in Canton.

There is a very slight difference in the printing of this translation in the *Canton Press* and in the *Canton Register*, in which latter paper it was published last Tuesday, we having first translated it for a friend.

The translation published in the *Canton Press* is, word for word—nay, even the punctuation is the same as that published in the *Canton Register*: we consider, then, that we are justified in saying that this translation has been

borrowed from our columns. And what then? it may asked: nothing, surely nothing, if the extract had been acknowledged, as is usual between all brother's of the craft even with reference to mere extracts from distant papers, and much more then of original matter or translations made for a particular paper.

If this translation had appeared in the columns of the *Canton Press*, as a piece of stray information, we should have very willingly considered the neglect to acknowledge it as a mere oversight; but it is now difficult for us so to consider it: for the Editor himself makes a distinct allusion to it in his leading article; we must, therefore, think it's un-acknowledged insertion to be a wilful plagiary.

We have observed, from an advertisement in the *Commercial Price Current*, that the Editor of the *Canton Press* is not at all inclined to hide his own light under a bushel, or to labour at the task of translation for nothing; for he publicly offers his services for the performance of the easy duty of translating from and into three or four European languages for 12 cents a line. Now, as he has made use of our translation without any acknowledgment, we must suppose that he will in this case do as he *asks* and *expects* to be done by: that is, to be paid for his translations; and as he has fixed his own price when courting employment, we, who have *been employed against our will—pressed*, as it were, *into the service of the Canton Press*,—have surely a right also to set our own price on our own labours. Our translation, then, of the hong-merchant's letter, albeit it is compressed into the narrowest space by the use of small types, numbers twenty seven lines in the *Canton Press;* which, at our charge of $1 per line, will cost $27. This sum we fully expect our cotemporary will send to us with all the rapidity of a steam-coach under high pressure on a rail-road.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 20th of the moon, (5th April) two *savages*, who were enemies, and who had not seen each other for a long time, suddenly met near the north gate. The two, without exchanging a word, immediately drew their knives and began to fight; both were wounded and the blood flowed down their faces. The men of the neighbourhood immediately went to the *Tsaouyih* station and reported the affair; the military and police forthwith went to the spot to suppress the quarrel. The two men, seeing the officers and soldiers, ran away in haste, but as both had received severe wounds they could not run far and they were at length seized by the soldiers. They were instantly taken before the *Nanhae heën* for examination, it not being thought that those two men were most atrocious criminals who had long escaped seizure; the *Heën*, when he saw them, uttered an exclamation of joy, &c.

INVASION OF CHINA BY GENGHISKHAN.

(From Price's Mahommedan History).

CONTINUED FROM No. 14, PAGE 56.

At the period of his brother's death, this prince was employed in the northern part of China, or Khatai, of which he probably held the government; and in consequence of the dissensions which now prevailed among the descendants of Jengueiz, did not succeed in establishing his authority until some time in the six hundred and fifty eighth of the Hidjerah. On his departure for the Chinese expedition, Mangu Kaan had consigned the protection of the imperial residence of Karakorum to his second brother, Artekbouka. Hence on the demise of Mangu, that prince had an opportunity of asserting his claim to the sovereign dignity; which he determined to support by immediate hostilities against his elder brother Kublai. In three great battles, which took place between the rival brothers, Artekbouka was beaten in the two first, but victorious in the last; and Kublai, yielding to his adverse fortune withdrew into Khatai. But, by one of those unlooked for vicissitudes so frequent in the events of human life, the power of Artekbouka being destroyed in a contest with Alghu Khaun, the Tcheghatayan monarch of Almauligh, that prince became a suppliant for the protection of the brother whom he had so mortally injured; and to whom he now made a voluntary surrender of his person. The empire of Karakorum with the entire of the dominions of Jengueiz, became thus ultimately and permanently vested in the hands of Kublai; who punished his brother by confining him to a narrow enclosure, or wall of Arabian thorns interwoven, in which he perished at the expiration of a twelve-month.

Soon after he had finally established his power, Kublai determined to resume the designs of subjugation against the Chinese territory; of which, after a succession of campaigns he ultimately rendered himself complete master. In Khatai, not far from Tchengdu, the ancient metropolis of the Khauns, we find that he now proceeded to erect the celebrated city called by the Moghuls Khaunbaligh, (or Cambalu,) the Pekin of the moderns, within a square, of which each face is described as four *fersangs*, or leagues in length; and moreover, that he connected his new metropolis, by a canal of forty days' journey in length, with the Zeytoun, here said to be the river which forms the boundary between China and Hindustaun. It was probably the *Chaitom* or *Tchaytam*, of which name there appears a river in the maps, about that distance, west-south-west of Pekin. He thus formed with that remote peninsula, a communication which led into the heart of Khatai; the merchants of India bringing the produce of their country, in vessels along the canal, to the very centre of Khaunbaligh, which, in the lapse of a very short time, became a most populous and flourishing city.

The death of Kublai Kaan appears to have taken place about the six hundred and ninety third of the Hidjerah,† when he had attained to the age of eighty three, and after a reign of five and thirty years. He left a progeny of twelve sons.

†A. D. 1294.

LONDON.—DECEMBER 1ST 1836.

Political dinners.

The most important of these political festivals was the dinner to which Lord John Russell was invited by the Reformers of Bristol, and at which a handsome silver epergne purchased by subscription was presented to the noble Lord. It may be interesting to mention that the toast of the presumptive heiress to the Throne, the Princess Victoria, was received with extraordinary plaudits, the sympathies of the Company being no doubt strongly excited by a recollection of the Orange Plots against her Royal Highness' succession. This dinner took place on the 10th of last month; Lord J. Russell's speech was of a most important character; and though you will doubtless publish it in a complete form I propose to lay before your readers in the mean time some of its most striking passages. At the commencement of his address, his lordship, while doing only strict justice to himself, unconsciously cast the severest reflection possible on the conduct of the late Premier, Sir R. Peel. "I have the satisfaction to think," said Lord, J. Russell, "that I have not obtained this honor by my subserviency to temporary opinions, or to any attempt to flatter the prejudices, either religious or political, of any class of the community." His lordship then went on to detail the difficulties, which of late years had always beset the operations of a whig ministry, until the period when Lord Grey accepted office; the leading measures of whose cabinet he alluded to with considerable ability With reference to the slavery abolition Bill he said, other nations, ourselves among the number, have incurred debts and thrown away millions for the sake of paying the price of sanguinary battles fought in various parts of the world. Other nations have given large sums to raise sumptuous edifices, and to adorn their public depositaries with the magnificent and seducing works of art, but it was reserved for the people of this Country, I believe alone among the nations of the world, to devote the fruits of industry, and their honest and well acquired wealth, to obtain for 800,000 fellow beings in another part of the Globe, an exemption from the frightful bonds of slavery." In speaking of Lord Grey's retirement from office he referred to the charge which was made at the time against Lord Althorp of being influenced by a desire to supplant that noble Earl. With respect to this matter he observed that no person who knew any thing of the character of Lord Althorp however slightly, could fail to know that he was a man in no way capable of a base or underhand act; and that if ever there were an individual whose fault it was in public life to be too averse to office, and too anxious to escape from its responsibilities, that individual was Lord Althorp." He repelled with indignation the foul Tory calumny that Lord Althorp had been in any discreditable way accessory to the resignation of Earl Grey. Lord J. Russell next adverted to the concession of the Roman Catholic claims by Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington, a concession confessedly made to fear and against their own conviction of what was right. He contrasted this reluctant concession with the conduct of the whigs who had always advocated its justice and propriety and after mentioning the painful necessity the whigs found themselves placed under of introducing the Irish Coercion Bill, he concluded by making the following observation, which admirably distinguishes their policy from that of the Tories; "I think I am entitled to say that Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington opposed reason, defied and resisted argument, and yielded and succumbed to force, while we on the contrary have opposed ourselves and most decidedly and successfully to force, and yielded and succumbed to reason."

——Advices from New Brunswick state that measures are in progress for the establishment of a company to afford to that colony the advantages of the trade to China.

A dreadful fire took place on the 28th at Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, in which the Dowager Duchess of Salisbury was burned to death.

The act of last session for the abolition of unnecessary oaths in the public departments comes into operation on the 1st of October, when declarations to the same purport as the former oaths will be substituted. The 18th clause of the Act gives the magistrate unlimited discretion as to the matters which may be cleared before him. It recites that it may be necessary and proper in many cases not enumerated in the Act to require confirmation of written instruments, allegations, proof of debts, execution of deeds, and other matters; it therefore authorizes the magistrate to receive a declaration on these matters "in the form in the schedule to this Act annexed, and if any declaration so made shall be false or untrue in any material particular, the person wilfully making such false declaration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour." The *London*

Gazette of the 29th of September contains a notice from the Admiralty that after the first day of October a declaration shall be substituted for the oath, hitherto taken for half-pay and other affidavits by officers and others in the naval service in compliance with this Act.—(*Bombay Gazette.*)

MERCHANT SEAMEN.

The act that has lately come into operation relating to the merchant seamen of the united kingdom ought to be known to all masters and owners of vessels, as a deviation from the many clauses will subject them to heavy penalties; their immediate attention to it is therefore absolutely necessary, otherwise a fine field will be open to the informer against them. One of the clauses enacts that no seaman is to be engaged without a written agreement, under a penalty of ten pounds, such agreement being exempt from the stamp duty, and masters of all vessels trading on foreign voyages are bound to have a constant supply of medicines on board for the use of the crew in sickness, and on the arrival of any vessel in a British port, a list of the crew, or copies of the articles, must be given to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the port, and half-yearly returns are to be given by coasting vessels.—*Ibid.*

Hogg, the Ettrick Shepperd is dead. He expired on the 21st of November at his residence on the banks of Yarrow. He was in his 59th or 60th year.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

"Commercial letters which have arrived to-day in our city have caused at our Bourse the liveliest sensation. They contain nothing less than the fact of a complete revolution in Greece, in consequence of which King Otho and all his court were obliged to take refuge on board a ship of war. We know not yet the details of this grave event; but it is easy to judge, after the late dispatches received by the King of Bavaria, that a catastrophe was imminent. The immense power usurped by the Count Armansperg—the dissatisfaction of the young king, who could not endure his state of subjection—the rivalries without end of the ministry—and the general dissatisfaction of the nation against all that was German, caused all to presume that a crisis was at hand, and which no doubt has now arrived."—

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The American Charge d'affaires has demanded and obtained his passport to quit France. It has been said that Lord Palmerston offered to arbitrate between the two powers, but that the offer was declined.

The Journal des Debats states, that "whilst it hopes that the American people and the American congress will show wisdom enough not to go to war with France, that still it sees with pleasure that the King of the French is preparing to sustain by energetic measures the honor of France. The Admiral de Mackan is named commander of the Antilla division; and 15 vessels of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates are to be sent to the ports of the ocean and of the Mediterranean. The Debats states that if France shall have to go to war, the result cannot be doubtful, but that it hopes such will not be the case."

Mr. Barton left Paris this morning for Havre, and on the 1st he will embark for America."

It is plain that Great Britain cannot permit to muster in the channel, without counter preparations, a marine that would leave our dismantled fleets and our dockyards absolutely at the mercy of French honor.

American letters speak of the probability of a non-intercouse bill being carried by Congress, in case the first instalment of the indemnity of 25,000,000 franks should not be paid into the U. S. Treasury by the 1*st Dec.*

The Paris papers of Saturday, and the evening papers dated yesterday, together with letters from several of our foreign correspondents, have arrived to us by espress.

The domestic matter published in the French papers comprises some facts of importance. We regret to collect from it and our private letters that a rupture between France and the United States of America is deemed possible. A levy of seamen has been ordered throughout the marine towns of the kingdom. The quota of the Pas de Calais is fixed at 800 men. The *Courier Francais*, in reply to an article in a Toulon paper, deems it necessary to contend that the French navy is more than competent to crush ihat of America. Let us hope, however, that the question will not be brought to issue. *Morning Herald*, November 30.

The occurrence of hostilities between France and the United States is apprehended on tho subject of the indemnity of 25 millions of francs which have been voted by the French Chambers, but the payment of which was suspended until reparation should be made for some expressions employed in the American President's message, which were considered offensive to the national honour of France. The Congress will soon meet, and no doubt steps will be taken to secure the peaceable adjustment of the question.

Mr. Barton, late chargé d'affaires of the United States of America in Paris, left the French capital on Sunday forenoon for Havre, where he is to embark on the 1st instant on board the Albany for New-York, and not St. Petersburg as the Paris papers state.—*Ibid.* Dec. 1.

THE EUROPEAN CUSTOME ADOPTED BY TURKISH LADIES.

A change, which was a first regarded as a most alarming innovation, has recently occurred in Constantinople—namely, the adoption of the European custome by the Turkish ladies, at the instance of Sultan Mahmoud, the great Turkish Reformer. The proposal at first met with the most strenuous opposition in the harem; but the prejudices of the fair inmates having been once overcome, the very objects which a year ago were considered so hateful have now become the objects of predilection, and European spencers, gigots, tippets, ribands, flowers, stockings, gloves, and French shoes, are in common use among the fashionables; and some of the Sultanas have carried the new fashions to such an extreme as to wear their bonnets and cloaks within doors.

(*The Bombay Gazette*, 13th February.)

PORTUGAL.

There has been a change and restoration of the Ministry in Portugal. The Queen suddenly and unaccountably refused to permit a body of troops, which had not yet entered Spain, to march there and the ministers consequently tendered their resignations. The Queen not being able to construct a new Ministry declined to receive the resignations, and the ministers resumed their places, on the express understandiug that the troops should be forthwith permitted to depart for Spain to cooperate with the Christinos against the Carlists.

The old Ministry has again been dismissed and the Marquess Saldanha is now prime Minister of Portugal.—*The Bombay Cour. Ex.* 11th Feb.

It is decided that the Portuguese contingent shall march to the assistance of the Queen of Spain, and we understand that it is to consist of 6,500 men. (*Standard.*)

SPAIN.

The news of the opening of the Spanish Chambers on the 16th of last month has reached London. The Queen Regent's speech is conceived in a very good spirit, and great hopes for the regeneration and pacification of the country are excited by the choice which has been made of M. Mendizabal for Prime Minister. New laws are promised in the speech with regard to elections; the liberty of the Press, and responsibility of the ministers.—*The Bombay Cour. Ex.* 11th Feb.—(*Morning Herald, Dec.* 1*st*).

By the American Schooner Honduras a report of a great fire in New-York has reached Canton. We have not seen any American papers, neither have we heard more than the mere rumour; and we are happy to observe that our correspondent, *New-York*, is somewhat sceptical as to the extent if not of the actual occurrence of ths fire.

MR. EDITOR.

Dear Sir,—War and Fire went their rounds yesterday with terrific noise and blaze; the first subsided before noon into some vapouring of the "Powers that be," but the latter still reflects it's glare from that bright luminary the "Sun". It is to be hoped, however, that before an Editor, who is located so far "down East" as China, makes his report to the public upon the subject, that he will put in requisition the aid of some of his Scotch telescopes and take a sharp squint at the source of *this* light before he becomes a reflector of it's rays. The "Sun," Mr. Editor, is the same paper which lately gulled the citizens of Gotham with Herschel's report from the moon, via Edinburgh. It appears to me the fire story in the "*extra*" partakes of the brightness of the same genius who coined a supplement from the Edinburgh Journal, and that it also may prove "moonshine."

When the report from the moon appeared it went the rounds, I believe, of all the papers in New-York, except one, whose Editors are Yankees, and don't work on the sabbath.

The fire report, however wicked, may not be without it's good effects. We have a report, worthy of all belief, of the perishing nature of this earth and all that it contains; the only sure anchorage is within the vail. If we only believed this report, we might be unmoved though the sun's last fire was blazing around us. Just take the opportunity, Mr. Editor, to turn the attention of your readers to this *fact*, and let them improve it as they should, and then wait in patience the next arrival from NEW-YORK.

DEATHS IN EUROPE.—The earl of Chatham, Lord MILTON, M. P. for the northern division of Northamptonshire, aged 24. Admiral de Rigny. The earl of Charleville. The only son of Lord STOWELL. The Duke of Beaufort. Lieutenant Colonel Tod, author of "Annals of Rajahstan." The "Ettrick Shepherd."

From the Calcutta papers of January which reached us this morning we have been informed of the death of the well-known and highly respected JOHN PALMER. He died of quinsey on the 22d of January in the 70th year of his age.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1836. NO. 16. PRICES 50 CENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 2d proximo the Honorable Company's Treasury will be opened for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed) I. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 18th April, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British, Bark LADY CLIFFORD, Captain STEWART, A. 1.—301 Tons Register; Teak built. Apply to JA INNES.
Canton, 18th April, 1836.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak built Ship AURORA, Captain JAMES GILBERT, 550 Tons Register, will receive Teas on Freight, and sail with all despatch. Enquire of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT AND CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship ALEXANDER, Captain SHEPHERD, burthen 550 Tons. To sail from Whampoa with all despatch. Apply to.
JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

NOTICE. MR. WILLIAM CRAGG having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.
Canton, 1st March 1836. JOSEPH CRAGG.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a Connexion for the transaction of General Commission business, in this place. GORDON & TALBOT.
Canton, February 1st, 1836. No. 3, American Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—15 inst. LADY CLIFFORD, Stewart, from Calcutta and Singapore; CONSUELO (Sp.), ———, Manila.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

By the dictates of a wise and benevolent policy which is observed in the penal colonies of Great Britain, those unfortunates who have been driven and tempted into the commission of crimes, which are breaches of the law of the land, are called by the local officials of the government and by the rest of the community "*Prisoners of the crown.*" The disgraceful epithets of pickpocket, thief, footpad, highwayman, housebreaker, or convict, are seldom if ever heard. This is as it should be: for the punishment of transportation has been undergone; and it is right, and just, and merciful, that while they are working out the consequences of their former acts, under those laws which they have broken, no contemptuous sneerer should be encouraged in irritating and wounding their crushed feeling by heartless allusions to the causes of their present degradation and sufferings: only good-fortune, perhaps, having preserved him from the same fate.

What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted.

We may also remark that in those colonies, the educated prisoners have a more severe measure of punishment dealt out to them than those who have not received the same advantages and inducements to good conduct: it being inferred that knowledge increases the gravity of crime.

Now, that the "bruised reed should not be broken" is a sentiment too beautiful not to meet with universal agreement; but we are not convinced that this sentiment is to be observed towards the frequent, wilful, and knowing offender,—the hardened impenitent;—on the contrary, when he dares not only to break but to laugh at and defy the law and the public opinion, he must expects that—as he deserves—the law and the public opinion will avenge their violated sanctity.

We have been led into these observations by reading our *congé* from the further notice of our brother-editor. But we really think he is far too affectedly sensitive for a public writer—at least in his own case—where he wishes every-thing to be *couleur de rose*. We first draw his attention to our use of the word "*Writer*" instead of "*Editor*;" for we confess that we have thought that some of his leading articles *against* us were not written by him. However, as he has tied round his own neck the mill-stone weight of the article on the Chamber of Commerce in his number of the 9th of April, he must abide by the fatal consequences, and sink, sink, down, down to the lowest abyss of the Printer's devil's *depôt*.

We now seriously ask him if he thinks he can shun or escape from the dilemma in which we have placed him—of having advanced knowingly a false statement, or of having been guilty of inexcusable carelessness and incredible and unaccountable credulity—by the milk-and-water cry and complaint of having been assailed with intemperate and abusive language and insulting epithets? He prates of firmness of purpose and courtesy of language: where is his firmness of purpose, and his respect for his character as a public writer when he can try to evade by childish complainings a direct and serious accusation? even to blink a proved dereliction of duty and principle; and where is not only the *courtesy* but the *truth* of his own language when he accuses us of having "heaped upon him insulting epithets?" Let him search every *Register* that has been published since he became the Editor of the *Canton Press* for a single *epithet*, vituperatory or laudatory, that we have applied to him; he will not find one. But we can scarcely praise him for the same forbearance when he likened us unto a floundering whale; yet we do not quarrel with him for this simile, which is a very respectable one; for a landed whale is by no means a despicable creature, and it frequently splashes the mud about most heavily, as we also appear to have done, by some of it's foulest and most adhesive showers having stuck indelibly to our metaphorical cotemporary.

"Thou can'st not, if thou would'st, forget."

As to the letter of his *Interjection*-al friend "*Oh!*"—a signature that seems to have been assumed on the feeling of a sudden pang of shame and remorse for base and black ingratitude—it is as easy for us to overturn it's argument as it has been for us to incontrovertibly prove by numbers his own false statement; we do it thus.

In reply to our enquiry the secretary to the Chamber of Commerce has furnished us with a list of the *present living* members of the Chamber, now resident and non-resident in Canton. In this list the firm of JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. is not, but one of the *three* members whom "*Oh!*" has been told have withdrawn from the Chamber, *is* included. The list now numbers 13 members, and it must have been as easy for "*Oh!*" to obtain any desired information on the subject by application to the proper officer as it has been for ourselves.

Before we have done with "*Oh!*" we must inform him—and we suspect he has only to tax his own memory for it

knowledge of the fact—that the *Canton Register* was established in 1827 by Mr. JAMES MATHESON, before that gentlemen joined the house of Messrs. MAGNIAC & Co.

As for "*Oh!*" 's supposition that the *Canton Register* is under the controul of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. why does he not suppose with equal,—indeed more cogent, reasons, that the *Canton Press* is under the controul of Messrs. THOMAS DENT & Co.; for we believe (and we speak under correction) that the present Editor is —we know the first Editor was—a stipendiary; whereas, the *Canton Register* is supported solely by the paid subscriptions; consequently, the inference that Messrs. THOMAS DENT & Co. are the factious leaders of the opposition against the Chamber of Commerce is as just, apparently, as that Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. are it's supporters against the wishes and opinions of the majority of the British commercial community of Canton.

But there is a defence of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton which is much stronger than any that we yet availed ourselves of; and which defence we shall consider impregnable until the arguments of it's assailants are more powerful, and directed with greater force and skill.

In the Canton Register of the 15th of Nov. 1834, and of the 13th of January, 1835, the following advertisements appeared.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the Chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.

Canton, 15th November, 1834. W. SPROTT BOYD. *Secretary.*

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the Chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

By order of the committee,

British Chamber of Commerce, W. SPROTT BOYD.
Canton, 13th January, 1835. *Secretary.*

Now, with what show of sound reasoning can it be argued,—after the universal concurrence of the British merchants in the expediency of forming a Chamber of Commerce, as recommended by lord Napier,—that, because the *minority* withdrew, a Chamber was never formed?—After lord Napier's untimely death, it became a point of honour, of good feeling and respect for his lordship's memory, as well as a regard for their own consistency, with the majority, who had adhered to the Chamber, to continue it's constitution and forms until a more auspicious time should dawn upon the British relations with this country: each and both of these respectable motives withheld them from committing the suicidal act of separating and dissolving the Chamber. And it was well remarked in the letter from the Secretary to Captain Elliot, dated 1st of Dec. 1834 (vide, Canton Register, 16th Dec. 1834) that,—

"In the present case it is still open to all parties, who concur in considering the institution of a Chamber of Commerce as expedient, to become members, by a mere intimation to myself, as Secretary, of their wish to that effect; and H. M. Superintendents will, it is hoped, admit that it is more reasonable that those parties, who desire any alteration in the existing constitution of the Chamber of Commerce, should seek to affect such change by their arguments and votes, as members, than that the actual members of the Chamber, already recognised by H. M. Superintendents as such, should depart from those rules, which after discussion they have judged it expedient to adopt, solely in deference to parties who, though invited, hold themselves aloof from taking any part in it's proceedings."

Since the last meeting of the Chamber, sometime in the spring of last year, when a President and Committee were appointed, it has been quiescent; the only act acknowledged by the Chamber being the publication, by the Secretary, of the Statements of Tea and Silk exported to Great Britain: and from the general demand for those documents it is fair to conclude that they are received with favour and confidence by the foreign merchants of Canton: where, then, are the "*secret acts of legislation*" of the remorse-stricken and anguished "*Oh!*"? acts which—if there were any—we shrewdly suspect he must himself, *until very lately*, have been a party to; although the proper meaning of the word —"legislation"—seems an enigma to him. We have seldom seen such obtuseness of intellect and perversity of feeling as have been exhibited in this opposition to the Chamber of Commerce. However, although we have not heard of the universal wish for a General Chamber, we shall be glad to see the attempt to form one speedily made; and we think that the project will be better discussed and be carried sooner into effect in a general meeting of all foreigners in Canton than by partial and interminable arguments in newspapers.

Below will be found a letter which appeared in the Singapore Chronicle, detailing the culture of opium in India under the Company's monopoly. We were not, certainly, inclined to believe that "forced labour" was enforced in so great a degree by the Calcutta government. We leave our cotemporary of the *Canton Press* to reconcile his—"*We have already shown that coercion is not resorted to to produce this article*"—with the contents of *G.'s* letter.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The enclosed, which is cut out of Singapore Free Press of 25th February, seems to me rather to make out your averment of compulsory labour.

The account bears internal evidence of truth, which is difficult for any pretender to information that he has not to imitate. Your's

10th April, 1836. MACONIUM.

CULTURE OF OPIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

SIR,—If the following account of the growing of Opium be of any use, as an insertion in your paper, it is much at your service.

Opium, as is well known, is a monopoly of the Indian Government, from which a large revenue is derived. The cultivation of the poppy, on private account, by a private individual, planter, or other resident, is prohibited beyond half a beegah, that being considered enough to produce all that can be required as medicine for coolies, horses, &c. The privilege is seldom or ever used, owing to the great expense attending the raising of Opium. All traffick in the drug or sales on the inland side, except to the Company, are prohibited, and with the exception of what is exported by the Portuguese from Goa, all Opium that leaves India I believes, passes thro' the Company. The growing of Opium is compulsory on the ryott of India; advances are made by the Government, through their native servants, a certain number having charge of a district of villages and the advance is proportioned to the means of the ryott. If a villager should refuse the advance, the simple plan of throwing the Rupees into his house is adopted; should he attempt to abscond, the peons sieze him, tie the advance up in his cloth and push him into his house. The business being now settled, and there being no remedy, he applies himself as he may to the fulfilment of his contract. The plan pursued in the Patna district is first to enclose the piece of ground intended for the poppy with a fence, that will keep out every thing. The ryott always chuses ground close to his house, he then, by repeated ploughings, makes it completely fine and removes all weeds and grass; the field is then divided into two or more divisions, by a small dyke of the mould, running lengthways and across according to the slope and nature of the ground, along the top in which a gutter is made for water to run in; the field is afterwards subdivided into smaller squares, with dykes and gutters leading from the principal ones. A pit, or sort of well, is now dug, about 10 feet deep, at one end of the ground into which water rises, which is lifted by a leather bucket on a supported bamboo in the common way, and emptied into one of the principal gutters; in this way it is carried to every part of the field and every part is watered as required. This plan of watering is necessary from the cultivation being done altogether during the dry weather. The poppy seed is sown in November and the gathering of the drug is in February and March. In the whole of the process the ryott is assisted by his family and servants, and when the poppies come up, the ground is minutely weeded, and the watering and weeding go on till the plants have attained the flower; the field now appears a bed of poppies about 2½ or 3 feet high, having white flowers streaked with purple. As soon as the poppies are properly formed under the flower, a number of up and down cuts or scratches are made in the rind of the bulbous heads with a muscle shell that is found in all the tanks of the country. From these cuts the opium exudes and is scraped up with the shell. In this part of the business the ryott employs his wives, his women servants and his children. The latter are quite available from the staid and sedate habits of the children of India; the gathering is done daily, is very tedious and requires constant attention. When the poppies are exhausted, they change colour from green to white; the seeds contain no opium and the season is now over. The ryott delivers his quantity in to the person appointed, receiving in account 3½ Rupees for each seer.

It will be seen, that this is an article of which the cost of production is difficult to determine. To a person who had to give wages to all the hands employed in its raising, the cost of produce would be immense. The ryott having in any case, to feed those who assist him, is enabled to produce it cheaper, and even at 3½ rupees per seer, an industrious family can clear a small sum by it. An acre of good poppies well attended, will yield 10 seers of opium, about 35 rupees worth at the Government price.

Whether opium could be produced here, may be worth investigation and trial; poppy seed might be distributed, with directions, among the Chinese settlers, and from its great value, they might be induced to attempt it. From its being cultivated in India, at a time of year when rain rarely falls, the poppy may perhaps require the continued dry weather for the proper elaboration of the juice; at any rate, it is properly the object of the man who labours in his own field; the capitalist with machinery and resources may have deprived the poor of India of the manufacture of cloths, but in opium they possess a product, the difficulties of which he cannot approach; it is, and must remain the manufacture of the poor man.

Singapore. 24th February, 1836. G.

TAOUKWANG.

Taoukwang, the present Chinese monarch, is little known by his subjects and still less by foreigners. It is generally believed that he owed his succession to the throne to his noble and bold defence of his father, the late emperor, when in 1813 a band of hired banditti attacked the palace. The real history of that tragic event, which endangered the very existence of the Tatar government, is still involved in obscurity, although a full relation was published; and *Keaking* himself, according to his custom, issued an edict containing a specious detail of the attempt on his life.

The government was sufficiently aware that numerous bands of robbers infested the provinces of *Shantung*, *Shanse*, and *Chihle*; and it's efforts to put them down having proved abortive, it was judged expedient to keep them within certain bounds, and no longer to expose the weakness of the government by any further struggle against them. The outlaws of Chihle are said to have attacked the palace: an assertion that seems undeserving of credit, unless they were prompted to that desperate step by the courtiers and other influential persons. But if this were the case, and a conspiracy existed, it is most extraordinary that the whole plot was not previously betrayed, by corrupt and venal courtiers, to the despot; and it proves that the aversion to *Keaking* must have been deeply rooted, and that all the accomplices faithfully kept the secret.

Keaking's government was decidedly weak and bad. His whole reign was marked by a series of revolts, which were quelled by bribes not by arms. To keep, however, the machinery of the administration of the government of this huge empire in motion, various expedients were employed; which for the time answered their purpose, but they will ultimately undermine the very foundation of the fabric. The emperor having given the example of carrying his measures by bribery, corruption was reduced to a system, and continues so to this day.

Under such circumstances *Taoukwang* ascended the throne. He naturally lauded to the skies the actions of his father, and declared, knowing the feebleness of his virtue, he at first was much afraid of his incapacity for office; but reflecting that the sages have left their plans to posterity, that his late majesty had laid the duty on him, and that heaven's throne should not long be vacant, he did violence to his feelings, and conformed to the unalterable decree. After having devoutly announced his determination to heaven, earth, his ancestors, the lares and other idols, he ascended the dragon's seat; and, anxious to commence his reign with deeds of benevolence, he promoted the literary graduates, military officers and civilians, and spent several millions in largesses to invalids and meritorious persons. His first edict breathes a spirit of philanthropy and paternal care unrivalled by any other document that he has promulgated during the fifteen years of his reign. He concluded thus:

"Lo! now on succeeding to the throne, I shall exercise myself to give repose to the millions of my people. Assist me to sustain the burden laid on my shoulders. With veneration I receive charge of heaven's great concerns. You Kings, Statesmen, great and small, civil and military, every one be faithful and devoted, and aid me in carrying on this vast enterprise, that the dominion of our dynasty may be preserved hundreds and tens of thousands of years in never ending tranquillity and glory. Promulge this to all under heaven, and let every one hear it." *(To be continued).*

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Business must be attended to, or business will not attend to us: an old and excellent adage. It may not, however, be unacceptable to our friends in Canton to be made acquainted with circumstances which may induce a little holiday from their unceasing avocations, in addition to the fine air of Macao, and I venture to hope you will permit the information to come through your columns.

We had last night a theatrical entertainment by amateurs at this place which in a word delighted every one present; an audience of three hundred persons appeared all gratified, and in a very high degree. The play was The Deserter, originally French, and which forms the basis of Mr. Kemble's, admirable work "The Point of Honor." It was very ably performed, and did the highest credit to those gentlemen who so kindly undertook to get up the performance for the gratification of our society. All the foreigners I may say were present, His Britannic Majesty's Superintendents, &c. &c. &c.

This entertainment is to be repeated, and a succession of dramatic performances are to be continued about once a fortnight, at a small theatre, most properly named the Theatre Concordia, fitted up most conveniently and neatly on the *Praya Feitoria*. The play was followed by some selections of music from Rossini &c. and which it would be the greatest injustice not to notice. The performances were admirable, and Figaro, in the Barbiere di Seviglia, sang and acted the part to perfection in the well known Buffo song, which caused a simultaneous echo of the most animated applause, and we only regretted that this part of the entertainment was last although not least.

It is proposed also that a set of assemblies should be subscribed for the first to take place in the course of the present month; the subscribers' names already are considerable, and no doubt the measure will be fully carried into effect: I believe they are intended to be held monthly.

In this brief notice to our several friends who are so busily employed in Canton, it is but justice that I avail myself of the opportunity, to say a few words on the proceedings of the last evening generally. The officiating little Drury, as already mentioned, was fitted up with every convenience the building admitted of for the accomodation of the company; the greatest attention was paid to the arrangement of the seats, which were carefully numbered, and the names of our friends on each, so as to avoid the least mistake. On the arrival of the ladies, military officers and other Portuguese gentlemen were in attendance to conduct them to their chairs; between the several acts Tea was handed round to all the company; and, in a word, the kind attention of our Portuguese friends to us foreigners was most gratifying; both military and civilians seemed most desirous to contribute to the amusement of all; and it is a most valuable advantage that we live under the auspices of such an esteemed governor as His Excellency BERNARDO JOZE DE SOUZA SOARES DE ANDREA, to whom we are, of course, so much indebted for the promotion of that real and friendly intercourse between the natives of Portugal and Great Britain, which the more it is cultivated the happier we shall be; every one possessed of right good feelings will rejoice that it should be so, and lose no opportunity of effecting what is so desirable. Nothing I am sure could evince this wish on the part of our Portuguese friends more than the events of last night.

I am Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant.

Macao. AN OLD ENGLISHMAN.

CHINA SEA.

Shoal discovered by the Ship Bombay Castle in the China Sea—named by Captain Wemyss of that ship—*The St. Andrew Shoal*, having been discovered on St. Andrews day.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG.

On November 30th, 1835 at 7.30 A. M.—While lying NW. with a light breeze (Supposing ourselves to be between the Prince of Wales bank and Amboina sand), observed breakers in 3 or 4 different places bearing N.N Westerly Wore ship immediately, and while in the act of waring, had a cast of 12 fms. hauled close to the wind (lying S SE. ; had the following soundings—(the rock very plain under the bottom) 9½, 10½, 13, 27, 28, 24, 25, 41—Breakers just in sight from the poop N.NW. in 54 fms.

The breakers on this shoal appear to be in Latitude 7. 56. 30 N. Longitude 111. 47. 30 East (corrected from sights taken at Pulo Aor a few days after); and the shoal itself of considerable extent, as at Noon November 30th we had 23 fms. (very fine sand and shells) in 7. 50 N. and when at anchor 1¼ mile S.SE. from breakers, rollers were seen from masthead to S W ward about 4 miles distant; the boat about 4 miles to W.NW., had 9 fathoms (rocks); and the ship next day passed over 7, 8, and 9 fms. in 7. 53 N. Latitude and saw discoloured water to S.S.E. The extent to the westward of the meridian given we had not time or opportunity to ascertain.

From the appearance while at anchor should say; that this shoal is formed by a chain of reefs lying in a half moon or semicircular direction. Its convex part to NW. and open to the eastward with a patch of 7 fms. (bearing S.SE. from breakers about 4 miles distant).

While at anchor between the above patch and the breakers (in the concave) had remarkably smooth water, hardly taughtening the cable, and very little current running past; although the next day when off the bank of soundings

the ship was swept to NE. considerably, as appears from her having come upon the shoal again next morning in 24 fms. steering all the night to S.SW. with a moderate breeze.

N. B. We lay so perfectly smooth while at another that the ship was kept on a sheer by the circumstance of the deep-sea lead-lines having got jammed among the rocks. (Signed.) ROBERT WEMYSS,

Commander of the Bombay Castle.

(From Price's Mahommedan History).

Koureltai, or Tartarian Parliament, held by Tamerlane, previous to the march of his armies for the Invasion of China.

As soon as he should be at leisure from the subjugation of Syria, and the peninsula of Asia minor, it had been long in the contemplation of Teymûr to add to his other conquests, that of the stupendous monarchy of China; in order, as it is alleged, by the demolition of idols, and the extirpation of their worship, to expiate, in some degree, the unavoidable excesses in which the ministers of his vengeance must have been implicated, in the course of his victorious career; or, in plain language, to atone for his numerous spoliations in the west, by the unprovoked invasion of a remote and peaceable territory, in the east. But, as the ensuring of the perpetuation of the human species constitutes one of the most important obligations of society, he conceived it might be advisable to solemnize the nuptials of several of the princes of his family, before he proceeded on this distant and arduous enterprise. With this view, as well as to promote the ultimate design of the expedition, he determined to assemble a Koureltâi, or general diet of the states of the empire; and messengers were, accordingly, dispatched to every quarter, requiring the attendance at this august assembly, of the most powerful chiefs, principal nobility, and generals of the armies, throughout the wide extent of his vast dominions.

On the occasion, two of the princes of the blood of Jengueiz, Tâeizy Oghlan, and Baush Temûr Oghlan, are described to have been pressingly urgent with Teymûr, on no consideration to exempt the Mirzas Shah Rokh, and Peir Mahommed Jahangueir, from among those whose presence was indispensably required to grace the illustrious assembly. To these he is said to have replied, that so far as related to his grandson Peir Mahommed, at this period residing in Ghèznein, there could be no particular objection to his leaving his government for such a purpose; but with respect to Shah Rokh, that the case was extremely different, since the tranquillity and allegiance, not only of his own province, but of those of Azerbâijaun and Irâk Ajem, rested in a great measure, if not entirely, upon his personal residence at the seat of his government. A messenger was accordingly dispatched with a summons to Peir Mahommed; the beautiful meadows, or plains of Kaun-e-gûll, being fixed upon for the scene of this proud display of might and magnificence.

On sunday the first day of the former Rebbeia, of the eight hundred and seventh of the hidjerah,* Teymûr proceeded to the spot; his accommodation having been provided for, within four immense Serraperdahs, or cotton inclosures, containing in particular one vast Khergâh, or pavilion of state, divided into a great variety of superb apartments, and a Dowazdah-râi, or Baurgah, or hall of audience, supported, as the name implies, on twelve pillars of embossed, or sculptured silver; the exterior of this vast pavilion being of broad clôth of seven different colours, in reference to the seven climates, and the interior, of European velvet, of every possible shade and variety, from the refreshing green of the emerald to the radiant blaze of the ruby. The floor was bespread with gold embroidered carpets, of the most costly manufacture, and the tent cords were of silk of various colours; an immense number of tent pitchers, and workmen of that class, having been employed for a whole week in arranging this stupendous moveable fabric, and completing the innumerable decorations. The superb pavilion is described to have been calculated for the reception of ten, or even twelve thousand persons at a time. Other tents of various descriptions, with similar accommodations, on a smaller scale, were provided for the princes of the blood, the ladies of the imperial family, and the nobles of the court.

The concourse of individuals, from all parts of the empire, that met together, shortly afterwards, on this highly decorated spot, is described to have been of a magnitude to excite the astonishment of every age. Among those considered most worthy of our notice, was Monguly Boughâi Haujeb, the envoy of Melek Faredje Sûltan of Egypt, eminently distinguished for his endowments in every branch of oriental knowledge; who conveyed from his master the most splendid present in specie and jewels, and in the most beautiful variety of all that was rare and costly, in manufacture and workmanship. Among the curiosities of nature, which he also presented from his master, are mentioned, in particular, a Zeraufah, or Camelopard, and nine Shuttourmûrgs. ostriches, or camelbirds, which is the literal signification of the term. The Mirzas Khaleil Sûltan son of Meiran Shah, from the frontiers of Tûrkestaun, and Peir Mahommed the son of Jahangueir, from Ghèznein, also made their appearance at the diet; the latter prince re awakening in the bosom of Teymûr his affliction for the loss of his brother, the much lamented Mahommed Sûltan.

It would, however, be tedious further to enumerate the circumstances of this gorgeous display of oriental pomp; the reader will find them detailed, with sufficient minuteness and fidelity, in De la Croix's history of Teymûr, or Timur Bec. We shall, in the mean time, proceed to state that as soon as the astrologers had selected the auspicious moment, the Tchegha Aian monarch hastened to solemnize the nuptials of the Mirzas Olûgh Beg and Ibrauhim Sûltan, the sons of Shah Rokh, Aydel the son of Meiran Shah, and Ahmed Seidy Ahmed, and Baykera, all three sons of the departed Omar Sheikh, each respectively with a princess of the imperial family; the ceremony being performed by Sheikh Shums-ud-dein Mahommed Jezery, and the mutual pledges of fidelity registered by Moulana Salah-ed-dein Yûssuf, the chief Kauzy of Samarkand. During the solemnization, Teymûr appeared in imperial pomp seated on the throne; surrounded by the ladies of his family, all disposed in regular order. The Princes of the blood, principal Ameirs, and generals of the army, with the Seyuds, and others of superior rank, took their seats according to gradation in the pavilion of twelve pillars recently described; while the commanders of thousands, with the inferior classes, arranged themselves at the distance of a bow-shot off, in the Sâoury-Mehel, another species of tents set apart for their accommodation. The state Yesaowels, exempts, or silver sticks, in embroidered vestments, and mounted on richly caparisoned horses, their saddles ornamented with gold and jewels, attended in every direction to preserve regularity, and to promote the general convenience. And last of all, a number of elephants in superb housings, bearing stately thrones, or litters on their backs, stood at convenient intervals to add to the grandeur of the scene.

Of the costly vases enriched with precious stones, the gorgeous services and variety of utensils of every description, in gold and silver, displayed in the course of the entertainments which followed the splendid ceremony, in quick succession, the number and value surpassed all calculation; and the articles for the supply of the innumerable guests, both in eatables and drinkables, are described to have been in such enormous abundance, that the sensations of hunger and thirst might well be said, for a time, to have been entirely forgotten. For many successive days and nights was the festive scene protracted, during which the prince and peasant, great and small, rich and poor, indulged without distinction or restraint, in all the gratifications that boisterous mirth, and wine, and music, may be supposed capable of affording. At the conclusion of the feast, Teymûr caused the most splendid dresses to be distributed to the several ambassadors from Syria and Egypt, from Europe, from the different powers of Hindûstaun, and from the boundaries regions of Keptchauk, as well as to the whole of the Ameirs of the court, the generals and principal officers of the army, and the numerous individuals of his household. And when all had been dispatched that related to the pomp and display of these superb carousals, Teymûr, with no less application than usual, resumed the more serious concerns of his government; neither did he omit in the seclusion of his cabinet to offer up his sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving to that *Almighty being*, who had ordained that so many stupendous events should terminate, with such unchanging uniformity, to the advancement of his designs for the subjugation of the world.

He now began to enter with more decided spirit on his preparations for the expedition against the empire of China; and his leading step was the employmeet of the imperial Towatcheis, to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the numerical strength of every separate corps, and division in his armies, with orders, after making such augmentations as they found requisite, to enregister the whole for his inspection. They were further instructed, when every other arrangement was complete, to deliver to each of the principal Ameirs, a Tûikaul, or Tûtikaul, or chart of regulations possibly, indicating the nature of the equipments they were to provide, and the disposition in which they were to present themselves at the general rendezvous.

* * * * * *

These arrangements dispatched, Teymûr changed his place of residence from the college of Serâi Melek Khaunum to the Gougs-râi, or blue palace, formerly erected by his orders. Here Ameir Beredek was employed by his orders to make the most careful inspection of the rolls of his army; for the purpose of ascertaining the precise number of effective troops that he should be able to devote to the important expedition, towards which all his views were now directed; and that chief is accordingly stated to have exhibited a report, in which conformably with the resolutions already adopted at Kaun-e-gûll, the number of fighting-men drawn from the several provinces of Mawer-un-neher, Khaurezm, Tûrkestân, Balkh, and Buddukhshaun, Mazanderaun, and Khorassaun, including the Kâra Tatarian tribes transplanted from Anatolia, amounted altogether to two hundred thousand horse and foot, in every respect completely equipped and disciplined for battle. This is confirmed by the statements in the Zuffer-nâmah of the Yezdian. The author of the Rouzut-us-suffa, however, remarks that he had frequently heard one of his patrons, Mirza Sûltan Ahmed, assert that the register of Teymûr's armies, and their equipments, was in his possession; and that, at the period of the intended expedition, the troops in the immediate pay of that monarch alone amounted to three hundred and eighty two thousand men; adding, that the whole force of the empire, at the same period, did not amount altogether to less than eight hundred thousand horse and foot.

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
♂	1 54	58	30:15	N.	Cloudy with, rain most part—mod. br.
☿	2 49	54	30:25	N.	do. throughout with rain—fr. br.
♃	3 45	46	30:30	N.	do. with rain at times—fr. br.
♀	4 45	52	30:30	NaNbW.	Cloudy throughout—moderate br.
♄	5 45	60	30:30	NaNNW.	Fine weather—moderate breeze.
☉	6 54	65	30:25	EaS.	do. do. light breeze vble.
☽	7 54	70	30:20	NaSE.	do. do. variable.
♂	8 61	72	30:15	EaSE.	do. do do.
☿	9 62	75	30:20	NaE.	do. do. do.
♃	10 62	67	30:10	EaSE.	Cldy.—1st&mid.mod. br.—lat.fr.br.N.
♀	11 50	52	30:15	N.	Cloudy with rain—fresh breeze.
♄	12 46	50	30:20	N.	Cloudy with light rain at times 1st and mid parts—latter constant rain—fr. br.
☉	13 48	54	30:10	N.	Cloudy rain at times—mod. br.
☽	14 50	54	30:10	NaNbW.	Cloudy with constant rn.—mod.br.
♂	15 49	60	30:20	N.	do. throughout. do.
☿	16 52	58	30:30	N.	do. with light rain at times. do.
♃	17 50	64	30:30	N.	do. throughout. do.
♀	18 55	68	30:25	NaSW.	Fine weather—light vble. breeze.
♄	19 59	70	30:20	N.	do. light breeze.
☉	20 60	74	30:20	N.	do. moderate breeze.
☽	21 57	74	30:20	N.	do. do.
♂	22 57	72	30:20	NaSE.	do. light vble.
☿	23 61	72	30:10	N.	Cloudy—light breeze.
♃	24 64	75	30:05	EaSE.	Fine weather—light breeze.
♀	25 64	76	30:05	NEaSW.	do. vble.
♄	26 64	75	30:00	NEaSW.	do. do.
☉	27 67	80	29:95	SEaNE.	do. do.
☽	28 67	79	29:95	SEaE.	do. 1st & mid.—lat.fresh br. SE.
♂	29 67	80	29:95	EaSE.	do. moderate breeze.
☿	30 70	80	29:90	EaSE.	do. do. [fr.br.
♃	31 68	67	30:00	N.	Cloudy,mid. pt. rn. with hail,thndr &lightg

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1836. NO. 17. PRICES 50 CENT.

NOTICE.—Abandonment of the Light at Point Palmyras, with Instructions for vessels seeking a Pilot for the River Hooghly.

The encroachment of the Sea, on the Island of Mypurrah, commonly called Point Palmyras, rendering it necessary to abandon the Light at that place, notice is hereby given, that the Light will be forthwith abandoned accordingly; and that from the 15th March, till the 15th of September, the period during which the pilot vessels cruize off Point Palmyras, until further notice, the Senior pilot at the station will burn a blue light, and immediately after fire a Rocket, every half hour during the night, commencing at 7 P. M. and ending at 5 A. M.

2. The vessel, on board of which such Senior pilot may be, will be instructed to take up a position, the Point bearing W. by N. distant 18 miles, and in 18 or 20 fathoms water, and to keep in that position during the night as near as possible.

3. The simultaneously firing a Rocket with the burning of a blue light is ordered to distinguish the pilot's station off the Point from the floating light vessel at the entrance of the Eastern Channel.

4. The pilot vessels during the above period cruize in the day off Point Palmyras, anchoring during the night in a line East and West in latitude 20° 42′ to 20° 48′ N. with the Point bearig West to W. by S.; but the Senior Officer's vessel shewing the blue light and firing the Rocket will be stationed as above. If, however, about the beginning of September the wind comes from the eastward, or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels necessarily haul off to the eastward, and may be found in a line between the Point and the floating light vessel at the entrance of the Eastern Channel; and vessels approaching the Station about that period with the wind hanging to the Eastward, or the weather having a threatening appearance, are accordingly recommended on no account to approach the Point, but rather to endeavour to make for the floating light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel —and it is further notified that after the 15th September, no pilot vessel will be found to the westward of the western Sea Reef.

5. From the 15th September to the 15th March the pilot vessels cruize during the day between Saugor sand and Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West of each other in latitude 21° to 21° 10′ North.

6. Vessels approaching the station on seeing the pilot vessels are requested, in the day, to make for that vesel on board of which they will see a large red flag flying at the main whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night, the vessel having the next turn pilot on board is ordered, between the 15th of March and the 15th September, while the vessels cruize off Point Palmyras, to burn a Maroon every half hour during the night, or one quarter of an our after the burning of the Blue Light and the firing of the Rocket; and between the 15th September and 15th March at the Floating Light Station at the entrance of the the Eastern channel every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and vessels are requested in like manner to seek their pilot in the night from that vessel; it being understood however that any Pilot Vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a pilot on board, night or day, without referring to any turns or rotations, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By order of the Marine Board,—(Signed.) C. B. GREENLAW. *Secretary.*
Fort William, the 21st January, 1836.

(True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—17th inst. SULIMANY, Macfarlane, 21st SOPHIA, Rapson, from Calcutta; (19th Feby.) MARY FRASER (Am.), Pelham, from Batavia viâ Manila. The METACHASSET (Am.) had arrived in Manila Bay, from London 4-5th of November.

In our columns will be found the details of a very interesting series of surgical operations, for the—"Formation of new Eye-lids."

The patient had had boiling pitch poured over him, which had destroyed the left eye, and the eye-lids of the right eye were drawn back from the consequences of the scalds.

We are glad that the writer of the letter signed *"Oh!"*— is not the individual to whom it had been attributed by some of his own friends in Canton; and that the disavowal of the authorship has come from the proper quarter. As the case now stands, the letter is simply a piece of ignorant impertinence: for who is this anonymous, miserable, dissonant, squeaking *Interjection*, that presumes to know the private business of every person in Canton? One who has, most likely, been lifted into trade by the company's advances; a pawner of goods which have been all but obtained under false pretences. As far as our own commercial affairs are concerned,—we just tell this empty, puny squealer that "not to know them argues himself unknown."

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the first month of this year, in *Sanshwuyheen* in this province, a *Keensang* — or literary graduate, named *Lewchaouchoo*, seeing in his clan a distant relation, *Lewchangshe*, who was a widow, and rich in lands and goods, began to plan schemes for being her heir; but failing in his aim, forthwith his breast became filled with evil thoughts and hatred. Under the pretext that *Lewchangshe*, who was afflicted with leprosy, might infect the villagers, he directed a leprous beggar, *Mihachin*, to drag her out and take her to be kept in the lazar-house. *Lewchangshe*, through grief and rage, threw herself into the river and was drowned. Her relations immediately seized *Lewchaouchoo*, and accused him to the district officers of having, in scheming to obtain wealth, cruelly urged *(Lewchangshe)* to death. All the parties implicated have been forwarded to Canton for examination, &c.

The *Toosze* (Major), *Wangchinkaou*, attached to the left camp of the *Hee* of Heangshan, who has been constantly cruizing for smugglers, on the 26th day of the 2d moon (11th April) captured a fast-crab boat, laden with 50 peculs of cassia and several boxes of cornelians; the boat's crew got on shore and escaped. On the 2d day of the 3d moon (17th April) he also seized a smuggler named *Hwangajen*, with 160 boxes of marble slabs. The smuggler and the articles seized were immediately forwarded to Canton, and the governor was petitioned to examine him. The governor expressed great joy at these seizures, and conferred a silver ticket, snuff-box &c. on the officer. It is now very difficult to smuggle, as the cruizers are exerting themselves in earnest &c. On the 5th of the moon (20th inst.) the same officer made another seizure of 420 chests of cassia, which he forwarded to Canton.

In the night of the 29th of the 2d moon (14th inst.) a fire broke out to the eastward in the hall of a *Taoutsze*, named *Lewayuh*, which was entirely destroyed; the fire spread to the right and left and burnt the dwellings of thirteen *Tankea* families and also three shops on the bank of the river, and two or three small boats. Some vagabonds seized the opportunity and ran off with two of the unfortunate women, who are detained until ransomed.

Disturbance in Hookwang. Yesterday (April 21st) several passengers arrived by water who reported the district of *Wookwang chow*, in *Hookwang* province, to be in a disturbed state. A military *Kevjin* is the leader and a priest of Budh is the head of the army. This latter is said to be able to mount the clouds and ride on vapours, to sink into and hide himself in the earth. He arose out of the earth when he took *Wookwangchow*; the *Chefoo* died in the

(Continued at page 68, line 100.)

(From Price's Mahommedan History).

Koureltai, or Tartarian Parliament, held by Tamerlane, previous to the march of his armies for the Invasion of China.

CONTINUED FROM No. 16, PAGE 64.

However this may have been, the Mirzas Khaleil Sultan son of Meiran Shah, and Ahmed the son of Omar Sheikh, with the Ameirs Khodadaud ul Husseyny, and Shums-ud-dein Abbas, and other distinguished commanders, were now directed, with the divisions and squadrons under their orders, to take up their winter quarters at Taushkent, Shahrokhia, and Seiraum, on the right bank of the Seyhun, or Jaxartes; while Mirza Sultan Husseyne and other Ameirs, with their divisions of the left wing, proceediug far more to the northward, to pass the winter at Yessy, or Yassi, and Sabraun. In this place we are informed, that Shahrokhia was the city anciently known by the name of Finauket; which having been destroyed, during the invasion of Transoxiana by the troops of Jengueiz, so completely, that not one brick lay upon another, it had been rebuilt, in the course of the seven hundred and ninety fourth of the hidjerah, by the direction of Teymur, and then received the designation of Shahrokhia, in honor of the fourth son of that monarch.

But to proceed in the narrative, having authorized Ameir Arghun Shah to take charge of the government of Samarkand, during his absence, and consigned the imperial treasury to the care of Sheikh Tchehrah, Teymur, on the twenty third of the former Jummaudy, of the eight hundred and seventh of the hidjerah,* the sun being then in the middle of Sagittarius, caused his standard to be advanced towards the winter quarters of Auksulaut; encamping soon afterwards at the station of Karabulauk, where he was joined by the divisions of the imperial army, that were hasting to the place of general rendezvous on the Seyhun. From thence he proceeded by the route of Eylan-outy, and in several days march further to Tablik, or perhaps Tambic; where he was encountered by the severity of winter. in all its rigor of snow, rain, and wind, accompanied by the most piercing cold. In these circumstances, it became expedient to make the best of his way to the canton.nents of Auksulaut; accomodations having been already prepared for his reception at that place, as well as for the princes of his blood, the generals, and indeed for the whole of the troops. The sun was now in the frigid mansions of Capricorn, and the severity of the cold had increased to such a degree as to surpass all former experience.

* * * * * *

Ameir Berendek had been dispatched in the mean time to Taushkent, in order to expedite the supplies of the army; and the number of carts, and other descriptions, of conveyances with the various articles of consumption, which thronged the roads from every quarter, was so prodigious as to ensure inexhaustible abundance. Immense convoys of horses, and other descriptions of cattle, loaded with the produce of different countries were also continually arriving at the imperial head quarters and with the customary uncircumscribed liberality, distributed by the sovereign among the princes of his blood, the principal generals, and in short, to every class of individuals who followed in his train. At this crisis, indeed, the majesty and grandeur of the monarch, and the fortune of the satellites of his power, appear to have attained to that climax of human felicity, beyond which it is impossible to ascend higher. Men, therefore, of superior discernment, accustomed to look forward beyond the present moment, began to apprehend some further proof of the truth of the maxim which indicates that no human perfection is exempt from decay; and to feel the most alarming disquietude, lest that fortune which had continued so long triumphant was, at last, about to experience some awful circumstance of decline.

Although the sun was still lingering in the latter degrees of Capricorn, and the severity of the cold produced many a sigh for the scorching heat of the dog days,‡ yet, such was the impatience of Teymur's zeal for the coercion of the idolaters, that he could no longer wait until the rigors of the season should have abated; and having, therefore, made himself acquainted with the state of the roads and other circumstances of the country through which he was to pass, he accordingly set his troops in motion for Otraur. In the mean time, orders had been dispatched to the Mirzas Khaleil Sultan, and Ahmed the son of Omar Sheikh. with the Ameir, and divisions of the army at Taushkent, Seiraum, and Shahrokhia, to break up from their winters quarters, and repair towards the place of rendezvous, as soon as the sun should have approached the middle of the sign Pisces; similar instructions being conveyed to Mirza Sultan Husseyne, and the troops cantoned at Yessy, and Sabraun, on the frontiers of Keptchauk, to break up for the general rendezvous, at the commencement of the spring.

Teymur, with the troops immediately under his orders, now proceeded in several marches to the Seyhun, on the right bank of which he soon afterwards encamped, having crossed that river on the ice; both the Jeyhun and Seyhun being this year so completely frozen over, from the period at which the sun entered Sagittarius to that at whidh he quitted Pisces, that wheel-carriages of every description passed in perfect safety—the Seyhun, in particular, being frozen to the depth of three cubits. On the twelfth day of Rudjub,§ he entered Otraur, and took up his residence in the dwelling of Beirdy Beg; the shahzadahs, and other members of his court, being accommodated at the same time, in various parts of the city. At this crisis a very simple accident occurred, which, although at any other period it might have passed without notice, was now converted into an omen of most fearful prognostication. On the very day on which he took possession, the corner of the roof of the house which was selected for the abode of Teymur, was set fire to, by some sparks from an adjoining chimney; and although this was extinguished without any great difficulty, it contributed, in an extraordinary degree, to augment the apprehensions which had already seized the minds of many men, in consequence of some frightful *dreams*. Teymur was, however. not to be deterred from his purpose by superstitious fears; and Moussa Rekmaul proceeded without delay, by his orders, to examine whether the passage by Erdepul were practicable. That chief returned soon afterwards with a report to the contrary; while another person, who had been dispatched for the same purpose towards Seiraum, came back to state, that the snow had accumulated two spears-length in depth, among the ridges of Kolaun.

* * * * * *

(To be continued.)

* 26th of November.

‡ The original says, "for the flames of lell."

§ 13th of January, 1405.

OPERATION FOR THE FORMATION OF NEW EYE-LIDS.

THE LEFT EYE.—The palpebræ of this eye were averted, the globe destroyed, and in a staphylonatous state, occasioning much irritation and copious stillicidium.

THE RIGHT EYE.—The palpebræ of the right eye were so completely retracted, that the globe was perfectly uncovered by eyelid, from the thickened cuticular state of the conjunctiva at its ciliary margins, no line of distinction could be discovered between it, and the skin of the forehead and cheek, excepting a row of coarse hair, half an inch long, (the ciliæ) which grew above the orbitar ridge of the frontal bone, just beneath a thick irregular cluster of short hair which marked the eye-brow,—below, a corresponding row of long coarse hair extended in the direction of the lower edge of the superior malar bone. At the inner and outer canthi, the ends of the tarsus of the upper lid projected; the conjunctiva covering the surface of the lid was much thickened, red, and velvetty, the functions of the puncta and lacrymal passages were necessarily suspended, and the secretions flowed over the cheek in great abundance; so completely were the integements of this portion of the face on the stretch, that he had no power of contracting them *immediately round the orbit*—a circumstance which occasioned him the most acute suffering at night, for, when endeavouring to compose himself to sleep, a spasmodic action of the muscular fibres surrounding the eye was induced, as an involuntary endeavour to close the eye, and it was not till approaching morning, when wearied by pain, that he obtained relief; but he retained the capability of corrugating the forehead. The vision of this (the right eye) *was good*, although there was a small leucomatous speck on the inferior margin of the cornea, and the pupil was somewhat irregular. But from the globe being perfectly unprotected by eye-lid, the admission of light was insupportable, occasioning agonizing pain and a copious flow of tears, he was consequently necessitated to keep the eye *constantly covered*, which rendered his situation more intolerable, than if he had been entirely deprived of the power of sight.

As the structure and functions of the *left* globe were destroyed, the only advantage to be derived from an operation on this organ, was the removal of the constant source of irritation and pain, this was accordingly accomplished by excising the protruding portion of the globe, &c. &c.

For the RIGHT EYE—the object was the *formation* of eye-lids, sufficient to screen the eye from exposure to the undue influence of light, and to obtain this end the patient was subjected to the course of operations which I am about to describe. It must be borne in mind, that the integuments in the neighbourhood of the eye were so completely changed in texture, and so much, and irregularly retracted by cicatrization of the burnt parts, that they were neither in a suitable condition, or were they available for filling up the exposed space on the face, occasioned by dissecting the skin from the upper part of the cheek, and carrying it up for the purpose of covering the eye; which will account for my resorting to so distant a part for the supply of the required quantity of skin; in completely detaching which, from its original connexions, and consequently depriving it of its direct and natural circulation, I had no well authenticated precedent in the human subject.

Mr. Van—D—having been admitted a patient of the General Hospital. On the 13th of February, 1833, I performed the first operation, the steps of which were as follow:

I made an incision along the ciliary margin, from the inner to the outer canthus, avoiding wounding the punctum, and dissecting the conjunctiva from the lower lid, I cut it off close to the globe of the eye. As soon as the hemorrahage had ceased, I commenced an incision at the bridge of the nose, about half an inch below the inner angle of the orbit, and carried it in a semicircular direction, with its convexity downwards, along the inferior edge of the malar portion of the superior maxillary bone, to about an inch and half posterior to the outer angle of the orbit—or just opposite the junction of the zygomatic processes of the malar and temporal bones. I now completely separated by dissection—the skin of the cheek *above* the incision, from its cellular connexions beneath, and raised it with the tarsus, the shape of which I adjusted with my fingers, so as to cover the inferior two-thirds of the globe of the eye. The space thus laid bare was three inches in length, and one inch and half wide; and to fill up this, I removed a portion of fine integument, covered only by downy hair from the upper arm, just posterior to the insertion of the deltoid muscle. To allow for contraction of the excised portion of skin, it was necessary that it should be cut larger than the space to which it was to be adapted appeared; I was therefore guided entirely by the eye, without reference to measurement, which would have only led to error, and was fortunate enough to remove a portion which corresponded with the greatest nicety to the denuded surface. In order to retain the introduced portion in exact opposition, I passed at distances of about one-fourth of an inch, fine needles, through the edges of the skin of the face, and of the piece of integument, and twisting a little silk round the ends, cut off the superfluous extremities—the further dressing consisted of a light fold of lint, with adhesive plaster, so applied, as *gently* to press the parts together.

February 14th.—The inserted piece of integument feels warm, has a natural appearance, and retains its situation exactly, the cheek is somewhat swollen.

15th—The piece of skin has a bluish hue, but feels as warm as the adjacent parts of the face.

16th.—The parts look much as they did yesterday—no discharge issues from beneath the piece of skin.

17th.—There is a trifling oozing of pus, apparently from under the piece of integument, but not easily distinguished from that of the conjunctiva—the piece of skin is of a reddish blue colour, feels quite warm, and retains its situation; the patient *fancies* he can feel when it is pricked with a needle—the integuments of the cheek at the edges of the wound have an irritable appearance.

18th.—The piece of skin looks darker, and is shrinking, some of the needles are making their way through the margins of the integument, and a considerable quantity of discharge issues from underneath it.

19th and 20th.—No material change since the 18th.

21st.—The cuticle of the piece of inserted integument, separated from the true skin; the latter has a pale, sodden appearance, and copious discharge proceeds from beneath it.

22d.—The piece of skin which had been introduced, with the remaining needles fixed in it, came away this morning, with the dressings, in a very thin layer, as if all the softer parts had been absorbed, or dissolved, the cutis merely remaining, and the parts involved in the operation, presented the following appearance. The divided edges of the conjunctiva had approximated, and the raised skin of the cheek had formed adhesions to the parts beneath, so as to keep the lower eyelid in a position which covered half the globe of the eye, the lid was œdematous, but the conjunctiva only moderately inflamed. Below the lid, the bared space, one inch and quarter wide, and three inches in length, presented a healthy granulating surface, the edges rather disposed to cicatrize.

The attempt to engraft a piece of foreign integument having proved unsuccessful, it became necessary to substitute some other course of proceeding calculated to lead to the attainment of the desired object, and that which suggested itself as most likely to further the design, was that of preventing the healing, and contraction of the denuded space on *the cheek*, until the raised portion of skin now forming a lower eye-lid, had adhered to the parts below, and the divided conjunctiva had completely cicatrized. The condition of the skin of the face was favorable to this practice as it, together with the cellular structure, was condensed, as the effect of the original accident, and consequently not so much disposed to contract in the course of healing. With this intention the edges of the wound being destroyed by caustic, a thick pledget of lint formed by compressing several layers together, cut to the exact shape of the wound, and having hard unyielding edges, was so placed, as to keep the margins of the integument asunder; and firmly pressed down by adhesive straps passed round the face and head whilst the new lid was kept as nearly as possible in a natural position. From time to time, granulations sprouting from the conjunctiva were removed by the scissors, and the edges of the wound on the cheek touched with caustic. By the middle of April the lid appeared to have established firm connexion with the parts underneath, and now the space on the cheek was allowed to heal.

On the 1st of June, the following report was made on the case: —

'The result of this operation has been tolerably successful, the integument below the eye has been so much raised as partially to cover the inferior part of the globe of the eye, the row of coarse eye lashes are very naturally placed along the margin of the lid, and the man experiences much relief, even from the trifling protection which the eye derives; the lid is still everted, and the ciliary margin stands out from the eye, the conjunctiva has a tolerably natural appearance, excepting in the line of the cicatrix—the cheek presents a broad elevated scar.'

From the degree of success which attended the principle pursued in the preceding operation, I decided on following a similar course of practice in the subsequent ones.

The second operation performed on the 23d of June was for the construction of an *upper eye lid*. The conjunctiva being divided along the inner edge of the coarse row of hair, (the cillia) was dissected from the tarsus, and cut off close to the globe of the eye. An incision was next commenced about an inch above the centre of the root of the nose, and conducted over the forehead an inch above the orbitar edge of the frontal bone, across the temple, to about half an inch below, and one and half inch posterior to the external angle of the orbit; the integument was now dissected from the brow, to the edge of the tarsus, which freed from any contracting bands, moulded to its natural shape, and brought with the loose skin, to cover the whole globe, and rather overlap the under palpebra.

The parts were now dressed with a thick pledget of lint, adhesive straps, &c. and the same precautions taken to prevent the healing of the exposed surface on the forehead, which was of considerable extent, at least an inch and a half wide, and three and half inches in length. By the beginning of September, or after two and half months, the skin which had been brought down from the brow, and which at this time covered the whole globe, appeared to have formed firm adhesions to the adjacent parts. The wound on the forehead was now permitted to heal *gradually*, in process of which, it occasioned such a degree of retraction of the integuments, as to raise the palpebra *exactly* to a natural height. Occasionally there was a dispositiou to eversion of the lid, but this was counteracted by excising portions of the new formed conjunctiva, whenever such appeared to have taken place: exuberant granulations from the conjunctiva frequently required removal, and various modifications in the method of dressing the parts in the course of cure were callod for, which do not require to be detailed.

By the 1st of October, the parts involved in the operation, had accommodated themselves to their future position; the patient had perfect command of the motion of the upper lid, which he moved over the ball in the natural manner, for the purpose of lubricating its surface, it was sufficiently long to admit of the eye being completely closed, and during sleep covered the globe, and met the everted edge of the lower palpebra.

The result of this operation, therefore, was more satisfactory than I had anticipated, the grand object of constructing an upper eye-lid, which would screen the eye from the ill effect of external stimuli, was *fully* and *perfectly* accomplished; the patient, freed from the agony he suffered at night, now, for the first time, during three years, enjoyed tranquil repose.

The covering of the eye was removed, and the organ allowed to accustom itself by gentle degrees to exposure to light; by the end of the month all irritation had subsided, and the patient could now, not only exercise his sight in the strongest light, but in the examination of minute objects, without uneasiness or inconvenience.

The third operation performed on the 5th of November, was for the further elevation of the inferior palpebra, the steps of which were similar to the two preceeding, namely, an incision was made across the cheek, just above the former one, from the dorsum of the nose to the side of the face, the integument dissected up to the tarsus, and the under lid raised, so as to cover one half of the globe of the eye, the method of dressing the parts during the course of healing, was also the same as in the two former instances. By the tenth of January, the process was completed, and the effect of this second operation on the under lid, was to raise it higher, and render it more moveable, than it was after the first attempt, and consequently to improve its condition, and afford increased protection to the inferior part of the ball of the eye; but it did not altogether remedy the aversion of the lid.

Mr. Van D—m left the Hospital on the 5th of February, 1834, to *resume his former avocations*, at which period he enjoyed *perfect vision*, and capability of employing his eye, not only in the exercise of ordinary duties, but in the use of optical instruments, such as are had recourse to for taking observations, in determining the position of a ship at sea, &c.—*India Journal of Medical Science, for Aug.* 1834. (*The Englishman, February 15th.*)

ORIGIN OF THE GLASGOW MANUFACTURES.

On this subject a correspondent sends us the following interesting information, which he has taken from Ure's 'History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride,'

Towards the middle of the last century, two young men of the name of Wilson, the one from Flakefield*, and the other from its neighbourhood, repaired to the city of Glasgow, and there commenced business. The sameness of name having, however, occasioned frequent mistakes in the way of trade, the one was distinguished from the other by the *cognomen* "Flakefield,"—the place of his birth. His real surname soon became obsolete; and the name of Flakefield, in place of Wilson, descended to his posterity.

To this man's son the now flourishing city of Glasgow is in a great measure indebted for her rise to opulence and grandeur. Flakefield put one of his sons to the weaving-trade. The youth, after learning the business, enlisted, about the year 1671, in the regiment of the Cameronians, but was afterwards draughted into the Scottish Guards. During the course of the war, Flakefield's regiment being ordered to the Continent, he there procured a blue-and-white-chequered handkerchief which had been woven in Germany, and which greatly struck his fancy. He thought that, were he fortunate enough to return to his native city, he would attempt a manufacture of the same kind. With the greatest care the soldier-weaver preserved a fragment of the cloth; and, being disbanded in the year 1700, he returned to Glasgow with the fixed determination of accomplishing his praiseworthy design.

A few spindles of yarn,—the white ill-bleached, the blue not very dark —were all that poor William Flakefield could collect at the time, or, indeed, that could then be found in Glasgow. His first web was composed of about two dozen handkerchiefs. When the half was woven, he cut out the cloth and took it to the merchants, who at that time traded in salmon, Scotch plaiding, hollands, and other thick linen. They were delighted with the novelty of the blue and white stripes, but especially with the delicate texture of the cloth, which was *thin set* in comparison with the hollands. The adventurer asked no more for his web than the cost-price of the materials, and the ordinary wages for his work. This was willingly paid him; and he went home rejoicing that his attempt had not proved unsuccessful. This dozen of handkerchiefs—the first of the kind ever woven in Britain—were disposed of in a few hours. Fresh demands were daily made on the gratified weaver; and the remaining half of his little web was bespoken before it was woven. More yarn was, as speedily as possible, procured, and several looms were immediately filled with handkerchiefs of the same pattern. The demands increased in proportion to the quantity of cloth that was manufactured. Some English merchants, who resorted to Glasgow for thick linens, were highly pleased with the new manufacture, and carried over a few of the handkerchiefs to England for a trial. They met with universal approbation: the number of looms continued to increase; so that, in a few years, Glasgow became famous for that branch of the linen trade. A variety of patterns and colours were soon introduced. The weavers in Paisley and the neighbouring towns engaged in the business; and the trade was at length carried on to a great extent.

Our readers will see from the above from what a small beginning this very useful and lucrative branch of business took its rise, and which was also the means of introducing others still more extensive. But though Flakefield laid the first foundation of the prosperity of Glasgow, it appears that, like too many of the benefactors of mankind, he reaped neither emolument from his labour nor gratitude from his townsmen;—since we find that, in old age, he occupied the humble station of *town-drummer* to the city which his enterprise has raised to the rank of one of the first manufacturing and commercial cities of the British Empire.

Penny Mag. March, 1835.

JOHN PALMER.

Few men who have died among us have established a stronger claim to a tribute to his memory than John Palmer—a name, which is known and respected in the remotest part of British India, and we believe, we may add, in every portion of the British dominions.

The *Calcutta Courier* has given a brief memoir of the deceased, which, hurriedly written as it was, is extremely well expressed, and embodies some of the most interesting facts in his personal history. From that source and from a memorandum furnished to us by a friend, we have drawn up the sketch which follows of a career which presents many claims to our admiration.

Mr. John Palmer was, we believe, the younger of several sons of the late Major Palmer, so well known in his day, as the Confidential Private Secretary, in fact, the Confidential Minister of Warren Hastings, who died a Lieut.-General at Berhampore, on the 20th of May 1816, after having filled the highest offices in the diplomatic line in India for more than twenty years, and finished his career as an Officer on the Bengal

Staff. He was acknowledged to be second to no one in the Company's service for talent, experience, and that honourable independence of mind for which his son was distinguished. General Palmer entered the Bengal Army from the King's service in 1770, rather later in life than is the usage of the present day, and his children, we believe, were born in America or the West Indies—Two found employment in the Bengal Army, and died Field Officers.

John Palmer, the subject of this memoir, was brought up for the Navy, which he entered as is customary at a very early age, and in which he served several years, until, we believe, he obtained his commission, having during that time, been in a vessel which engaged the celebrated Suffrein. Mr. Palmer, however, left the Navy when his prospects of advancement were destroyed by the general peace of Paris in 1783.

Mr. Palmer first entered into business in Calcutta about fifty years ago in the retail line in partnership with Mr. St. George Tucker, now a Director of the East-India Company—afterwards conducted it by himself—and subsequently joined Mr. Barber, with whom he carried on business under the firm of Barber, Palmer and Co. Mr. Palmer afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Traill, whose partners Messrs. Paxton and Cockerell, had proceeded to Europe. Mr. Traill himself, shortly afterwards, retired from the Calcutta firm, and Mr. Palmer continued the business under the well known firm of Palmer and Co., which in 1830 failed, and drew down with it, within a few years, all the long established agency houses of this place which could not withstand the universal shock to credit and confidence, which the fall of such a house and such a man at the head of it produced.

The great success which for so many years attended the house of Palmer and Co., and the almost unparalleled credit that house commanded, have been justly ascribed more to the liberality and kindness of heart of the head of that firm, even than to his intelligence and enterprizing spirit: but unfortunately for himself, and for those who became afterwards associated with him, an excess of that generosity, which had won for him the gratitude of so many, led in later times and altered circumstances to the disastrous result we have mentioned, and which has been the source of so much distress. His inability to refuse applications for pecuniary aid and his reluctance to question the integrity of others, were mainly instrumental in producing the failure—an event which Mr. Brownrigg's attempts to retard by the adoption of the opposite course, so far from retarding we believe accelerated. There probably never was a more unhappy period in Mr. Palmer's life than that in which while efforts were making by his partners to retrieve the affairs of the firm, his liberality was entirely restrained, and he was reduced in his own office, as he expressed it, to a cipher. When the failure took place, such was the confidence of the natives in Mr. Palmer—such their respect for him that many came forward with offers of liberal assistance—but the case was too desperate to admit of any relief of that kind. The creditors in general, to mark their sense of Mr. Palmer's merits, placed his name at the head of the list of Assignees. The Chief Justice, when the list was presented to him, regretted that a legal objection existed to such a nomination, but he seized the occasion to pay a feeling tribute to the character of Mr. Plamer and to express deep sympathy in his misfortunes.

About three years ago Mr. Palmer was enabled to re-establish himself in a business, which is we believe in a most flourishing condition; and out of profits of this concern Mr. Palmer supported and assisted many distressed creditors of the late firm—a fact more to his honour than any recorded in his history.

Justice has not been done, as a citizen and member of our community, in any of the notices of his death, to Mr. Palmer's claims on our respect and grateful recollection. His name was to be found at the head of every association for resisting wrong and supporting right, and it is in no small degree to the influence of his venerated name and to his strenuous zeal and public spirit, always judiciously tempered by suavity and discretion, the fruits of his sound judgment and experience, that this community is indebted for keeping alive the feeble spark of resistance to arbitrary authority among Englishmen in India, which has withstood so many attempts to extinguish it for so many years, and which at length burns a bright and steady flame of liberty—liberty of speech, of printing, of person and of property.

Mr. Palmer was one of the first to take Mr. Buckingham by the hand: and to his influence and generous aid we owe the impulse to the improvement of the Indian Press given by the establishment of the Calcutta Journal. During our brief reign of terror when Mr. Buckingham was proscribed by power and many thought it dangerous to associate with him, Mr. Palmer still adhered to him and became in association with Mr. George Ballard, one of the trustees for the management of his property when he was banished to England, and he adhered to him to the last.

Mr. Palmer was in short an independent citizen, a generous and steady friend—he has lived esteemed and beloved—and his death will be deeply lamented by all who had an opportunity of estimating his virtues.

He lived to a good old age, but his strong constitution and the good health he generally enjoyed gave promise of much longer life. The immediate cause of his death was a quinsey. He expired about 2 o'clock in the morning in the 70th year of his age, and his remains were carried to the grave yesterday morning followed by a more numerous concourse of friends and others who respected his memory, than perhaps has ever attended any funeral in Calcutta.—*Bngl. Hrld. Jan.* 24. *Cal. Cou.* 27.

Continued from first page.

midst (of the battle). A large force of Chinese soldiers has been moved to the disturbed district.

On the 7th of the moon (22nd inst.) the *Cheheën* of *Keuhkeang* heën received letters, which stated that upwards of 3,000 associated banditti had collected together in the neighbourhoods of *Sinning* and *Kewlungshan* in *Hoonan* (the southern division of *Hookwang* province), and were causing great confusion; troops had been sent against them, from the *Echang* cantonment, on the 18th day of the 2nd moon (April 3rd).

Lew, the *Nanhae* heën, proclaims to the hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 19th day of the 2nd moon of the 16th year of *Taoukwang* (4th April) I received from the Kwangchowfoo a document, which that officer, on the 10th of the moon, received from *Wang*, the Ganchasze, and which the judge and treasurer had received, on the 23rd day of the 12th moon of the 15th year (9th February) from *Ke*, the acting-gov. of the two Kwang, and which he had received on the 17th of the 12th moon, from *Woo*, the fooyuen of *Chekeang*. This document, on being opened, proved to be concerning a three-masted foreign ship, and another—*Mihfata*—which had suddenly arrived off *Chapooleih*, and had been driven off (by Woo) and made sail away. "Now I (*Woo*), on the 23rd day of the 9th moon, (13th November) united with the governor-general and duly reported (to the emperor); besides sending missives to the *Sze* officers, directing them to despatch orders every where to drive the ships out; it is proper that I write to the governor of Canton, to direct the hong-merchants, that when the said foreign ships arrive in Canton, orders are to be given to keep them in severe subjection, and prevent them for the future sailing to other provinces. I request an answer &c." In the same envelope there was a rough draft, which reaching me, the acting-governor, and I examining into the original case, (I find that) I before received from the governor-general of Fuhkeen and Chekeang, a letter, the contents of which have already been attended to: this is on record.

Receiving the letter containing the foregoing circumstances, besides returning an answer to the fooyuen of *Chekeang;* as the enclosure has been copied and distributed, it is not necessary to make more (copies). The document having been sent to the hoppo, he forthwith ordered the hong-merchants to transmit the orders to the said nation's manager and the foreign merchants to obey accordingly, and wait until the said foreign ships are sent from Chekeang to Canton, when it will be absolutely necessary that they be kept in strict order, and prevented, hereafter, from sailing to other provinces, wandering about; orders are issued to all officers; and to the treasurer to unite with the judge, which they are to respectfully obey, without opposition &c.

I (the treasurer), receiving the orders, besides enjoining them on the hong-merchants, to be respectfully obeyed, prepare a document for transmission to the Judge &c.

The Judge receives the orders and transmit them to the Kwangchowfoo, who again sends them to the hong-merchants with orders to forward than to the foreigners &c. The orders are repeated four or five times.

Do not oppose, hasten, hasten. A special Edict.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 2nd moon, 30th day. (15th April, 1836).

I also found at the bookseller's shop a number of the Chinese Register, published in Canton. In this number was a review of an article on Canton, in the Encyclopædia Americana, which is founded on the German Conservations-Lexicon. What an intercourse, at present, exists between the different parts of the world! (Lieber's Stranger in America, Vol. 1st.)

THE
CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, MAY 3RD, 1836. NO. 18. PRICES 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, Advances will be made on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two-thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar: fifty per cent, or more at the option of the Agents, will be advanced in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government at the rate of two hundred and twenty Company's Rupees per one hundred Spanish Dollars.

Canton, 2d May, 1836. (Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honble. E. I. Company in China.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—COLISEUM (Am.), Deal, from London, 13th. of Nov. GASPAR (Am.), Whitney, Manila; BETSY, Jones, Singapore and Bombay.

We have lately received our subscription-copy of "Phipps's China," a very useful compilation of information on the foreign trade with China, and the trade of India and the eastern archipelago, drawn from all the various sources that were available to the zeal, industry, and research of the patient and pains-taking author. It may be wished that he had printeda greater number of useful tables of currency, exchange &c. and spared the public some of the letter-press. The book, however, is a very useful one, and will, we trust, obtain an extensive circulation.

In noticing the letter of "*A Passenger*," we beg to recall to his recollection and to submit to his attention that the object of the survey of the different approaches to the *Bogue*, which was conducted under the orders of the company's committee, was to ascertain and lay down the safest and best passages for ships coming up the China Sea. It was not, in those times, contemplated that an extensive smuggling trade outside the port would be encouraged: consequently, the committee did not employ the surveying vessels in ransacking every nook and corner where a *contrabandista* could safely lie concealed: and such a minute inspection of their coasts would then have excited the suspicions of, and given umbrage to, the local authorities, who could have immediately represented their opinions on the subject to the committee, whose interest it was to avoid given unnecessary offence to such jealous officers. The matter is somewhat altered now, although we cannot understand what the paw of the lion has to do with Hongkong and it's wretched village of poor fishermen. If it is meant that Great Britain should take possession of this islet and oust it's industrious inhabitants, such a deed would, in our opinion, show more of the thievish, cunning, and cowardly natures of the wolf and fox combined than of the lion; and to effect it, the claw of the unclean, ravenous harpy would be a more fitting instrument than the paw of the high-spirited king of beasts.

We trust that H. M. ministers will take such measures as will extend our present connections with this government and people in a manner becoming the national honour and dignity: and that we shall never stoop to give up our vantage-ground of tradiug in the "inner waters" of China. *There* our trade is acknowledged: *there* is the *lion's share*: *there* should reside the British representative: and until he does *there reside he is not*, either for the local government or for his fellow-countrymen.

We neither thought the letter of "*Senex*," nor the comments of the Editor of the "*Canton Press*" on it, worthy of any notice, after the pages that have already been filled in the Register on the subject of the "Protection and Promotion of the British Commerce with China." But the question of "Britannus," as to—"what are we prepared to recommend in the stead of the commission," – is easily answered: *it's absence*. No monstrous abortion of diplomacy has ever been preserved so long; and the wondering public are sick to loathing at the disgusting exhibition. We are surprised "Britannus" should so soon have forgotten the prayer petition to the king in council; in that petition, not was said of medical officers or *the* church. (which church?) The residence of surgeons and curates in China, for the cure of bodies and souls, is desirable; but how far the people of Great Britain or of British India can be justly expected to pay stated yearly salaries to these two useful classes is a question which we leave to themselves to decide; and whether "Britannus" and his brother-merchants, are inclined to be *tythed* for the support *of the church* in China, we also leave to them. That the physician and the surgeon *should* and *would* be paid here by those whose morbid miseries they heal and relieve is not a disputed question.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Le the *Yenyunsze*, or salt-commissioner of Canton, is appointed by the emperor to the judge-ship of *Shense*. He set off yesterday for his province. The governor has appointed *Ching*, the *Leangtaou*, or superintendent of the public granaries, to the vacancy; and *Hung*, who has long been waiting for employment, is appointed to the office of Leangtaou.

On the 28th day of the first moon (15th March) an imperial edict was received, stating that *No.* 4 *Oko* and *No.* 5 *Oko*—the emperor's fourth and fifth sons (about six years old), are to commence their studies on the 3d day of the 4th moon (17th of May). *Tooshowteen*—a *Yuske*—is appointed tutor to the fourth *Oko*, and *Seuszefun*—(formerly literary chancellor in Canton) tutor to the fifth *Oko*. *Pwanshegan* and *Muhchangah*—two *Taheosze* and presidents of the *Lepoo*,—are appointed directors of the two young *Oko's* studies. The *Suykeun* wang, *Yihche* (a nephew of the emperor), is to be a fellow-student with them. A special edict.

By an imperial edict, received on the 28th day of the first moon, *Yuenyuen*—who was governor of the two *Kwang* when the affair of the *Topaze* occurred at *Lintin*, in 1821–22—is appointed *Kingyenkeang* Kwan to his imperial majesty. His duty is to attend on and daily converse familiarly with the emperor. *Yuenyuen* is a very learned man fond of editing and illustrating old books: one who would be called in England a black-letter virtuoso.

Lewkeaeyih, the *Nanhaeheen*, leaves Canton in the course of the 3rd moon for Peking, to see the emperor. The governor has appointed *Lew* the *Cheheen* of Tsingyuen, to fill the vacancy *pro. tem.* He received the seals of his office on the 25th Ulto.

(Continued at page 72, line 9.)

(From Price's Mahommedan History).

Koureltai, or Tartarian Parliament, held by Tamerlane, previous to the march of his armies for the Invasion of China.

CONCLUDED FROM No. 17, PAGE 66.

Teymûr had, indeed, fully resolved to take his departure from Otraur, in the course of a few days, on his march towards the Chinese frontier; and with that view it was his design, as an immediate preliminary, to dismiss the princesses, and such other branches of the imperial family as had thus far accompanied him, from motives of respect and affection, on their return to Samarkand; at the same time, that he permitted the ambassador of Tokhtemesh, loaded with proofs of his kindness, and an abundant assortment of the most costly productions, to proceed to the presence of his master. But all these arrangements, however skilfully concerted in the contemplation of human wisdom, were destined to be very suddenly overruled by the decrees of an eternal providence, by which it had been long since otherwise pre-ordained.

As a poet and moralist the author here pauses to remark, the were a human being to exalt himself so high as to make the firmament his foot-stool, or to take the moon for his pillow; yet, in the sequel, must he submit to lay his head in the lowly chamber of the dust; for what son of earth ever became an inmate under the blue expanse beneath which we inhabit, at whose door the angel of death hath not finally claimed admission? or, for what child of mere mortality hath nature ever found its cradle, for whom she hath not ultimately provided its coffin? Alas! the fairest flower of the garden blooms but to perish, and the most fragrant herb of nature's growth, but to wither before the thrilling blast of autumn. The tall and graceful cypress, nay the stateliest tree that towers above the forest, is it not equally doomed to fall either through the silent lapse of time, or the fury of the storm? We may venture to add from De la Croix's translation, what is there cited as a passage from the Korân, 'that when God created the world for the service of man, he created man for his own glory." Hence we are to learn, that the dignity of the human soul is of a nature too refined and exalted to be forever attached to this natural body; and that a substance so pure and excellent cannot possibly find permanent felicity, elsewhere than in being reunited to that eternal spirit which created, and gave it immortality. At all events, the crisis now approached in which, all puissant and prosperous as he had hitherto proved, Teymûr himself was to be finally instructed, and the world by his example, that no human power can be invulnerable to the stroke of death.

In these circumstances, while detained at Otraur as already described, by the severity of the weather and the impracticable state of the roads, Teymûr, on the tenth of the month of Shabaun in the eight hundred and seventh of the hidjerah,* was attacked by a paroxysm of fever and ague; during which he expressed, without cessation, his unfeigned penitence for all his offences, whether of error or design. His complaint continued, in the mean time, to gain ground upon him every hour; and being aggravated, moreover, by the accession of other ailments still more serious and malignant, the prescriptions designed for his relief in the one case, produced the most unfavorable effects in the others. It was therefore soon discovered that the aid of medicine was unavailing, although that medicine was administered by Moulana Fazel-ullah, the most celebrated and skilful physician of the age in which he lived.

When, on the other hand, he became sensible that his disorder was incurable, and that his speedy departure for another state of existence was without alternative, Teymûr, humbly relying on the aid of a compassionate and beneficent being to wean him, with sufficient gentleness, from the ties of human affection, proceeded to assemble in his sick chamber, the princesses of his family, and the most distinguished members of his court; in order to make a formal and final arrangement of the concerns of his mighty empire. In their presence, accordingly, he directed his secretaries, while his intellects remained unimpaired, and a moment was yet left him to devote to the cares of humanity, to commit to writing the following last and solemn declaration.

"I pronounce my grandson Peir Mahommed the son of Jahangueir, "absolute heir and successor to my throne, and to the imperial dignity. To "him, therefore, it behoves you all to submit yourselves with zeal and fidelity; "cautiously abstaining from those contentious animosities, which must com- "promise the peace and welfare of so many nations, and finally subvert to the "foundations, that superb fabric of government, which it has cost me so many "years of painful exertion to erect. I demand that all present shall pledge "themselves to conform to this arrangement, under the most solemn engage- "ments of our common faith; and that the generals of the troops that are "absent shall bind themselves under the same solemn obligation, not to "defeat the object of these my last commands."

The Ameirs Sheikh Nûr-ud-dein, and Shah Melek, together with the whole of the nobility and principal officers of the household now assembled round his pillow, with the tears streaming from their eyes, and invoking every blessing upon his head, protested that every day of their lives would be freely sacrificed to the preservation of a single moment in the life of their venerated sovereign.—That so far from conteracting in any shape his just designs for the arrangement of the succession, and they should consider any such ungrateful and refractory demeanor on their part as exposing themselves to everlasting reproach and infamy, they were on the contrary prepared, while a spark of vital principle continued to animate their frames, to hold stedfastly within the circle of their allegiance to his authority, and to sacrifice every minor concern to the advancement of his glory. In the mean time, they besought his attention to the necessity of requiring the immediate presence of Khaleil Sûltan, and of the generals who were absent; in order that that they might learn from himself the nature of his arrangements in favor of Mirza Peir Mahommed. All which, for obvious reasons, they could not conscientiously forbear to intimate as likely to produce the most material and important result on the future destinies of his people.

Teymûr observed, in reply, that he distinctly perceived the symptoms of approaching dissolution; and that the few fleeting moments of life that remained were far too short to admit of the possibility of the interview, which they seemed disposed to invest with such material importance. Heaven be praised, he said for his own part, that he had nothing left to wish for, in this world, but the opportunity of consoling his eyes, for the last time, with the sight of his darling son Shah Rokh. But this was, it seems, an indulgence which he was not destined to enjoy. Then turning to the princes of his family who were present in the chamber, he proceeded to impress upon their minds the counsels of wisdom and experience, which he was so transcendently qualified to bestow; pointing out to them, in particular, the inestimable advantages of fraternal union, and warning them above all things against the fatal evils of domestic strife. Having apparently concluded what he had to say, his disorder seemed to return upon him with increasing violence, and he swooned away. Coming, however, a little to himself, he indicated his wish that Moulana Heybet-ullah, from among the many who were employed without in reciting the chapters of the Korân, should alone enter the chamber; and the dying monarch soon afterwards surrendered his soul to his creator, continuing to repeat some particular passages of the sacred volume, and to attest the eternal unity of the supreme Being, to the last moment of existence.

The death of Teymûr is ascertained with sufficient accuracy to have taken place on the seventeenth of the month of Shâbaun, of the eight hundred and seventh of the hidjerah,† the year of his dissolution being contained in the letters numerically applied of the words "*wedda-e-sheheryaury*," adieu to royalty—the Persian characters of which making altogether the number 807: Had he lived to the succeeding month of April, he would have exactly completed his sixty ninth year; and he is said to have exercised the sovereignty without controul, reckoning from the eighth of April A. D. 1370, for a period of six and thirty lunar years; or more exactly, of four and thirty solar years, ten months, and eight or nine days. With six and thirty sons, grandsons, and great grandsons, whom he left to perpetuate his race, he left also the character of having been one of the most renowned monarchs recorded in the page of history. And, sooth to say, so long as a dauntless courage nurtured in the vicissitudes of danger, distress, and hardship—so long as unrivalled talents and experience in the trade of war and desolation, however combined with the most wanton prodigality in human blood, shall be held up to the astonishment and admiration of the world, the name of Teymûr will continue to retain its place among those of the most illustrious conquerors, either of ancient or of modern times.

* 10th of Feby. 1405. † Corresponding with the 17th of Feby. A. D. 1405.

MR. EDITOR,—I was permitted, on the score of health, to make one of a Survey-Cruise amongst the islands forming the mouth and entry of this great river; the result of which may be interesting to some of your readers, even imperfectly as I can tell it.

The party had four foreign sailing craft and two Chinese fast-boats; all of a size well-suited for a survey; and there were of us, three nautical practicals—masters of ship—besides seamen.

Our course was drown *Capsimoon*, the extreme end of which we found a *perfect harbour* against any typhoon whatever, and never before surveyed. Here we anchored for the night.

We proceeded to tho *Lama*, which has been thought a promising place; but our nautical men were unanimous that it was not secure against a typhoon; indeed there was not any security; and they agreed that the present published bearings landlocked the best bay too much, for it is openly exposed at E. by N. On *Hongkong*, near the waterfall and opposite to Lama Island, one of the party drew our attention to a perfect harbour; a small one, quite secure against any weather, supplied with fresh water, and where there is plenty of depth by two entrances.

After this, anchoring for the night in the very safe *Tytam* bay, we next morning took the *Ly-e-moon* passage. *Of all the harbours in this part of China this is the best;* the most secure against all typhoons and the most convenient. The entrance to it from the ocean, rounding *Tytam* head, is as safe as the *Bocca*; and it is to the eastward of the east point of *Lama*. Inwards, by a series of deep-water passages influenced by a *regular* and *strong* tide; the delivery takes place,—in the choice of the navigator—either south side of Lintin Island, *or* to the north of Lintin, at the Bocca. After rounding *Tytam* head, there is safe anchoring ground throughout the whole passage, should the tide or wind make it necessary to bring up. The whole passage is land-locked.—As to *Cowloon* bay—which forms a part of this passage—no terms can do justice to its excellencies: safe in any typhoon, 5, 6, 7 fms. strong clay bottom, plenty of fresh water, an easy opening to seaward, a safe approach to the Bocca, and all supplies plentiful and moderate.

If the Lion's paw is to be put down on any part of the *south* side of China, let it be on *Hongkong;* let the Lion declare it to be, under his guarantee, a free port; and in ten years it will be the most considerable mart east of the Cape.

The Portuguese made a mistake: they adopted shallow water and exclusive rules. *Hongkong, deep-water,* and a *Free Port* for ever.

A PASSENGER.

25th April, 1836.

EFFECTS *of* TEA, *upon Health* By SIR GILBERT BLANE, Bart. M. *D. Physician to the King, &c. &c.*

Tea, says Sir Gilbert Blane, is an article universally grateful to the British population, and has, to a certain degree, supplanted intoxicating liquors, in all ranks, to the great advantage of society. It would therefore be wise, he thinks, to encourage the farther use of it, particularly in the navy. Those who declaim against its supposed relaxing property, may be answered by asking, whether British courage and hardihood appear, in the late exploits by sea and land, less splendid than at Cressy or La Hogue; whether there is to be found in the results of the battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo, any proof of British nerves being unbraced by habitual use of tea; and whether the physical and moral energies of our officers and men, will not stand a comparison with those of their fore-fathers, or of their enemies, neither of whom were drinkers of tea.

Every old gossip, and every ignorant doctor, are ready, on all occasions, to preach against tea, as the destroyer of the nerves, and the grand enemy to health and strength. We deny it positively. We deny that tea injures either the nerves or the strength of young or old; and moreover, we can make good our denial by substantial proof, which is more, we will be bound,

than the gossips and the doctors can do, though they put all their wise heads together for the purpose. Tea has undoubtedly a strong effect on the nerves, but it is the very reverse of what they so ignorantly ascribe to it; for instead of weakening and relaxing the nerves, it most powerfully braces them, and gives them tone and strength.

Recollect you not some time, when you have been fatigued almost to fainting, the effect which a single cup of tea has produced on you, rousing your spirits, bracing your nerves, and banishing your fatigues, as if by magic? If you have ever felt such reviving effects from tea, you will be prepared, with us, to give the lie direct to the vulgar error, that it hurts the nerves and weakens the body.

Nay, we go farther, and say, that the stronger it is, the better for the nerves, and that it is only weak watery slops that do harm. To say, with some ill-informed persons, whom we could name, that tea contains no nourishment, is equally false as to say that Peruvian bark, or home-brewed ale, is not nourishing. Tea is a strong astringent, and the longer it is infused in the tea-pot the more of the astringent matter will be drawn into the water. Now every body knows, that astringents are the most powerful tonic or strengthening medicines which we have. It is, therefore, we maintain, a gross error, both in principal and practice, to say that tea contains no nourishment. We have a stronger proof:—

Mary Noble, of Penrith, Cumberland, is now in the 107th year of her age, and as the intelligent Dr. Barnes informs us, tea has been her favourite food for the last sixty-five years!! This venerable old woman now resides with a woman aged sixty-nine, whom she nursed when a child. She is still vigorous and healthy, and has but lately used a stick to walk with. Now what do our slanderers of tea say to this? The fact is indisputable, let them explain it if they can. On our principles, it is plain enough.

It appears from Lord Liverpool's speech on the agricultural distresses on the 26th of February, 1822, that the consumption of tea had greatly increased, in England, during the last thirty years: for the total in 1787, amounted to sixteen millions of pounds; but in 1821, to twenty-two millions. From the population returns it appears that the health of the people has improved in a proportional degree. (*Phipps's China*).

Economy in Tea-making.

When you have convinced yourself that tea is one of the best promoters of health and long life, by the preceding observations, you will be prepared to read with interest the method proposed by the great English economist, Dr. Trusler, who, by following his own maxims of thrift, accumulated, from very small beginnings, a considerable property, and died wealthy.

Dr. Trusler's method of economizing tea, is pretty well known to the keepers of small public houses and cheap coffee shops, where it is to be had as low as two-pence per cup. Were they to manage their tea in the common way, it would never pay them. It becomes, then, of great interest to families who act on the saving plan, to be instructed in the same, which we have no doubt will henceforth be universally followed. Attend then to our directions.

In the first place, it is requisite that your tea-pot be a metal one, and that it be bright and shining. You may think this of no consequence; but if you try a China or stone-ware pot, experimentally, you will lose about a fourth of your tea, which would be saved by a metal one. Black-ware is the worst of all, and a great waster of tea. Having got your metal pot then, put in a spoonful of tea for each person, and pour over it one cupful of boiling water for every spoonful. Let this stand, to infuse, not less than twenty minutes, when it will be ready in the form of a strong rich-flavoured tincture. *Ibid.*

To improve the flavour of Tea.

The cheapest and most expensive teas are all the leaves of the same tree, at least they should be so; and if there were no sloe-leaves, nor private leaves, they would be so. The high flavour, therefore, of some of the sorts of tea, and the want of flavour in others, must arise from the manner of preparing them, and must consequently be in some measure artificial. It follows, that if we can discover any fine-flavoured substance, and add it to the tea in a proper manner, so as to make it agree and harmonize with the original flavour, we shall be able to improve low-priced and flavourless tea, into a high-priced article of fine flavour.

We have, for this purpose, made some experiments on tea with various fine-flavoured substances Cinnamon is too rank, if added in any quantity; but a single drop of the oil, or a pinch of the powder, to a quarter of a pound of tea, will improve it to some tastes. Peppermint will not do, nor ginger, except for particular purposes. Eau de Cologne does better, but it is too dear. Rejecting, therefore, all these, we come to the point.

We do not claim the discovery of this, though it is not generally known except among dealers and curious inquirers. The flavouring substance, then, found to agree best with the flavour of tea, is the Essence of Bergamot by the proper management of which, you may produce from the cheapest teas, the first-flavoured bloom, hyson, gunpowder, and cowslip.

There are two ways of managing the Bergamot. Purchase at the perfumers, some of the perfumed pieces of wood, which they call Bergamot fruit. Keep one such piece in your canister, and it will flavour the tea in the same way as a Tonquin bean flavours snuff. If the canister be a small one, the flavour perhaps would be too strong. In that case you may chip the Bergamot fruit in pieces, and put only a little bit among your tea. Or procure a small phial of the essence of Bergamot, take some of the smallest of your tea, and add to a few drops of the essence till you form a sort of paste, which is to be carefully mixed with the whole tea, in a proportion to its quantity and the degree of flavour you like best. A few trials will enable you to hit the proportions better than any directions which we can give, and if you make the flavour too strong, you have always an easy remedy, namely, by adding more unflavoured tea. When it is thus improved, it has often been sold at 18*s.* and a guinea a pound. Cowslip tea has been as high as 32*s.* *Ibid.*

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Being an old correspondent I do not like to leave old friends, therefore beg of you to insert in your next Register these remarks on a letter, which appeared in the "Press" last week signed "SENEX;" and with which the Editor of that paper does not altogether co-incide; however, he admits enough in proclaiming to H. M. ministers that the commission to China is a body *inutile:* and having done this without inflicting personal insult, I think he has challenged every honest Englishman to support or openly condemn the opinion he and "SENEX" have advanced.

It seems that both "SENEX" and the Editor agree fully as to the present commission being an idle body; and such being the case, I rather am surprised at the Editor's want of courtesy in rejecting the alternative proposed by "SENEX" in lieu of this useless body. Every day's experience ought more fully to convince us that our government was in error when it framed a commission for China on the extensive scale the present one is based on; and it is a duty we owe ourselves as British merchants and also our home correspondents not to be behind in correcting this error which H. M. ministers have fallen into with regard to this place. If, then, we ask for the removal of the commission, the next question is—what are we prepared to recommend in it's stead?—"A man of War," says one; "nobody, no restrictive power," says another: and so we might go on ad *infinitum*, as the conflicting opinions are just equal to the numbers that compose the contending parties engaged in this vast commerce. It appears to me that a frigate is all the power that we want in China; and as to our "awakening the suspicions of the Chinese," by the presence of a vessel of war, the argument will not stand good for a moment; for within the last twenty years vessels of war have frequently visited these shores, and remained at Lintin without doing the least injury to trade; it is true that threatening edicts have been issued with blustering pretensions, but have vanished in smoke. The position our chief superintendent, Sir G. Robinson, has has assumed in anchoring his little cutter at Lintin, is a strong proof that this government is not disposed to seek troubles for itself by noticing what is doing outside. As a party interested I feel thankful to Sir George for the risk and lost time his residence at Lintin has saved vessels by approaching and anchoring in Macao roads in search of Port Clearances. To return to my subject, I see no better course *for our* government to adopt than that of stationing a frigate in some safe roadstead in this river [say *Hongkong*], with a civil officer on board to whom the Chinese officers of government might apply in cases of emergency; and barring cases of emergency I agree with "SENEX" that our Free Traders will be soon a match for "Captain Howqua" and his band of mandarin merchants.

In the above observations as to the idle expense of H. M. Commision in China, not a single word applies to the medical professions, *or* to the church. If our wishes were truly carried to the foot of the throne the first would be enlarged; and with a view to the legitimacy of our offspring and the secure descent of property [until the marriage laws are altered], the residence of a clergyman of our established church is absolutely necessary. And these officers are easily made available wherever stationed, to the civil authority on board af rigate.

29th April, 1836. BRITANNUS.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

(BY THE AUTHOR OF "CORN-LAW RHYMES.")

Oh, bear him where where the rain [can fall,
And where the winds can blow,
And let the sun weep o'er his pall,
As to the grave ye go!

And in some little lone churchyard,
Beside the growing corn,
Lay gentle nature's stern prose bard—
Her mightiest peasant-born!

Yes, let the wild flower wed his grave,
That bees may murmur near, [brave,
When o'er his last home bend the
And say, "A MAN lies here."

For Britons honour Cobbett's name,
Though rashly oft he spoke;
And none can scorn, and few will blame,
The low-laid heart of oak.

See, o'er his prostrate branches, see,
Ev'n factious hate consents
To reverence in the fallen tree
His British lineaments!

Though gnarl'd the storm-toss'd boughs [that braved
The thunder's gather'd scowl,
Not always through his darkness raved
The storm-winds of the soul.

Oh, no! hours of golden calm
Morn met his forehead bold;
And breezy evening sung her psalm
Beneath his dew-dropp'd gold.

The wren it's crest of fibred fire
With his rich bronze compared,
While many a youngling's songful sire
His acorn'd twiglets shared.

The lark, above, sweet tribute paid,
Where clouds with light were riven;
And true-love sought his blue-bell'd shade,
"To bless the hour of Heav'n."

Ev'n when his stormy voice was loud,
And guilt quaked at the sound,
Beneath the frown that shook the proud,
The poor a shelter found.

Dead Oak, thou liv'st! Thy smitten hands,
The thunder of thy brow,
Speak, with strange tongues in many lands,
And tyrants hear the now!

June 23rd, 1836.

Continued from first page.

On the 11th of the moon (26th Ulto.) the hong-merchants presented a foreign petition at the governor's office.

On Wednesday last the governor repaired to the fooyuen's office and there examined a robber named *Yihashun*; the trial being ended, the royal-order was immediately requested, and the criminal was led out to the place of execution and beheaded.

A discourse on the Nuns of Chekeang Province. Of all the nuns and priests in the empire the most numerous are those of Chekeang. In the three *foo* departments of *Hang*, *Kea*, and *Hoo*, there are already not less than several hundreds of thousands. Of these not a tenth part, with their own accord, leave their families; but when they are young and their fathers and mothers poor and friendless, and being deceived and tempted by the old nuns, they sell their children to them to become their pupils; and when they are grown up, they cannot escape, or release themselves. And how so many thus become nuns, also is from their using money to induce unmarried women, desirous through them to render their doctrine and establishments flourishing; and having supported them for a long time, the way to return is stopped up; and all their lives there are no marriage days for them. Human nature is nearly every-where the same. Men desire to marry and the women to be married. Even worthies and sages are unable to change this; and as the practise (of becoming nuns) is unreasonable, release (or drive forth) these hundreds of thousands, long-sighing and short-sobbing in their silent, solitary, and cold seclusions. For although, from strict discipline or purity of mind, they really keep the laws and precepts (of the Budhists), the harmony of heaven and earth is opposed and interrupted by their suppressed and dissatisfied feelings, which calls down the calamities of floods and droughts; and as to those who do not observe the laws and precepts, and abandon all self-control, there is too much of their conduct that is unfit to be related. *Wanwang* made particular rules regarding the widower and the widow: that in the house there should be no repining woman, abroad no vacant, solitary man: these were regulations of a really generous sovereign; therefore, all of ye, scholars, philosophers, ministers, must consider and adjust the principles *Yin* and *Yang*, and watch over the people like shepherds over their flocks: these customs will then be certainly changed. How can this affair, because of it's vagueness and difficulty, not be most seriously considered of importance. I, who have tried (*tasted*) *Soochow* and *Hangchow* and observed the quack-doctor's bills stuck up in the streets and lanes—divinely efficacious in delivery, or in destroying conception,—I could not suppress my astonishment and sighs. Speaking of the injuries of certain customs which of them have ever attained such an extreme (as this)? People (of Soochow), these are my words; why ye are all *Lanjos*, is on account of the priests and nuns; for, indeed, *Lanjos* is but another designation for the *Tsinglows*.* From the admittance of these *Lanjos* into the families of scholars and others, the least evil is the expense and waste of property, the greatest is the disgrace and the loss of a good name; and words cannot express all the miseries which arise from these customs. (Translated from the *Luhchuen Tseih*, or *Collections of Luhchuen*).

* *Lan* the name of a flower of the *Gynandria* class. *Tsinglow*—'blue loft,' is a name for places of ill-fame; *Hunglow*—'a red loft'—is a designation of the abodes of virtuous women.

Currency.—(*From the Penny Magazine March* 1835). The word *raha*, which signifies money in the Esthonian language, has not yet lost its primitive acception with the Laplanders, amongst whom it designates skins or furs. Among the different kinds of money which formerly circulated in Russia was one which bore the name of *nogata*. The Esthonians, who were once comprised in the Russian Empire use the word *nahat* for skins. The change of the vowel *a* into *o*, and the *h* aspirated into *g*, is so familiar in the Russian language that the word appears to be exactly the same in both. M. Krug, a member of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh, published, in 1805, a work containing curious researches on the circulating medium anciently in use in Russia. The most valuable furs were those of the squirrel, marten, beaver, sable, and ermine; they formed an important article of exportation, and they were in demand in all countries. The Khosars, the Varaigues, and at a later period, the Mongols, raised in furs the taxes that they imposed on the Sclavonians and Russians when they were obliged to purchase a peace. Pecuniary fines were fixed in products of this nature; indeed they often served as a standard by which the price of their merchandise was determined. The value of furs was at that period much greater than they bear at present. In the time of Marco Polo,—*i. e.* in the thirteenth century,—a pelisse of sable could be sold in China for two thousand Byzantine ducats: even in the sixteenth century, according to Paul Jovius (Paolo Giovio), it sometimes fetched one thousand ducats. But, notwithstanding the ancient Russians made use of furs in place of specie, the precious metals were not excluded from this function. In Abyssinia, the value of merchandise is determined by certain quantities of salt and pepper; in Newfoundland, by a certain quantity of dried cod-fish; in Virginia, by tobacco; in Iceland, by a woollen cloth called *vatad*. At Kiatka, pieces of nankin even yet sometimes serve for the purpose of determining the value of the goods which the Russians exchange with each other; and among the Greeks of the Lower Empire, silk stuffs often performed the same function. In India, the high price of metals, even of the common description, has occasioned little shells to be adopted for small change. These shells are the current money of Mogol, Bengal, and Boutan; also of the interior of Africa and of the Guinea cost. At the time when America was discoverd, the Mexicans made use of the kernels of the cocoa-nut as money. (Translated from *Storch's Political Economy*.)

The Month of May.—The month of May is rather remarkable, in consequence of the births and deaths of many distinguished men having occurred in that month. Addison was born, and Dryden died, on the 1st; Sir John Thornhill died on the 4th; Napoleon Buonapante, who was declared Emperor on the 18th, 1804, died on the 5th, 1821; Cumberland died on the 7th, Bishop Porteus on the 8th, Schiller on the 9th, the Earl of Chatham on the 11th, and on the latter day, in the year 1812, Mr. Percival was assassinated by Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of Commons. The Earl of Strafford was beheaded on the 12th, Rowe died on the 13th, and on the same day, three years ago, Kean the tragedian quitted this earthly stage. Grattan died on the 14th, Dr. Jenner was born on the 17th, Anna Boleyn was beheaded on the 19th, and Boswell died on that day of the month. Albert Durer was born, and Columbus died, on the 20th; Dr. Wharton died on the 21st; Pope was born, and Beccaria died, on the 22d; Linnæus and Dr. Hunter were born on the 23d; Copernicus died on the 24th, Dr. Paley on the 25th, Haydn on the 26th; Dante was born, and Calvin died, on the 27th; William Pitt was born, and Bishop Hurd died, on the 28th; Sir Humphrey Davy died on the 29th; Pope, Voltaire, and Sir James Mackintosh died on the 30th; and Sir J. Malcolm on the 31st. Seringapatam was taken on the 4th, the battle of Lodi was fought on the 10th, Radcliffe Library, Oxford, was founded on the 17th, and King Charles II. was restored to his crown on the 29th. On the 24th the Princess Victoria will attain her 17th year, having been born in 1819; and on the 27th Prince George of Cumberland will arrive at the same age.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.				
☿	1	56	60	30:15	NaNNW.	Cloudy throughout		moderate	br.
♄	2	59	67	30:00	N.	do.	do.	do.	do.
☉	3	67	72	29:95	E.	do.	do.	do.	do.
☽	4	64	70	30:10	NaNE.	do.	do.	fresh	do.
♂	5	54	60	30:20	NaNE.	do.	do.	do.	do.
☿	6	54	58	30:10	NaNE.	do.	do.	mod.	do.
♃	7	57	67	30:05	N.	do. with rain first part		light	do.
♀	8	63	75	30:00	NaNNW.	Fine weather		moderate breeze.	
♄	9	66	70	30:00	SEaN.	Cloudy, most part rain		variable.	
☉	10	64	75	30:10	EaSE.	Fine weather		light breeze.	
☽	11	64	76	30:10	EaSE.	do.	do.		
♂	12	67	77	30:00	EaSE.	do.	do.		
☿	13	68	77	30:00	SE.	Most part cloudy		moderate.	
♃	14	68	80	30:00	SE.	Fine weather	do.		
♀	15	70	81	29:95	SE.	do.	do.		
♄	16	72	82	30:00	SE.	do.	do.		
☉	17	70	82	30:00	SE.	do.	do.		
☽	18	70	82	29:95	SE.	do.	Cloudy at times		fresh breeze.
♂	19	72	78	29:95	SEaNW. Rain first part—latterly fine with light breeze variable.				
☿	20	73	72	29:90	SEaN. Heavy rn. 1st & mid. with thndr. lght. fr. br. lttly. mod. br. with rn. thndr. & lght.				
♃	21	60	62	30:00	N. Most pt. rn.—thnd. & lght in lt. pt.			mod.	br.
♀	22	62	66	30:00	N. Cloudy with rn. at times—mostly lght.				br.
♄	23	64	70	30:00	N. Cloudy throughout			do.	
☉	24	65	76	30:00	NaNE. Unsettled 1st & mid. part—lt. pt.			fine.	
☽	25	68	77	30:00	EaSE. Fine weather			moderate breeze.	
♂	26	70	80	30:00	SE.	do.		do.	
☿	27	73	75	29:95	NaSE. Most part rain			do.	
♃	28	67	74	29:90	EaSE. Cldy & unsttld. with rn. at tms.			mod.	br.
♀	29	70	80	29:90	SE. Fine weather—latterly fresh breeze.				
♄	30	74	80	29:85	SE. Unsettled with rn. at times			mstly. mod.	br.

DIED.—Yesterday after a short illness of a week Mr. FRAMJEE MERWANJEE METTAH aged thirty years.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, MAY 10TH, 1836. NO. 19. PRICES 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels: Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

15th April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, Advances will be made on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two-thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar: fifty per cent, or more at the option of the A[illegible] advanced in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme G[illegible] the rate of two hundred and twenty Company's Rupees per one hun[illegible]sh Dollars.

Canton, 2d May, 1836. (Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honble. E. I. Company in China.

NOTICE.—A. Aggero[illegible] of Macao, begs to inform the Public, that he is authorized to sell [illegible] House belonging to MRS BLETTERMAN—situated near St. Pauls.

Macao, 5th May, 1836

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—L'ESPERANCE, Warrington, from Manila; FANNY, Sheriff, Singapore and Calcutta; and the American ships, TIMOR, Blacklie, from Boston via Batavia, and ATHENS, Girdler, Batavia and DOS AMIGOS, Pardo, from Manila 18th of April.

By the FANNY we have received *Scott's Gazette* of the 27th of February, the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 26th of March and 2d April, and *Singapore Free Press* of the 24th and 31st of March.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Wantseang, the new-hoppo, arrived in Canton on Sunday last. He will receive the seals of office next Thursday.

Two large boats, smuggling salt, were seized on Friday last at *Tanchow* in the *Pwanyu* district: they were immediately delivered to *Ching*, the acting *Yenyunsze*.

It is reported that *Leangganshaou*, the present *Yenfataou*, or salt-superintendent in *Hoopih* province, is promoted to the chief salt-commissionership in Canton.

On the 17th of the moon (2nd inst.) *Wangchinkaou*, the *Heangshan* heë, who is waiting for the appointment of *Toosze*, or colonel, seized fifty-two pieces of English Camlets and the boat containing them. The crew jumped overboard and swam away.

The two imperial envoys, *Shaoushingkwei* and *Holinghan*, left *Hoonan* on the 1st day of the 3rd moon (April 16) on their journey to Canton. They proceeded to *Woochow* in the next province (*Kwangse*), to investigate some affair, and may be expected to arrive in Canton about the 14th inst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

MY DEAR SIR,—The accompanying remarks, contained in a letter just received from Manila, have pleased me much; and I think they will be acceptable to your readers. "Old Spain is waking from her slumbers, and her government seems disposed to do all it can to benefit the people of that Kingdom. The government of Luconia, also, seems determined to act in like manner, witness whereof is the following extract. Your's.

Canton, May 4th, 1836. JUVENIS.

"We enjoyed the other day an interesting and novel sight for this place: nothing more or less than the launch of an *iron-boat*—I should say vessel, the term being more appropriate to her dimensions, which are 96 feet length and 26 feet breadth, and, with part of the engine in, drawing 42 inches water. She moved into the water gracefully and deliberately, of course majestically, from the bed where she sprang up and was moulded to her present strong and beautiful proportions. The governor-general and staff, with many officers of distinction and great numbers of people, including the *elite* of beauty and Manila society, witnessed the event from the shores around with evident delight. The *Vasco* (for that is her name) is to receive a steam engine and machinery to clear away the present earthy obstructions at the entrance of our beautiful river, the *Pasig*, so that large vessels may enter and depart with their cargo on board—thus enabling the merchants to load ships at the doors of their warehouses.

"The Vasco exhibits a beautiful specimen of art in model and the perfection of the work. The iron plates that are substitutes for plank are half inch thick and secured together with *ninetysix thousand* rivets of the same metal—the whole does infinite credit to the artisan who built her; especially to Messrs. Bailey and Granger, the chief engineers.

"I cannot resist saying a word here of the present governor of the Philippines, Senor Don PEDRO ANTONIO DE SOLARAX, for he is a promoter of all that is useful and liberal, encouraging the introduction of modern improvements for the interests of these fine Islands, and freeing commerce from clogs that have heretofore retarded its progress, and giving a spur to agriculture that was much needed. The governor has done all that could be done during the short period he has held office, and it is not a little; and in him we have great hopes for the future. We pray he may fill the high office so long as he desires it, and feel assured that whenever he retires, he will carry with him the gratitude and esteem of all the enlightened inhabitants of these Islands.

"You are not aware of the beauties and utility of the river *Pasig*, which runs by the walled part of Manila and through the commercial part of it's environs up to the lakes, some thirty miles from the bay: these lakes are some one hundred miles circumference with shores of the richest soil. For one mile from the mouth of the river there are about 17 feet of water at low tide—in this part it is proposed ships shall lay; after the iron-boat and its machinery have performed their duties in clearing away the bar and opening a channel to 19 feet, which is now about 12 feet.—To return, the boat was towed down the river and moored opposite the mansion of E. DE OTADUI Esq. the gentlemen who procured the materials and artisans from Europe to build her, at the request of this government. MR. OTADUI give a ball in the evening, and the guests were the *elite* of the society of Manila; the governor, the King's lieutenant and staff were present. I need not say the house was brilliantly lighted (that you may take for granted) but may tell you the deck of the boat was lighted with innumerable lamps of many colors, and from a military band, the finest I ever heard, composed of some sixty performers, was stationed on the landing-place and performed as the visitors arrived; and after dancing began they went on board the boat, where, between the dances, they performed sweet music from modern operas, (I must tell you that from the balconies of the house to the deck of the boat was little more distance than could be reached by a clever angler with his rod and fly,) and just so near as to give it the best effect. The dancing went on with great spirit till 12 o'clok, when the supper room was thrown open, and all did their duty there; the havock made was evidence not to be cavilled at; about 120 partook. At 1, dancing was renewed and kept up till 3o'clock. The governor kindly ordered the city gates to be kept open during the night for the return of the guests who reside within the fortifications. I never saw people more joyous than were the guests on this occasion."

In the *Asiatic* Journal for November, 1835, is a review of *M. Pauthier's* edition of the *Taheo*.

We happen to have lying by us a translation of this work made by a tyro in the study of the Chinese language some years ago, as an exercise only and not with any view to publication.

(Continued at page 76 line 16.)

The following letter from "A MORADOR" was sent to us on Friday afternoon; the Editor of the "*Canton Press*" having returned it, as "received too late for insertion."

The Editor of the "*Canton Press*" accounts for the wrong information which his correspondent sent to him,—"that a great quantity of *Cotton* and *other goods* had been already *deposited* at Macao *under the new regulations*,"—by the "probability that he mistook cotton *imported* on payment of the regular duties, for cotton *landed* for deposit.

If this were the case, we must observe that such a mistake was a very singular one for an agent residing at Macao to make, and it is a supposition equally as singular on the part of the Editor of the "*Canton Press*" that the mistake could be made; for he had it in his power, by a mere reference to No. 27 of the "*Canton Press*" to convince himself the information was wrong; and not only *wrong*, but that it *could not be true*, for it carried its own contradiction, and was, therefore, *absurdly false*.

E. G. What are the—"new regulations?" as follows:

"ARTICLE I.—All Goods imported under whatever flag, (under the Port Regulations and with the exceptions hereafter mentioned) are to be admitted in Deposit, on paying besides Godown rent and cooly hire one and a half pr. ct. on the amount of their original invoices, which will be presented and sworn to be true ones by the Importer.

§ 1. *All Merchandize from ports on this side of the Cape of Good Hope is excepted. Opium may be admitted in Deposit in the manner above declared.* (Vide Canton Press No. 27, March 12th 1836.")

As we have referred to the translation which appeared in the "*Canton Press*" of the *Edict* published in the supplement to the "*Chronica de Macao* No. 7," we take the liberty of noticing an error in that translation of the 15th Article.—The "*Canton Press*" has it thus: "This regulation is provisional, *and is not to extend beyond one year:*" but it should be as the "*Canton Register*" has it:—"This regulation is provisional *but will not continue for less than one year*;"—the original words being,

"ARTIGO XV.—Este regulamento he provizorio, mas naõ durarà menos de hum Anno, contando desde primeiro de Margo proximo."

MACAO DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—Your No. 34. of date 30th April, contains an averment which is calculated to create disappointment to our Indian friends and to do injustice to us here, acting for them.

You state that a great quantity of cotton &c. had been *deposited* at Macao!—*Not one bale of cotton has been landed at Macao without paying the Macao duty.*

Hopes having arisen that cotton would be permitted to be landed on deposit, I was instructed by the owners of the "LADY CLIFFORD" to petition the governor and *Municipal Chamber* of this city to permit it to be landed on deposit; which I did on the 16th ultimo, and on the 18th ultimo I received a prompt and decided refusal.—A copy of this refusal was handed to several men of business here, and I am rather surprised your correspondent here should be uninformed on the subject.

Had this government granted the prayer of my petition, they would have at once cut down the duties here a full half, so I expected a refusal, through I felt bound to follow my instructions.

Macao, 3rd May, 1836. A MORADOR.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—A mis-statement of the real situation of the Macao deposit duty appearing in the 34th No. of your co-temporary, date 30th ultimo, I think as wide a contradiction of it as possible will be beneficial.

That paper states that Cotton &c. in large quantities is being received on transit or deposit duties at Macao.

Not one Bale of Cotton has been landed at Macao up to this date on a deposit duty; and this fact should have been perfectly known to the *Macao* correspondent of your co-temporary, though he induces that newspaper to state directly the reverse.

On the 16th ultimo those acting for the bark LADY CLIFFORD, being led on by some vague assertions, did present a petition to the governor and Council of Macao for permission to land her cotton on deposit; and on the 18th they received a prompt and decided refusal, just as their Macao Agent told them would happen; and every bale of her cargo has paid the usual Macao duty.

An averment of this sort may lead to considerable disappointment in India, and is unjust to those acting here: as it tends to induce our Indian friends to believe the charges on their goods is unnecessarily heavy. I feel confident, therefore, you will give us the benefit of your columns to restore

Macao, 3rd May, 1836. "TRUTH."

Thompson's Considerations respecting the trade with China.

This book we saw for the first time on the 2nd instant, and immediately marked it for notice, for surely it is not only a noticeable but a notable book of "considerations."

Mr. Thompson tells the public that he has served under the honorable court for more than forty-six years; and that "he has had some acquaintance with a part of the E. I. Company's relations with China." Mr. Thompson was we believe, "conductor of correspondence with China and clerk to the secret commercial committee" in the E. I. house: consequently, all the letters, consultations &c. of the company's committees in Canton must have come under his review. Now it would be, to the profane, a fair conclusion that Mr. Thompson could nowhere have found better *data*, or food for "considerations" or for the formation of correct opinions "respecting the trade with China." But, alas! the *pabulum* must have been of the poorest kind, or Mr. Thompson's powers of digestion and assimilation must have been of the weakest; for a cruder concoction was never seethed in so elderly a *digester* (vide Cook's oracle).

Proceed ye *of and late of the East India house*; throw off your respect and sacred awe for the court of directors; enlighten the ignorant merchants of the U. K. by your semi-centennial experience and knowledge; Write on, oh ye *clerks!* † tells us of your *services* and *pensions*; John Bull is still hoodwinked, and cannot, without some more exposures, see clearly the great merit of the E. I. company—her sons and grandsons!

We intended to notice these "considerations." but we prefer saving ourselves the trouble of the irksome task of wading through such a *farrago libelli*, and refer our readers to the *Chinese Repository* for April, where they are reviewed at length; we only submit the following extracts, as they bear on *the future*.

Thus has it ever been! The company's supercargoes in the affair of the "Topaze;" in both the embassies; and more recently, in the affair of lord Napier, have managed so to mix themselves up with the government authorities of Great Britain, that; coupled with the importance derived from their being *spokesmen* in all such cases, the Chinese have fairly enough taken up the idea that one is no more to be dreaded than the other. The culpable and infamous apathy of the British government, with regard to the gross insults offered it in the person of lord Napier, has gone to strengthen this. It is within the knowledge and observation of all, that for many months after this, the Chinese were nervously alive to all reports of arrivals of men-of-war, &c., that new forts were built in all directions, and the old ones much strengthened; that considerable bodies of troops have been stationed about the Bogue, and the forts themselves kept in a constant state of readiness, to insure which, many visits have been paid by high officers of the government, which has cast also new cannon of large size, and taken every means in its power to repel an attack—which they expected—and which they deserved.

Englishmen are in the habit of sneering at the conduct of the Dutch in Japan: they may find a parallel to it here in their own, and all the excuse that the most pacific or servile can find, is, that the Chinese are "a peculiar people," and that, consequently, an insult, a hard word, or harder blow, from them, is by no means to be regarded in the same light as if administered by a Frenchman, a Russian, or a Turk. The "peculiarity" of the Chinese consists of cunning; they find whom they have to deal with, how far they dare go, and on these, they act. They were doubtful as to the king of England submitting to the same indignities as the company used to swallow, to keep their tea trade; but now, that they have proof how "reverently submissive" he is, they have their cue; and *he* will have a hard task who shall be sent here to disabuse them. Were an envoy,—not an ambassador, a tribute bearer—sent to Peking, placed, as he should be, to make success *possible*, that is, with the fullest powers, independent of all control but the crown itself, unconnected with trade, or traders, and with a respectable force, under his immediate orders, and his only; he might make for himself a name famous in the history of his age, and entitle himself to the praise and gratitude of millions, foreigners and Chinese, who would benefit by his conduct.

* * * * *

He should be a man uniting sound natural sense with keen discrimination; high courage and a nice sense of honour, with temperance and forbearance; mild, yet vigorous and determined; decided in his views and prompt in his actions; a gentleman and a civilian as well as a soldier—*tam marte quam mercutio!*—with him the dignity and character of Britain (and of all foreign nations, we may add) might be left.

* * * * *

With regard to the mode in which interference with this imbecile though arrogant nation shall be carried into effect, we think that, as it matters but

† A member, afterwards president, of the E. I. Company's factory wrote a letter to a gentleman in the E. I. house who had been many year longer in the home service of the company than he had been in the factory, and the China *writer* addressed his letter to the E. I. house *writer* thus: To Mr. — — *Clerk* E. I. house. The letter was laid before the court and the factory *Clerk* was censured. The duties of the whole of the members of the factory were simply clerical; if they did not do the duties of *Clerks* what did they do, and for what were they lodged, fed, and paid?

‡ Qu. Tam Martè quam *Minervâ*—or rather, as the reviewer has constructed his sentence, Tam Minervà quam Martè.

little *how* it is done, so that it be but decided on, in a style worthy of the great nation taking it on itself to fight the fight of the civilized world against these "conservatives" of the east, and to compel this "one nation" to return to the great family of mankind, from which it has dared to separate itself in solitary sulky grandeur. The *how* may be safely left to the common sense of those who may, at length, take the matter seriously in hand; for we venture to predict, that the ease with which a well managed "representation" or appeal (we do not use or like the word embassy in relation to this country) would obtain, at Peking, all its fair demands, would astonish those who continually sing the praises of the "oldest dominion," and indulge in meaningless rhapsodies about the reluctance of the people to change, and the injustice of compelling them to trade with as on our own terms; for, strange as it may seem, and monstrous as it will appear but some few years hence when the business is done, there are not wanting people, subjects of the haughtiest, the most powerful European nations, and citizens of "the Great Republic," who advocate the continuance of the present state of things, with all its disgrace and dishonor, in preference to a free, friendly and well understood intercourse, obtainable by the course named,—a *demand*, backed by a respectable force so as to give some coloring to the excuses which the emperor and his ministers might have to make to themselves for granting what they dare not withhold. His celestial majesty seems somewhat of the same kidney with the sham marquis in Molieré's "Precieuces Ridicules"—while one porter begs humbly for his pay and receives blows and abuse in return, his more sensible comrade carries his point by the argument of the upraised cudgel—"At! ça ça *est bien, on obtient tout de moi quand on s'y prend de la bonne façon*:—tu as raison, toi."

* * * * *

Mr. Thompson deprecates *war for the sake of commerce only*. The reviewer observes:

* * * * *

We should much like to know what war was ever embarked in, that would bear a close iquiry into the motives influencing it. It is rich indeed that Great Britain, whose arms have been carried, on one pretence or other, into every corner of the globe; at one time, to force taxes down the throats of the Americans; at another, a king down those of the Frenchmen; sometimes for the possession of an island, not worth having; at others, but to keep the minister of the day in power, by diverting the attention of the people; it is, we say, rich, that in the nineteenth century, we should be asking for a *right* to go to war. If we have the power, we have the right. So it has ever been, so it will ever be. The rest is but humbug; the mawkish philanthropy may suit a Utopian or the golden age, but for this working-day-world the theory is too fine.

After many *pros* and *cons*, as to how things are to be managed, when Macao is ceded to us, Mr. Thompson lets the cloven foot peep out at last:

"The company's agents, now in China might, if deemed advisable, be vested with the powers referred to at Canton; and should any increase to their number be found requisite for the due discharge of these functions, some of the late members of the China factory might be associated with them for that purpose. * * *"

* * * * *

So eh? as the Chinese say; but we have have strong doubts as to the fitness of these gentlemen for the employ; and yet stronger as to the degree of satisfaction which its adoption would cause to those interested in the trade. Are we never to have done with this company? Is not the degraded state in which their conduct has placed foreigners, infinitely worse than when we first came to the country? For then, fortunately, there were "private adventures" who demanded civility, and had courage and sense enough to return insult, and give blow for blow. Is it not sufficient that all has been lost not even "hormis l' honneur?" That we are now constrained to buy our tea, in fear and trembling, lest some drunken sailor should stop the trade, by knocking a Chinese on the head? that our flag should be despised, our sovereign insulted, his envoy spurned, and virtually murdered? That we should be deprived of the common rights of humanity, intercourse with our families? That we should be cooped up, like rats in a cage, abused in edicts, refused appeal to the laws, subject to all sorts of personal annoyance and moral degradation; is not this—the debt we owe to the honorable East India company—sufficient? Do we want more of them and their doings? Their time is past, the incubus is off at last, let us have no more of it.—*Chinese Repository for April*, 1836.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Keep your temper, keep your temper, my dear Mr. Editor. Why should the mention of the lion or his paw excite you to use language to "A Passenger," surly as Father Esop, in the conclave of beasts, generally allots to the bear.

What resemblance exists with the search for a secure retreat against one of the most dangerous convulsions of the elements—a typhoon—and the *skulking* of a smuggling craft, further than that the Caledonia of 120 guns and the said craft equally benefit by the search, if successful.

How does the seizure and fortification of a noble and safe harbour by Great Britain bring to your recollection the furtive, prowling adventures of a fox?—Have you seen *Hongkong*, Mr. Editor?—if not, go, *look-see*. Fine granite quarries, worked by industrious stone masons, not likely to be less employed if Great Britain fortifies there; and a thriving little fishing village, whose prices for fish won't fall if *Hongkong* is British; and as to their poverty, the poorer they are the more easily will they be recompensed for any portion of their soil necessary to our purposes.

Confess the truth; on the morning of the 3rd instant, the wind being W. by N. you rose bilious, and your simultaneous attack on "Britannus" confirms me in this view. Agreeing with you as to the useless expense of the commission, in getting rid of what is useless I by no means carry my wrath towards lord Palmerston to the extent of rejecting a good physician because he is paid at the foreign office; nor will I run the risk of bastardizing my offspring because lord Palmerston pays the clergyman who marries *me* or baptizes *them*.

TEMPER.

Macao, 6th May. 1836.

We are obliged to the charitable opinion of our correspondent "Temper."

There must be some motive which could stimulate to a search for a safe harbour outside, stronger than the wish to ascertain spots where vessels could be sheltered in typfoons. And that the motives of a "Passenger" were not so pure and catholic, is betrayed by the text of his letter. And we do not think that "Temper has at all helped a "Passenger" over the stile. What do our correspondents mean when they talk of *seizing and fortifying* an island outside the *Bogue*, which is a part of the territories of the emperor of China as much as the Isles of *Wight, of Man, &c.* are of the king of the U. K. To "multiply *Lintins* along the coasts of China"—that is, to avoid the operation of ignorantly restrictive commercial laws by trading on the *sea* instead of on the *land* where both we and the natives would be oppressed by the local authorities, is a far different proceeding from forcibly taking possession of and retaining an insulated territory—because we are the strongest—which would be an act of piratical invasion. And is it possible that "Temper" can advocate such conduct in the same breath with which he talks of *baptizing? i. e. purifying*: is it possible that any man acquainted with the British and the Indo-British trade with China—its vast importance to the U. K. and to India—can, for a moment, think it honorable, becoming, politic, or wise, for the British government to abandon the present position of the trade,—which, unsatisfactory and degrading as it is, has admitted claims on the attention and protection of the emperor and government of China,—and reduce it to a dilemma in which it would necessarily be for ever subjected to the legal and justifiable interdiction of the Chinese government?—For we cannot suppose that "*Temper*" considers it possible for the British to wrest an Island from the Chinese and there fortify and establish themselves as an intrusive enemy, and at the same time carry on any branch of their trade, as is now done, in the suburbs of the provincial city and within ten minutes walk of the office and house of the governor of the two *Kwang*. We allow such expectations, such arguments, such seizures, certainly *do not* manifest much of the *Fox's* cunning; but while they are far below the generous nature, the dignified grandeur and *open* hostility of the *lion*, they exhibit too plainly the rapacity of the insatiate *wolf*.

With reference to "*Temper's*" observation on "*the* commission" (*the*, indeed! "none but itself can be its parallel"), we beg respectfully to submit whether the act of bastardizing the future young "Tempers" will not depend more upon the future "Mrs Temper" than on the clergyman, who by is not, neither is the physician, paid by lord Palmerston, but by the *people* of the U. K. and India.

Temper—is it from *Temple—quasi* lord Palmerston? we see now why *Temper* will not quarrel with *Temple! quam animus dilectus!* ('Quam templa dilecta.' is lord P.'s motto).

We insert an appointment lately made by H. M which has awakened hopes that our turn may come next. If fitness for the office is as well attended to in the selection of the next British representative as it has been in the case of the secretary-ship to the Turkish embassy, we may yet hope to escape from the *slough of despond* into which we have been plunged by the *efforts* hitherto made by the ministers to "protect and promote the British trade with China."

The king has been pleased to make the following appointment.

David Urquhart, Esq., to be secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Sublime Ottoman Porte; date 23d September, 1835.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I was much amused in reading the recent resolutions come to by the corporation of the Citly of London to address H. M. praying him to dismiss from his service any one sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel.

I am willing to allow that duelling is becoming very justly unpopular, and I hope will gradually get out of use.

Yet it does appear to me somewhat *malplacé* to have rules for the honorable conduct of the Navy and Army, the Peers and the Gentry, promulgated from Guildhall; and I should consider them higher authority on the nature of turtle-soup, and much better judges of the run of exchange than of honour. Their wisdoms might also consider that had H. M. of

England acted on their views, the crown would have lost the services of *Fox* and of *Pitt*, of *Canning* and of *Castlereagh*, of *Peel* and of *Wellington*. Thus it is a fashion above the controul of Kings, and which nothing but time and reason can cure.

ANTIHUMBUG.

1st May, 1836.

We think, with *Anti-humbug*, that the worshipful corporation of the City of London have rather exceeded their bounden duties, in advising the King as to the discipline of his own forces. If they themselves would only *not call out their friends* to so many turtle and venison feasts, nor *challenge* so frequently to *hobnob*, and remember that *plures crapula quam gladium*, much *red-wine* and *red-blood* would be saved: the former by remaining uncorked and *unspilt*, the latter by still flowing on in a healthful current, unvitiated by gout and unchecked by apoplexy.

Continued from first page.

The literal latin translation of *M. Pauthier* conveys the very terse meaning of the original better than can be done in any other language.

As the Chinese language is daily becoming an object of greater interest to foreigners, we have ventured to publish a *tyro's* literal translation in juxta-position with the translation of the French paraphrase of *M. Pauthier*, in the Asiatic Journal. We only remark that the words *Taheo* are translated by the tyro, *'manly knowledge'*—that is, the knowledge becoming not merely grown-up men only, but those great men who govern and instruct others; sages philosophers, statesmen: such is the meaning in which the Chinese of the present day understand it. And the words *Mingtih* "the *tyro* translates "the light of nature".

PARAPHRASE.
(*By M. Pauthier.*)

1. The principles of manly knowledge consist in illustrating the light of nature; in reforming mankind, and resting in the extreme good.

1. The method to be followed in the practice of the Great Science (or great study) consists in developing and bringing into light the brilliant moral faculty which we have received from heaven; in renewing men, and in placing our final destination in perfection, or the sovereign good.

2. The place of rest known, then (fixedness and) tranquillity will be possessed; tranquillity, then purity; purity then (quiet and) repose; repose, then perception; perception, then attainment.

2. We must first know the end at which we ought to strive, or our final destination, and then to make a determination; having made a determination, we may then have a calm and tranquil mind; the mind being calm and tranquil, we may then enjoy that unalterable repose, which nothing can molest; having attained that unalterable repose which nothing can molest, we can then meditate and form a judgment respecting the essence of things, we can then attain the complete development of the moral faculty.

3. (All) things have a beginning and an end; affairs have a termination and a commencement; to know that which precedes and that which comes after is a certain approach to the first principles.

3. Physical substances have a cause and effects; human actions have a principle and consequences; to know causes and effects, principles and consequences, is to approach very near to the rational method whereby we may reach perfection.

4. Those of the ancients who desired to illustrate the light of nature throughout the world (empire), first governed their provinces; those who desired to govern their provinces, first regulated their families; those who desired to regulate their families, first corrected their persons; those who desired to correct their persons, first rectified their minds; those who desired to rectify their minds, first purified their intentions; those who desired to purify their intentions, first perfected their knowledge: the perfection of knowledge consists in scrutinizing the properties of things.

4. The ancient princes who desired to develope and to bring into the light, in their states, the brilliant moral faculty, which we receive from heaven, devoted themselves, in the first instance, to the well-governing of their kingdoms; those who desired to well-govern their kingdoms, applied themselves previously to introduce good order into their families; those who desired to introduce good order into their families, applied themselves previously to correcting themselves,—to giving uprightness to their soul; those who desired to give uprightness to their soul, set about previously rendering their intentions pure and sincere; those who desired to render their intentions pure and sincere, exerted themselves previously to perfect their knowledge to the utmost; perfecting our knowledge to the utmost possible limit is to penetrate and go deeply into the principles of things.

5. (The properties of) things (being) scrutinized, then knowledge is perfected; knowledge perfected, then the intentions are purified; the intentions purified, then the mind is rectified; the mind rectified, then the person is corrected; the person corrected, then the family is regulated; the family regulated, then the state is governed; the state governed, then the world (empire) is pacified.

5. The principles of things being penetrated and investigated, our knowledge will then reach its utmost degree of perfection; knowledge being perfect, the intentions are then rendered pure and sincere; the intention becoming pure and sincere, the soul is then imbued with probity and uprightness; the soul being imbued with probity and uprightness, the man (person) is then corrected and ameliorated; the man (person) being corrected and ameliorated, the family is then well-ordered; the family being well-ordered, the kingdom is then well-governed; the kingdom being well-governed, the world then enjoys peace and harmony.

6. From the emperor to the peasant these principles are applicable to all: and their beginning (root) is in correcting the person.

6. From the man of the highest rank (the emperor) to the most humble and most obscure, the duty of all is the same:—to correct and ameliorate the man (person), or perfect one's self, is the fundamental basis of all advancement and of all moral developement.

7. The beginning in confusion and the end under government (the cause wrong and the effect right?): this cannot be!—To regard the thick as thin and the thin as thick, this should not be: (it is a false principle).

7. It is not in nature for things not to have their fundamental basis in disorder and confusion, or to have what is necessarily derived therefrom in a proper condition. To treat lightly what is chief or most important, and seriously what is but secondary, is a mode of action which ought never to be followed.

COMPARISON OF PAY IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

While on shipping matters, I send you a short account, showing the difference of pay to the officers of our ships and those of "Brother Jonathan." The Constitution, a frigate of the largest class, with a Commodore's broad pendant, recently quitted England. The following is the rate of pay to her officers, and that to those of a fourth-rate in our service, being about the same establishment (*i.e.* under 600 and above 400 men;) possibly the Constitution being employed on special service, something extra was allowed, but the difference is still very considerable:—

AMERICAN PAY PER ANNUM.	£	BRITISH PAY PER ANNUM.	£	s.	d.
Captain	720	Captain	498	11	6
First Lieutenant	360	First Lieutenant	119	12	0
Other Lieutenants	300	Other Lieutenants	119	12	0
Master	200	Master	139	10	8
Second Master	150	Second Master	71	1	4
Surgeon	373	Surgeon (more than 10 and less than 20 year' standing)	253	10	0
First Assistant	240	First Assistant	119	12	0
Second Assistant	180	Second Assistant	119	12	0
Purser	96	Purser	91	0	0
Chaplain	240	Chaplain	159	9	4
Passed-Midshipmen	150	Passed-Midshipmen or Mates	51	2	8
Other Midshipmen at	96	Midshipmen	31	4	0
Professor of Mathematics	240	Professor of Mathematics (alias Schoolmaster.)	51	2	8
Clerk to Commodore	100	Clerk to Commodore	51	2	8
Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, and Sail-Maker, each	120	Gunner, Boatswain, and Carpenter, each	71	1	4
		Sail-maker	29	18	9

United Service Journal for July.)

Silk-Trade of France.—The very rapid production of new patterns is the real source of French superiority in the silk-trade. It is estimated that not more than twenty-five pieces are, on an average, manufactured of the same design; and there are a great number of patterns woven for samples, which, not being approved, are never transferred to the piece. For the most part, the fancy trade of Lyons is a trade of orders; the patterns having been exhibited to the buyer before the manufacture of the article is undertaken. Hence stocks are low, as are average profits, on account of the smallness of the risk. There are, of course, many remarkable exceptions in these regions of taste and fashion, where a large price is willingly paid for any production that is pre-eminently beautiful. But the capitals employed in the silk-manufactures of France are, for the most part, moderate. The factory system has been hitherto tried only on a small scale: there is little concentrated labour. Almost every stage of production is independent of the rest. The mulberry-tree grower, the silkworm-trainer, the reeler, the throwster, the winder, the dyer, the artist, the companion, the master-weaver, the manufacturer, the merchant, each stands (for the most part) isolated from the rest; and there is no general superintendence exercised in the production of a piece of silk goods. It may be doubted if the division of labour in France is altogether judicious; whether the relationship between the throwster and the silk-grower, between the loom-proprietor and the compagnon, between the manufacturer and the dyer, might not be improved by change. In some parts links appear to be wanting, and in others to be crowded to excess. Increasing capital, and the pressure of foreign competition, will inevitably lead to many beneficial changes. Experiments are already being made. At St. Vallier, silk is reeled, thrown, and woven, on the same premises. In Lyons, we are told, only four manufacturers wind, warp, and fold their own goods.—*Dr. Bowring's Report on the Commercial Relations between France and Great Britain.*

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, MAY 10TH, 1836.

COPY OF REPRESENTATION ADRESSED TO THE VICEROY AND HOPPO OF CANTON.

SIR,—We beg leave to represent to your Exellency that for some years past we have been Importers of large quantities of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures for sale in Canton, the Duties on which have been punctually paid.

Of late, however, the levying of the duties has been attended with much vexatious discussion between ourselves and the hong-merchants and linguists, not only from the erroneous manner in which the goods are classed and measured, but in the various rates at which the duties are charged—which difficulties arise in a great measure from our ignorance of the scale of duties established by the government.

To avoid such discussions; which not only involve loss of time, but are calculated to disturb the good understanding which in a business point of view ought to subsist between ourselves and the hong-merchants, we solicit that your Excellency will cause us to be furnished for our future guidance with an authentic list of duties payable on manufactured and other goods imported from foreign parts,

We are satisfied that the difficulties complained of are unknown to your Excellency, and that by placing them before you as we now do, they will be immediately enquired into and remedied.

Canton, 23 of April, 1836.

Signed by twenty-five British and American Firms and Merchants.

The Governor *Tüng*, in reply to the petition of the English and American merchants on the subject of import duties—27th April 1836.

Tüng, Governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangsein reply to the petition of the merchants of various nations, Fox and others.

The Celestial Empire grants permission to the outer barbarians, to trade solely from feelings of tenderness towards far-travelled foreigners, and from a regard for the livelihood of the people of yuor various nations. It looks on the few hundreds of thousands of revenue (arising therefrom) as alike undeserving of contempt or of regard. How is it possible, then, that it will turn its attention to weights and measures in order to take advantages of you?

The taxing of merchandize is an old enactment; duties are equitably levied on goods according to their various kinds. The said foreign merchants have paid these duties according to law for a period of 200 years. How can they, then, be ignorant of the established rules respecting them? Now, whereas they represent that in the classification of the goods according to quality, and in the measurement of their length, they are constantly subject to irregulsities, let them wait until, I having communicated with the hoppo on the subject, he shall command the hong merchants and linguists to obey the fixed regulations established by the Board of Revenue, and act according thereto. The hong merchants are certainly not allowed to intermeddle, and by their interference occasion irregularity. The said foreign merchants also must obey the regulations, and pay the prescribed duties on their goods. They must not put up together different qualities, and secretly obtain a short measurement, in hopes of gain. Thus may the present state of mutual concord be long maintained, and they will avoid closing upon themselves the path now open for their vessels to carry on a distant commerce.

Let the said hong merchants immediately take this reply, and enjoin it as an order on the said foreigners, that they may obey it and act accordingly.

Taoukwang, 16th years, 3rd, moon 12th day.(27th April 1836).

Pang, by imperial appointment superintendent of maritime customs in the province of Kwangtung, &c. &c. &c. to the hong-merchants, requiring them to be fully acquainted herewith.

The old enactments regarding the taxation of merchandize direct an equitable impost on goods, according to their different kinds. I, the hoppo, from the time that I first entered on my present office, have commanded the hong-merchants to act, on all points, consistently with the established rules promulgated by the Board of Revenue; Nor have I failed to repeat such injunctions again and again directing that the duties be levied according to the tariff. I have ascertained by thorough investigation, that, since the said foreigners began to have commercial intercourse here, a period of more than two hundred years has elapsed, and mutual concord has long continued.

It is now represented that differences are made in the qualities of the goods, that in regard to their dimensions attention is not paid to uniformity, whereby constant irregularities are occasioned. This is manifestly attributable to the fact that, since the dissolution of the company the qualities and dimensions of piece goods imported are not uniform, so that no universal rule can be laid down. Let the hong-merchants enjoin commands on the various foreign merchants, that hereafter they shall continue to make their musters for weaving the same as the company's; then there will assuredly be no difference in quality or kind. With regard to the distinction between coarse and fine, or first and second qualities of Cotton piece goods, there is always a strongly marked difference, which it is easy to distinguish with certainty; should there, however, be perchance any of second quality which is better than ordinary, and which resembles somewhat that of first quality, it shall, notwithstanding continue to be classed at the time of examination as of second quality, and charged with duty as such. Nevertheless, that of first quality must not be incorrectly reported as of second quality. In cherishing tenderness towards the far-travelled foreigners, it is of the first importance to maintain equity and justice. But the said foreigners must at the same time present true and correct reports, and must not confusedly put up together (articles of different qualities).

With regard to the representation made by the hong merchants, that of piece goods a length of one hundred covids should be regarded as one piece, and two hundred covids as two pieces; this decision of theirs is highly proper and equitable. As to the measure of broad cloths, camlets, long ells, &c. I have already directed the mer chants and examining officers to set upon them a just measurement, such as shall render compassion conspicuous

I now again direct strict injunctions to the hong merchants and linguists that they still act in obedience to the tariff, charging dutics according to it. They are not permitted to intermeddlo and cause irregularities therein. The said foreigners also must not take artful advantages; thus may disputes and discussions be avoided. The affair concerns the imperial revenues, and not the least gradual assumption must be suffered. With regard to the promulgation of the tariff of duties and the declaration of the dimensions of the government covid, a proclamation on this subject has been already issued, and is on record. For the said foreigners, it is their duty to continue quietly in the occupation of gaining a livelihood, that they may retain for ever open the road to a distant commerce; a commerce that can be pursued only by a passage through many nations. Let the hong-merchants immediately take this public reply, and cause the said foreigners, Fox and the others, to know it. Oppose it not. A special order.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 3d moon, 20th day.—5th May, 1836.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 3 Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, MAY 17TH, 1836. NO. 20. PRICES 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, Advances will be made on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two-thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar: fifty per cent, or more at the option of the Agents, will be advanced in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government at the rate of two hundred and twenty Company's Rupees per one hundred Spanish Dollars.

Canton, 2d May, 1836. (Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honble. E. I. Company in China.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

No Arrival.

REVIEW OF THE ANSWERS OF GOVERNOR TANG AND HOPPO PANG.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

The days of reviews have begun in China, and Mr. Thompson of the India house, may be the first to find out it is a dangerous thing to write a book about the Celestials known nothing of it but certainly wont be the last. I wish the subjects of this review were as amenable to flagellation as poor T. is; but I fear they are not; however it is necessary that our friends in Britain should understand the false, evasive, and insulting, nature of these answers.

Referring to the first sentence of governor *Tang's* answer in the last Register it is mere verbiage, as much as that in British proclamations "George &c." is, except this last question.

"How is it possible then that it will turn its attention "to weights and measures in order to take advantage of you."

Why, the whole of our petition is an averment that advantage is being taken of us by weights and measures yet this governor of a great province coolly transfers us over to *Pang*, the Hoppo, who is himself the gainer by every dollar so iniquitously wrung from us. "Let them wait until I "have communicated with the Hoppo" with whom? the comitter of the crime! Macbeath says

"Since laws were made for every degree,
"To curb vice in others as well as in me,
"It is a wonder we have not better company
At Tyburn Tree"

were this fulfilled as to *Pang*, instead of a judge on the bench he would be found at the Bar an accused *particeps criminis*.

Tang goes on to say the said foreigners "have paid these duties according "to law for a period of 200 years how "can they then be ignorant of the es- "tablished rules respecting them."

The *grave men* of our complaint is that the duties are encreased and altered even beyond the base usage that did exist lately—and next that in the memory of man the duties in China never did depend on a fixed tariff but upon the interested, bribed, and hidden report, of an under officer of *Pang* and his predecessors.

Since the governor is so fond of questions I shall take the liberty of asking one or two; and as I daresay *Tang* may find an answer difficult, the public may *supply* it for him—"How have fixed duties per tariff been levied on the foreigners on Cotton cloths and Cotton Yarn &c. for 200 years when these "*articles themselves never were imported into China 40 years since*, and only "within a very few years in large quantities? "How has *mutual concord been* "*long maintained* when their Bogue Forts have been twice battered? Old "Drury once under the walls of Canton? and some yet young men may tell of "Baynes's row, Marjoribanks row, Napier's row, and every man's row. Is it the "nature of commercial proceedings which flourish in peace, and tranquility "to produce these or are they produced by unjust, and oppressive management!"

In mercy to *Tang's* utter ignorance on the subject he issues edicts on, I stop here and turn to our old friend *Pang*, who in retiring from the scene of action literally gorged with the spoils of our trade, can well afford to sustain a little a buse; which, however, I would find not consistent with my character to bestow an him except for the notice of our friends at home. Of 3 hoppos rapacious enough last past this Pang could swallow the whole 3 and their rapacity also, and his digestion not impaired.—On the 4th April *Tang* communicates with *Pang* and this man has the audacity on the 5th May in a part of his reply to say,—"I, the hoppo; from the time that I first entered on my present office, have commanded the Hong-merchants to act, on all points, consistently with the established rules promulgated by the Board of revenue; Nor have I failed to repeat such injunctions again, and again directing that the duties be levied according to the tariff."—Now the rules promulgated by the Board of Revenue do or do not exist, as also a tariff, if they do really exist *Pang* deserves to lose his head for not caring that such important documents were truly put before us foreign traders if their existence is all a farce—which I suspect, he deserves imprisonment and disgrace for betraying and thus insulting the imperial viceroy of this province. It is not necessary to stop here to discuss the insinuation of false packing made by *Pang* against the free trade as compared with the honorable company further than to say he has plenty of runners to detect such false packing if it exists; and I bring to the recollection of Canton residents *disputes* as to classing the qualities of cloths times out of number under the monopoly and that their cloths were paying duties as *first* when Americans, importing British Cottons were paying duties as *seconds* though precisely of the same grade,—What cared they 1d. per lb. on Boheas to every old woman; in England settled the balance; and, moreover, by the duties being a remittance entitled them by act of parliament to a higher upset price on their teas.

Tang goes on the usual Chinese high horse as to duties being *below contempt* on the part of the *celestial!!*—hear Pang—"The affair concerns the imperial revenues, and not the least gradual assumption must be suffered." So then the foreign duties are of importance; so says Pang!! I'll paid troops! servants of government without the decent means of existence—masses of soldiers on *paper* and on paper only! Forts in ruin! and, above all; pompous professions of unbounded wealth! lead those attentive to Chinese Finance to believe that the venality, and rapacity of the officers keep the imperial Treasury in a state of abject poverty and I speak advisedly when 10,000 troops could not be got together for war! by the emperor in any southern province without coming down on the despised and abused hong-merchants and salt-merchants for resources. *They stop the trade.* (Indeed) Rely on it, the government of Canton are more afraid of the stoppage of trade than ever our *wise* Leadenhall street rulers were; of these Pang's answers would induce me to tell some fresh truths but

"Her Palaces are crumbling to the shore"
"Those days are Gone!

So I am silent, I sign the old blue and buff's motto

JUDEX DAMNATUR CUM NOCENS ABSOLVITUR.

Canton, 14th May.

THE LATE STORMY WEATHER.

(From a Correspondent.)

Macao was visited between the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th with a thunder storm of unprecedented violence and endurance, even for this place.

We have as yet heard of no lives lost, though the lightning must have struck in many quarters both ships and houses, during its terrific raging for not less than eight hours.

The *Dom Manoel*, in the inner harbour was struck, as also were the Monte flag-staff and Mr. Edward's house; and a vessel in the roads has her topmast shattered.

The electric matter seemed to approach in three clouds or waves; the distant rolling of the coming storms filling up the spaces left by the vivid lightning and the quick rattling thunder of the *present crash;* for more than twenty *coups* it was impossible to count the smallest beat of time betwixt the vivid flash and the deafening thunder: they were simultaneous: On one occasion the writer imagines he detected a smell in the air similar to ignited gunpowder; and during a portion of the storm breathing was difficult from a very opressed atmosphere.—The barometer fell very slightly.

Now, 3 P. M. on the 7th it rains in torrents, and a loud distant rattle of thunder is passing over, attended by a dense mist.

Macao, 7th May, 1836.

Although the late thunder storm which passed over Canton was not so terrific as that with which Macao was visited, the atmosphere was here so full of electric matter for some previous days as to affect delicate lungs; and when the contents of the heavy clouds were discharged over the provincial city the scene for the time wanted only the —"Acroceraunian mountains of old name"—to make even Canton sublime.

We have not heard of any accident, except the one reported in the "*Canton Press*"—which was not an effect but a consequence of the storm.

The dreadful wound which was detailed in that paper is most dangerous. The sufferer, if she survives, will owe as much to nature as to Dr. Parker; for, eminent and indefagitable as he is, he would not attempt to pass a probe where the bamboo has pierced. The *fact* of this extraordinary wound is a subject for serious contemplation; and should not be forgotten by those who would argue for a special providence; the Chinese would give the credit to *her fate*—and the combinations of the *Pakwa:* a numerical destiny, or lottery, which has awarded her a wound and preserved her life. The belief in *fate*—of an uncontrollable *destiny*—not the fate of the Hindoos—which *can* be avoided—but the controller of *Gods* and *Men* the fate of the Greeks—the *stern necessity* of the Egyptians—this dreadful creed—or rather prostration of the human intellect—has a great number of disciples in China—perhaps the world—than are imagined, or who have the moral courage to avow their belief.

The *Mantchoo's* astonished in the seventeenth century the whole world with their conquests, which were more extensive than any other in modern times and were better maintained than the whole gigantic fabric of Napoleon. Foreigners were astounded at their uncommon success; an interest in behalf of this nation was awakened and they soon found out that they were the sons of the desert, composed of many different tribes, whom common interest united under one leader. It was afterwards asserted that, though Tatars in their roving habits and physiognomy, they were discorded from the Turgusians, a wretched tribe that lives in the icefields of Siberia, whereas it is more likely that some fugitives of their own nation propagated that wretched tribe.

On examining the Chinese historical records it was discovered, that as early as the eighth century of our era, their forefathers were known under the name of *Möchö*. They served both in the Chinese and Corean armies, and founded the *Eöchai* empire, which comprised part of Mantchouria and Corea. This however did not last longer than a century. Defeated in the East, they turned their arms towards the Northern provinces of China. Their armies were swelled from the nomadic tribes through whose territory their march led them, their generals had been trained in the Chinese army and were acquainted with localities; the princes of the *Sung* dynasty then on the throne of China had lost all energy. Thus China fell an easy prey to their arms. This new empire extended to the borders of the *Yang tsze-keang* (1118 A. D.); it was called *kin* (gold) by the Chinese and *Altunchan* by the Tatars. They might have retained undisturbed possession of this territory, if the Chinese had not called in the aid of the formidable Monguls. Genghiskhan, their formidable leader, fulfilled his promise of driving these hateful barbarians out of the celestial empire (1225). The *Neu che*—this was the name given to them by the Chinese, were thus forced to fly to their native deserts. Here they lived, divided in numerous roving and wretched tribes, for about 400 centuries unknown to the world and even forgetful of the heroic actions of their forefathers. The attention of the Chinese was at first attracted by the frequent disputes they had with the mandarins on the frontiers, whither they repaired to exchange their horses for Chinese manufactures.

Then there arose a mighty conqueror amongst them who united more than twelve tribes either by persuasion or force under his standards, the weakness of the Chinese empire was too well known not to give rise to ambitious views in the heart of a free booter. *Taetsoo*, the first of their princes who was celebrated, traced the history of his countrymen amongst the current fables, invented for them an alphabet consisting of 1500 letters and took possession of *Leaoutuny*. Having either subdued or called 44 other tribes from the deserts to his standard he resolved upon the conquest of China (1615). Though he did not live to see his desires accomplished, his son took the lead in this great enterprize, and his grandson, though still a child of nine years, ascended the Chinese throne.

A little of the *Otium* if not much of the *dignitate* being now left to the foreign merchants in Canton, we presume to recall to their consideration the formation of a—*General Chamber of Commerce.*

We have learnt from our brother of the "*Press*" that the wish for the institution of this chamber is universal.

The late communication from the merchants to the local government and the replies of the governor and hoppo, will surely place the *Free Trade* in a point of view which will engage the very serious attention of those who are now in communication with the hong-merchants—and, through that communication, are the only acknowledged representatives of the trade of their country.

As we have said, the foreign merchants in Canton are now in the enjoyment of a short period of leisure time, may we venture to ask whether it is not their imperative—their peculiar duty to their constituents to endeavour to make the most of the "*Boon*" granted to them. We do not, nor have we ever called the *Free Trade* to China a *boon* to a *free people*: but let that free people—or their government respect, and protect the *rights* of *freemen* in China as well as in England.

VISIST OF THEIR MAJESTIES TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

A most interesting trait remains to be recorded. On this occasion a monument erected in the Royal Chapel to the memory of the late Governor, Admiral Sir Richard Keats, by order and at the expense of the King, was, for the first time, publicly exhibited to view, and inspected by their Majesties. This chaste and touching memorial, executed by Chantrey, and creditable to his genius, consists of a bust, taken from a good picture of twenty years since by Jackson and a more recent cast by Behnes, strongly resembling the late Admiral at that period, and chiselled from the solid block of white marble which also forms its graceful pedestal. Upon the latter is inscribed the following manly tribute, which does honour to the heart and the pen of our sovereign:—

THIS MARBLE IS ERECTED BY
KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH
TO THE MEMORY OF
ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD GOODWIN KEATS, G. C. B.,
GOVERNOR OF THIS HOSPITAL,
WHO WAS HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPMATE AND WATCHMATE
ON BOARD THE PRINCE GEORGE OF 110 GUNS,
IN WHICH THE ADMIRAL SERVED AS LIEUTENANT,
AND THE KING AS MIDSHIPMAN,
FROM JUNE, 17,79 TO NOVEMBER, 1781.

IN COMMEMORATING
THIS EARLY PERIOD OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CAREERS,
THE KING DESIRES ALSO TO RECORD HIS ESTEEM
FOR THE EXEMPLARY CHARACTER OF A FRIEND
AND HIS GRATEFUL SENSE
OF THE VALUABLE SERVICES RENDERED TO HIS COUNTRY
BY A HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED AND GALLANT OFFICER.
DIED APRIL 5, 1834. AGED 77 YEARS.

"TRANSFER DAY."

As I was walking past the Bank,
(I know not why I stroll'd that way,)
I saw a lady tall and lank,
With golden ringlets mix'd with grey;
And as she tripp'd, or strove to trip,
Adown the steps, so light and gay,
The greasy granite made her slip,
And down she fell on TRANSFER DAY.

I raised her up with gallant air;
For I'm a Major on half-pay,
Who only live to serve the fair,
At any time, in any way:
And while she blush'd a purple hue,
Her eyes obliquely shot a ray,
Which seem'd to say, "You will not re
Your service on a TRANSFER DAY.

And while the glance she threw at me
Was thro' my heart a-making way;
I straight began a colloquy,
And to myself I thus did say:
If tradesmen, when their bills they bring,
Would be contented with *half-pay*;
I'd soar aloft on freedom's wing,
Nor care a rush for TRANSFER DAY.

But needy men the needful need;
So, spite of ringlets golden grey,
And eyes that squint, I'll take the hint,
Nor throw the lucky chance away.
Full soon I found-ah! pleasing sound!—
With wealth she could my love repay;
No longer mute, I urg'd my suit,
Upon that very TRANSFER DAY.

I leave untold our courtship fond:—
I made her Mrs. Major Cox;
And in return for Hymen's bond,
She kindly placed me in the *stocks*.
Her heart is good, her temper mild;
She rules with more than *soo reign* [*way*;
Nor have I thought myself beguil'd
Or once regretted TRANSFER DAY.

(*Comic Almanack.*)

We can report the arrival of the FORTH, Lunders, from Calcutta Yesterday (Thursday a batch of Calcutta papers per FANNY, reached us.) Lord AUCKLAND had taken the oaths to *his employers:* who they are we do not profess to understand. His employer, the king of the British empire, can be known, but his employers, if they are represented by the board of directors—loudly and lately complaining of their position as a subordinate government board, and who were rather *spitefully* opposed to his nomination are not so easy of comprehension to an unprejudiced intellect.

The appointment of lord AUCKLAND is of great importance; the state of India is of more: how long will a people be governed—nay, how long will the army be governed, by an half and half power—one-half *all controlling*, the other half having the name of half-directing. It is a serious question to those whose interests were affected by the New charter, whether *that charter* can be long *an act of Parliament*.

In the "*Canton Press*" of last Saturday are a few extracts from a pamphlet published in 1830—"Entitled *Notices* on the *British* trade to the *Port of Canton*."

Why the *Editor* of the "*Canton Register*" is thus *disinterred* from his lasting *rest*—from the oblivion in Cornhill—the correspondent who sent and the Editor of the "*Canton Press*" who received the communication, which has brought him into that public notice which he does not *seek* but which he does not *fear*, may answer.

The writer in his own justification, must now do a very ungracious task:—in 1830 the miseries of authorship, and of uncalled for and unappreciated zeal he was then but little practised in. In 1830, the writer of the "*Notices*" *being then un-employed*, thought if he could give any—the slightest information on a shut-up trade with *the* most peculiar people of this world—he could not employ his time better; buthefore he presumed to intrude himself on the notice of the public he was first careful to send his M. S. to the then Chairman of the court of directors; the letter from that officer acknowledging it he now possesses; it applauded his zeal: and has his zeal been less in the cause of the trade since it has been open? less apparent in the cause of free trade?

A measure of great national importance was proposed to be effected, on which few were well informed; it was then supported or opposed according to the information—the understanding of some—according to the interests of many.

He got nothing by his "*Notices*"

To proceed with our present subject—which is not to write a book but to publish our paper.

These extracts are called—"Arguments in favor of the Company's Monopoly, before its cessation"—by the correspondent who may have brought them to the attention of our brother Editor; for we cannot and do not flatter ourselves that a pamphlet published in March 1830 on a *then* not very well understood question, could have been deemed worthy of remark, even from fraternal feelings, in 1836; for, granting that our brother Editor and ourselves may not only think differently on many subjects—and that too very conscientiously, for right thinking can only be based upon superior knowledge, and wrong-thinking proceed only from ignorance, the former being the result of experience well-applied, the latter the result, not of want of ability or zeal but a want of experience on the question or subject mooted—we say that a pamphlet published by us in 1830, the cause of the attempt being explained in the preface; namely: a residence in Canton of nine years—although we did not say that we had served the *honorable* company that long period, doing the *same* (but more of them) *duties* as the directors sons, who were *then* better paid and are *now* extravagantly pensioned—a *writer*—a *clerk*—having more than double the halfpay of an officer—of a Post-Captain or a Colonel—we say that we cannot think the Editor of the "*Canton Press*" could have unrolled this pamphlet (perhaps from an old portmantean) to quote it against us; but even if he has been actuated by this kind of *Turkish brotherly love* we do not observe that he has made any direct accusation against us.

When a printed book is quoted, the motive must be either to blame or praise the writer; yet a book may be written so utterly and deservedly contemptible as to *merit* neither. But this has not been the fate of the "Notices on the British Trade &c." for it is immortalized—no the attempt to immortalize the "*Canton Press*" by extracts from the "NOTICES" has been made: whether it will prolong the staggering existence of that paper we do not say; but that it will not do us, who *now* Edite the *Canton Register* and who *then* wrote the *Notices*, any credit to be quoted in its columns, we distinctly and unequivocably assert.

As an example of the principles of the correspondents or supporters of the *two* papers, we quote from the "*Notices*:" and, although the quotation is long, we hope our readers will excuse *it* and *us*; for we presume to think that it will not only be a *reply* to the correspondent in the "Canton Press" but will also efface the impression that has been attempted to be made on the public mind that the writer cared more for his interest than for his character

An attempt to inform the British public on the subject of the China trade—a subject on which, after two years experience, they do not, nor do H. M. ministers, appear do know too much, made by a writer who had served the company for the long period of nine years, surely does not deserve censure either from the public or his employers; and when—which is all he presumed to do—he viewed the subject, as what it really was:—a new and untried question.

The open policy of the first tatar emperors cannot be quoted against their descendants: who are the rulers of a subdued and submissive people, of a consolidated empire: who are to their subjects the abstract idea of mortal right and power.

Is the *question* of the *free trade* to China yet solved? What is to be the policy of Great Britain towards China? —*A fair field* and *no favour?*—Grant H. B. M. subjects *that*, and we have not a doubt of their success and welfare: *make* the *trade free*—that is,—protect *freemen* in their lawful pursuits:—but what are to be the means to this great end? Is Great Britain prepared with them and *will* she use them?—What has she done hitherto?

Extract from Notices &c.

The national feeling also may be considered as inimical to concessions to foreigners beyond those points which may be, or thought to be, of immediate benefit to the Chinese: but thought we cannot hope that a more extended basis will be granted to us for our position from the point of appui we already possess. It is very probable that the the select committee at Canton, acting under instructions from the govetnament at home, might gradually succeed in obtaining from the local government a greater attention to its representations; and also eventually succeed in establishing a right of ingress to the courts, in cases where the lives and property of British subjects were concerned; that the vexatious regulations and extortionate fees of the port, might be modified or repealed, and lessened or surrendered; and an recognized place of residence for foreigners, and warehouses for their goods, as the result of the exertions of the council, might also be expected. The relaxation of the hong monopoly would be the first and most necessary step; but the interest, and opinions, and prejudices of the imperial government must be consulted and combated on these points; and how is it proposed to supply a body which would be as efficient for these purposes as the Company's factory, if the charter should be wholly repeled? or, in the event of a partial relaxation, a large portion of British shipping should be neither responsible to, nor controlled by, it? It remains to be proved whether the Chinese government will separate the British trade from Canton to England, and the British trade from Canton to Europe; nor allow the acts of the latter to embarrass the proceedings and affect the character of the former.

The anti-social impracticable government of China will always array great difficulties against foreign commerce. The Chinese who leaves his country is an outlaw; the foreigner who comes to it is treated as an enemy: and until China herself decends from her high pretensions, and opens the ways of free communication, there is not much to encourage hopes that it will be soon greatly extended.

There may be various ways of inducing such a result.

It is not any particular question of trade—(as was stated in the commencement of this paper, the details of the trade would be avoided.)—That this or that import or export could not be sold dearer, or bought cheaper, or that the quantities of either could not be increased—that forms, in the writer's opinion, the most important point of view of the relations of this country with China; but it is the general safety of the trade, and the honour and credit of the nation in the opinion of Chinese, without which there will be no safety, which make the trade to China a distinct and peculiar question, surrounded and supported by attributes which cannot be predicated of any other. If the China trade was of no more importance to England, than the same trade is to France, it might be left to its fate, and the speculations of individuals; but as the trade has become most important to this country, both as an export and import trade, and particulalary in the latter view—and in that view is connected with the health and morals of the people, as well as the fiscal regulations of the country; it is fit that we should not, to use a Chinese phrase, reason with our face against a wall;' that we should have some tolerable certainty that we may improve what has advanced from bad to good, to better, and best.

The duties levied on the foreign trade are of too much importance to the Imperial treasury to be lightly abandoned; and all the blustering and contempt for trade affected by the government is a farce, ill-got up, and worse managed. But no European government can ever desire, and assuredly no one, in these days, will ever attempt a martial interference in the internal regulations of China.

It may be a question for casuits to argue, how far any nation has a right to separate from the great family of mankind, and surround itself with a wall of brass; and if it should be answered in the negative, and that the excluded have a natural right to pull the wall down about the ears of the exclusives; then the trade to China, and the country itself might soon be opened and exposed to the rest of the world. A fleet of British men-of-war—a detachment of frigates and brigs up the Yang-tsze-Keang, would cut off the communication of their canal, and stop the interchange of supplies between the northern and southern provinces; and perhaps it would be a work of no very great difficulty to separate the two provinces Fo-Kien and Canton from the empire

However, be this as it may, the conduct of the Chinese government towards foreigners is neither warranted by its own laws, nor justified by human feelings. The laws which have been quoted are, legally, only applicable to an enemy—and those enemies were Tartars, or the surrounding nations, now subjected; and to extend the operation of those laws to friendly commercial powers, is conduct so arrogant and hostile, as would seem to demand a notice suitable to the interests those powers have in sustaining any communication with China.

But the interference of a government commits its dignity to the attainment of the object for which it interferes.

The governments, both of Englaud and China have hitherto committed the conduct of the trade to the peculiar care of chartered companies; for the Hong may be termed a chartered company, trading for the benefit of the government and its officers.

The acts, neither of the company nor of the hong, can be said to commit their respective governments.

It becomes a question, whether it is better for the Goverment of this country at once to interfere, and wrest from China the concessions it deems necessary for the support of its interests, or to continue the present system, and to proceed more slowly, but with equal, or it may be, greater surety, to the attainment of the same objects.

The interference of the British government would prove the great importance of the trade to the British empire: this would be immediately perceived by the politic Chinese; and unless the tone assumed by England on this occasion was so unequivocal, as to render misconception and misunderstanding impossible, little would be gained. China will not, cannot—her laws prevent her from acknowledging the equal rights of foreigners. And as for an equality between an European sovereign and the Emperor—it will be allowed, when there are two suns in heaven

What is to be done? To reason and to demonstrate we have power, which will be used for our protection from her selfish and cruel policy;—to tell her that her laws must altered—and that the relations we wish to to establish with her are those of friendship and good-will—that they will be established in faith, maintained with honour, guarded by prudence, and supported by power?

The opinions of European statesmen appear to be formed on fixed principles as to the right of interference with the internal regulations of other kingdoms. Portugal is a case in point; a country possessing Christian ethics and Gothic honour; an ally of England, and with whom commercial treaties have long existed: yet the liberties and property of British subjects have been treated with little ceremony by the government of that friendly kingdom, without eliciting from the British government any very strong marks of disapprobation on that account alone; and is a dictation to the government of China, upon a question of trade of doubtful policy after all, to be prescribed to the government as honorable to its character, because it is thought by some to necessary to the interests of the country?

The care of our own interests is confessedly the reason of any trouble we may take with regard to China; and when encroachments are once made in a country like China, it is difficult to stop the jealousy, suspicion, and fear of the natives force upon the intruders measures for their better security stronger than were first contemplated. The result is either expulsion or settlement: the policy of seeking the latter with so much arduor as to hazard the former is very doubtful.

But it has been said, that even if we were driven from Canton the free trade could be carried on at Singapore; and this is a worthy adjunct to the other saying, that the trade should be opened and trial made; and when lost, it is to be recovered, by the pains-taking exertions of another Company. But is it not much better to have the free trade at Singapore as it now is, and the Company's trade at Canton, as its pioneer and protector? for it operates in both capacities.

The Chinese are not ignorant of the power of England—of its naval superiority, and its Indian sovereignty. If a fleet of men of war were to threaten their coasts they would load it with Sycee silver to ensure its departure: but this behaviour would be proper for Algiers, not for England.

British men of war should never go into the China waters, if—

Quod docuit maximus Atlas—

the 'meteor flag of England,' and the officers of the leading monarchy of the world, the victors in a thousand battles, are not to submit to insult.

The impassiveness of the Chinese Government, laws, institutions, manners, customs, feelings, and habits, to all external impressions; the indelible character fixed on all these by 'hoar antiquity,' form the best, though not the only answer to the advocates for an open trade, and the proof of the necessity and policy of the continuance of the Company's charter. The exclusive trade of the Company cannot be considered an evil, until it is proved possible to conduct a free trade in a manner equally as honourable and profitable. There are great difficulties in the way of this proof arising from causes which the writer has endeavoured to explain, and which nothing else *but the Government itself, grappling with the question, can lessen or remove.*

The usual topics with have been brought forward as arguments against the opening of the trade to China, have not been noticed. Not that they are unimportant, but because they are objections which, if the free trade continued, would be surmounted; such as the deterioration of the teas, and their enhanced price. The general principles of commerce would be as applicable in these cases as in others; and if the demand existed, the corresponding supply would be obtained And at the present day even the Canton Government would be induced, both by policy and the power of the trade, to observe some limits in its exactions; for the trade has increased so much, that, under any circumstances, it must insure greater attention from the Chinese than it did half a century back: but no free trade can ever hope to attain so commanding a position as that now held by the honourable company.

The more that is said or thought upon this subject, the same conclusion intrudes itself with accumulated force. Trade, unless protected in an unusual and peculiar manner by the nations of Europe, can never be conducted reputably with China. If the Governments of those nations whose flag has ever been hoisted at Canton, or who now carry on any trade there, were to join in a representation to the Imperial Government, policy would perhaps dictate a respectful attention to their wishes. But even in this case it must not be forgotten that Europeans are the suitors; and that the teas and silks of China are the lures which tempt them to the trade; and though it may be argued that the trade is of the greatest importance to China; yet it cannot be expected that the Government of China, no more than any other government, would encourage a trade which it might consider threatened the integrity and independence of the empire. Should, therefore, the Chinese government be obstinate—and it will never be sufficiently yielding for the satisfaction of the honour of the countries seeking its friendship—the alternatives are to accept her terms, or abandon the commerce, or war—a partial conquest of the country;—and it would be a war waged for mere interest. But who can desire a war with China, for the sake of forcing the trade. It is better, more respectable, more reputable, to preserve the hold we now have of the trade to China and of the attention of the Government, than to hazard the fruits of many years' experience for a mess of pottage.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am glad to communicate to you, that I have received per the American Ship TIMOR letters from GEORGE J. HILLARD and R. B. FORBES, Esquires, of Boston, to our deceased friend Sir ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT concerning his manuscript; it is under printing and may be in a few months expected here.

Your's Very Sincerely

J. G. ULLMAN.

We have great pleasure in announcing to our readers the contents of a letter we have this day (12th of May, the publication of the Register having been delayed) received from the late chief of the Swedish Factory, J. C. ULLMAN, Esq.

This history of Macao will, we trust, stand high in the estimation of the public, for it has many claims to its good opinion. The historian was a scholar and a travelled man; studious and industrious, who had not only devoted many years of his life to the task, but who had, from his friendly intercourse with the Bishops and clergy of Macao, a freer access to the archives of that celebrated city than may, it is probable, be attainable hereafter.

These sketches are also of importance as being connected with the policy and acts of the local government of Canton for upwards of two centuries.

He, then, who looked through a portion of history which is now most important and interesting to Englishmen, will certainly hold his place in their recollection and reverence.

A letter, which has been handed to us by a friend, contains the details of a gallant action with, and defeat of, a numerous fleet pirates off Manila.

Lieutenant ELLIOT, holding rank in the Spanish Colonial Marine, and in command of a boat manned by 43 *Tagalas*, and which mounted one gun in the bow and a few swivels in the stern, opened unexpectedly upon a fleet of 26 Malay Pirates boats. The determination of the British officer was at once made. Although he was opposed to double-banked boats of 40 rowers, he, unhesitatingly advanced and *used long Tom:* the result was as may be known without a long story from us: the numerous fleet of the desperate Malays—who are often stimulated to madness by opium—retreated from the attack of ELLIOT; his grape and canister shot being a dose too strong for them to bear.

When the officer is celebrated, the men should not be forgotten. The obedience and courage of these 43 *Talagese* are indications of a superior people, and raise them above those with whom they have been too long classed.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 3, Danish Hong.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, MAY 24TH, 1836. NO. 21. PRICES 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, Advances will be made on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two-thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar: fifty per cent, or more at the option of the Agents, will be advanced in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government at the rate of two hundred and twenty Company's Rupees per one hundred Spanish Dollars.

Canton, 2d May, 1836. (Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honble. E. I. Company in China.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—15th inst. FORTH, Landers, from Calcutta 18th March; EMILY JANE, Randle, from do. 13th do. and from Singapore 15th April; to be despatched for Singapore and Calcutta 1st June. TARTAR, Rough, from Singapore and Calcutta. American vessel GIRARD, Cunningham, from Liverpool 30th Oct. and Gibraltar 13th Dec. SYDEN, (Danish) Burd from Sourabaya. HORATIO (Am) Howland, New York. RED ROVER, Wright, from Calcutta. Left the Sandheads 13th April, Singapore 9th, and arrived off Macao, 22d inst. Henry Clay (Am) Gilman, from the East Coast. COWASJEE FAMILY, Wallace, left the pilot 19th April at 4 P. M. anchored at Singapore 8th May at 10.30 P. M. sailed 10th at 2 P. M. and anchored in Macao Roads 22nd at 8 P. M.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Red Rover*, Henry Laver, Esq. Per *Cowasjee Family*, Hon. W. Blunt, Mr. & Mrs. Sutherland and family. Per *Girard*, Mr. George Marshall.

Third sale of Opium. The arrival of the *Red Rover* on Sunday last brought intelligence of the out-turn of this sale.

Patna, 1325 chests, average Co.'s rps. 1310.7.10
Benares, 1150 do. do. do. 1206.8. 4

The 29th of April was appointed for the 4th sale.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Several fires have happened lately. In one of them many thousand taels weight of foreign silver (dollars) were lost. This occurred on the 16th instant.

The two imperial envoys, *Chaoushinghwuy* and *Ganming*, landed on the 3rd of the moon (7th instant). They are *Shangshoos*, or presidents, of the board of punishments. They are sent to enquire into the case of *Yoolinshe*, of *Tungwanheen*, concerning her son, she having carried the accusation to *Peking*. They are accompanied by two *Chinglangs* of the same board, *Paoutsing* and *Kangszekeen*, and a *Foolang*, *Tsaechung*; also by a *Foolang* of the board of rights, *Hangtae*.

On the 5th of the moon (19th instant), the governor and fooynen went in person a journey of a day or two from Canton to try two robbers. The *royal-order* was requested, and the criminals were brought down to the place of execution in Canton, where their heads were struck off.

We may remark that in these Chinese notices of small news we have never had to report the acquittal of a prisoner. Trial and sentence, like substance and shadow, appear to be inseparable.

The family of the governor arrived in Canton from Keungse on Sunday last.

In our columns of to day will be found a conversation between lord Palmerston and a Resident in Canton for 18 years. We have no doubt that lord Palmerston and his colleagues may think we are unreasonable both in our hopes and fears; in our hopes of loosening our present fetters and manacles, either by a national interference or our own complaints and efforts, and in our fears of being subjected to further restrictions and ill-treatment by so mild and reasonable a government as that of China, the emperor of which is the father of all his subjects, and the governor of Canton our father *by proxy*. We are particularly cared for in this relationship; first there is *Tang*, our tailed-and-bearded-father; then there are the three father superintendents at *Macao*, who are neither tailed nor bearded; then also there are our three *uncles*, who are also tail-less and beardless; with all these *near and dear* relations, rich and well-to-do in the world, what more do we want: but let us only make known our wantful more to the powers that be at home, they will soon kindly and carefully supply them; we shall not only have grandfathers, but grandmothers, aunts and cousins of both sexes, sent out claiming the most careful and meddling control over us.

It is hardly probable, if the present ministry remain in power, that they will not soon turn their attention towards China. The rapidity with which all European politics have moved for the last two years may be some excuse for no active interference in this quarter. There are also many great questions now interesting all the European powers, particularly the most powerful and the most astute. The boats of a steam-navigation company are already navigating the Danube, and the books of *Urquhart* and *Quin* have so effectually drawn the attention of the British merchants and ship-owners to this new and unexpected source of commerce as to induce them to enter already into the speculation. The full and free navigation and trade of the Danube, and the opening of the Dardanelles, are questions so interesting to Austria, Russia, the Turks—in fact to all Europe, that it is not a matter of wonder they may have attracted more thought than the free-trade to China; which is not, apparently, very well understood by the best informed on the subject. The free-trade, also, having, since it's existence, sent home the necessary supplies—one only short interruption having occurred—the conclusion drawn may probably be that it requires no particular protection. It may not, we regret to surmise, until some fatal accident or event occurs, which ought not and cannot be compromised, that the British ministry will feel an imperative necessary forced on them to establish some power in this quarter which the Chinese government shall be compelled to respect. In the event of a rupture with Russia, or even a misunderstanding, the influence of the court of St. Petersburg against the British interests would be felt at Peking. Even now, perhaps, it is inimically excited against us. And the great measure of opening the Danube to steam-navigation may operate adversely to the free-trade at Canton.

INDIA TRANSIT-DUTIES.

We learn from the lately-received Calcutta papers that Sir Charles Metcalfe abolished the transit-duties through out the Bengal provinces before he was superseded by lord Auckland. The abolition of the town duties would shortly follow, and the same measures are expected to be immediately extended to Madras and Bombay. The Chamber of Commerce presented an address of thanks to Sir C. Metcalfe on the abolition.

CREW OF THE SHIP CHARLES EATON.

In *Scott's Gazette* of the 29th February is a government notification (too long for extracting), stating the Official report of the examination at Batavia of *Richard Quin, Wm. Grindall, James Wright*, and *Laurens Constanstyn*. Two others, the third mate and boatswain, were confined by illness to the hospital. It appears that this part of the crew, after leaving the ship and driving about 15 days on the ocean, thinking they had arrived at *Timor*, landed, were attacked, and being unarmed were obliged to surrender to the natives. That after living for 14 months with the natives, the chiefs permitted them to depart in a trading prow from Amboina, the seamen having promised to return in an English ship with arms and ammunition to assist them against their enemies. From Amboina they had been brought to Batavia in the Dutch brig Patriot.

They declared the natives had treated them well, returned a part of their clothes, and supplied them with food without requring them to work.

They heard that other Europeans were on some of the neighbouring settlements.

INVESTITURE OF SIR CHARLES METCALFE AS A G. C, B.

We have copied the following account of this ceremony —which, from all the reports of the Calcutta papers, was imposing and affecting—from *Scott's Gazette*, Perhaps there are not many now in China who remember Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, the elder brother of Sir Charles, who succeeded Sir G. Staunton as President of the Select Committee in 1816, and continued in office until 1820, when he went home and died in England shortly afterwards. To all those who do remember the elder brother a perusal of the investiture of the younger in his well earned honours must be a matter of pleasing interest.

The ceremony of investing Sir Charles Metcalfe with the insignia of the Bath, took place this morning. Long before ten o'clock, the hour appointed, government house was quite besieged with carriages, and the Ball Room, in which the ceremony was performed, exhibited deep rows of seats from one end to the other, with an open street between them, the seats mostly filled with ladies, and such a crowd of gentlemen standing behind them as we have never before seen assembled within the walls of government house. It was about forty minutes past ten before the band announced the presence of Sir Charles.

A Deputation, consisting of the governor general's Private and military Secretaries and the Town Major of Fort William, had proceeded in the governor general's carriages, escorted by a detatchmen of the body guard to the Hastings' Bridge, for the purpose of meeting Sir CHARLES METCALFE, and conducting him to the government house.

On his arrival at the northern gate of the Area of government house, Sir CHARLES METCALFE received the salute of the the troops under arms, consisting of all the men of the 9th Regt. N I. off duty, the Stationary Guard of the governor general and the remaining men of the body guard, the whole forming a street extending from the northern gate of the Area, to the northern Staircase of the government house. The governor general's band stationed in the Portico accompanying the salute with the music of God Save the King.

On alighting from his carriage, Sir CHARLES METCALFE was received by a second deputation, consisting of major general Watson, C. B., and Brigadier Brown, C. B., and Sir Thomas Anburey, Kt., the Commandants of Artillery and Engineers.

At the head of the stairs leading to the upper floor of the government house, Sir CHARLES METCALFE was received by a third deputation, consisting of the Secretaries to government in the several departments.

The Right honorable the governor general having previously taken his seat on a chair of State at the Upper End of the Grand Saloon, and the chief civil and military authorities being ranged on each side, Sir CHARLES METCALFE, supported by his Excellency the commander in chief, being the only Knight Grand Cross (with the exception of his lordship the governor-general) then present, and Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K, C. B., attended by the members of the several departments, preceded by the Secretary in the political department bearing on a Velvet Cushion the insignia of the order of the Bath, advanced through the centre door of the Grand Saloon in front of the chair of state.

Lord Auckland then rose and holding the patent open in his hand addressed Sir Charles, in a speech, of which, we believe, the following version will be recognized by those who heard it to be very nearly the words.

"SIR CHARLES METCALFE—I hold in my hand the Official Notification of the King's commands, that I should invest you with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; and I am directed to do this in the most honorable and distinguished manner, in the and as shall appear to me most proper for shewing respect to the King's order, and as may at the same time most publicly mark his Majesty's just sense of the zeal and abilities wich you have displayed in the service of your King and Country.

And the King further states to you in his own hand writing, that though he has not the advantage of your personal acquaintance, he is well informed upon your public conduct in India, that he holds your character in the highest estimation, and has great pleasure in conferring upon you this mark of distinction which will place you in the highest rank of the highest order of merit under the crown.

I can assure you, SIR CHARLES METCALFE, that nothing more grateful could have occurred to me upon entering on my duties in India, than to have it in my power thus to exibit for my King, and at the same to declare for myself, as I feel that I may declare for every man connected with public life in England, as well as in India, the high station which you hold in the opinion of your countrymen. You are known to have resided for thirty-five years in India: you were soon distinguished and at an early period were introduced to stations of high responsibility, of great political importance, and from station to station, by the same merit you rose to that which is the highst in this empire. Troughout this long period you have followed the dictates of a disposition benevolent, liberal and kind—you have exerted all the energies and all the ability of a manly and powerful mind, and indefatigably, and without remission, at once sustained the strength and confirmed the security of British India, and promoted the welfare of every class of its inhabitants; and have proved how possible it is at once to support the power and the dignity of the British name, and to be the friend of peace, the friend of human improvement and of human happiness.

I have been commanded, Sir, to conduct this ceremony in the manner most likely to do you honor—I invited no one to assist at it; but I opened my doors, and these ample halls are filled with those who honor and regard you. That such should be the feeling of those who have lived with you, who have known you, who have watched your progress or have lived under your rule, must of itself be gratifying to you, and it must be gratifying also to all present to know that public character in India is well appreciated, and that by all, up to him, who sits upon the throne and is the fountain of honour amongst Englishmen, your name is upheld and inseparably connected with the history of this country, to which so large a portion of your life, your affections, and your best exertions have been devoted.

More than this Sir, I need not say. I beg you to except my congratulations and the expression of a wish as warm as it is sincere, that you may wear for many years in health and in happiness this mark of distinction. For myself I can have no better object than that of endeavoring to emulate your exeple—no higher ambition than that when I am called upon to leave the station which you have lately quitted, I may be followed with a share of that general respect and general regard which are the just meed of your public and private virtues."

The delivery of the above address, which was listened to with great attention and with the most profound silence, produced a universal feeling of respect for the discriminating talent and good taste which marked its composition, and was followed with a general burst of applause. It was spoken in a very audible tone, slowly and in a very impressive manner.

His Lordship then placed the red ribbon over the shoulder of Sir Charles, and fixed the Star upon his breast. After this ceremony Sir CHARLES METCALFE made the following reply.

MY LORD—I cannot find words to express my deep sense of his Majesty's gracious goodness in conferring on me this eminent mark of his Royal favor; or of his princely condescension in adding such tokens of personal interest and notice. It would be exceedingly presumptuous in me to imagine myself deserving of these honours; but it would be equally so to question his Majesty's judgment by dweling on my own unworthiness. I shall therefore only say, that my heart is devoted to my King and country; and that it shall be my study throughout life, that I may not disgrace this Most Honorable Order of the Defenders of the State, into which I have been admitted: and that the Service of which it is my pride to be a member, and to whose merits, more than to any desert on my part, I owe this high distinction, may never have reason to be ashamed of their representative. This unexpected honor will I trust be an additional inducement to me to endeavour to merit the esteem of my fellow creatures, and to perform my duties towards God and man on all occasions to the utmost of my ability.

To your Lordship I am quite at a loss for adequate terms of conveying my grateful thanks for the honor that you have done me in executing his Majesty's commands, and for the generous sentiments which you have been pleased to express. I fear that you greatly overrate my humble services and pertensions.

Permit me, my Lord, to offer my cordial wishes for the success of your Government, and my fervent hope, that the wise and beneficent measures, which may be expected from your administration, will promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of India, and tend to bind this vast portion of the British Empire in ties of sympathy and affection with the Umted Kingdom. That such may be the result, I most earnestly pray; and the auspicious omens, which manifestly justify this hope, are a just cause for universal congratulation." (*Scott's Gazette & Courier, March* 15.)

A *Singapore Chronicle* of the 7th May has been kindly lent us by a friend, from which we make a few extracts. The disgraceful and disgusting details of piracy have been weekly adverted to in the papers of that Settlement. In this number there is a long letter from *Nauticus*, detail

ing the operations of the *Wolf* and *Zephyr*. We cannot give it room; but we extract a part of the *Wolf's* log.

20th *April* 1836.—At 6 P. M.,—Boats returned consisting of (Gunboat, 6 Pounder,—Pinnace 12 pounder,--Cutter, 3 pounder,--and Prahu, 3 pounder) from examining the Island of Pulo Tingy; bringing with them three Cochin-Chinese men, who on being interrogated proved to be a part of a crew belonging to a Cochin-China Tope, which had been attacked on or about the 30th March last by six piratical prahus in the neighbourhood of Pulo Tingy. They (Cochin-China-men) stated that on the prahus coming alongside them, they boarded instantly, taking them (Cochin-Chinesemen) out of their own vessel, and landing them in one of their prahus. They remained as prisoners to the crew of this prahu for several days, but, an opportunity offering for escape, by retiring to the jungle, they did so, remaining in this manner concealed until the boats of the *Wolf* approached the shore, when two of them rushed from the jungle, and met the boats' breast high in water; the third having been rescued from a party of natives on shore when m the act of strangling him by Lieutenant J. A. Macdonald, and who, notwithsanding every search being made after them by that officer, managed to make good their escape by flying to the jungle.

26th *April*, 1836.—At 4. P. M. observed 3 prahus standing in towards the land. Sent boats to examine them; found two of them were from Singapore, having the requisite passes; the other, although stating herself to have left Singapore the day after the two former, without any. Detained the same and brought her alongside the Wolf, when her crew being brought on board the Wolf, the three Chinamen *instantly* recognized them as the crew of one of the prahus which had captured their vessel. Examined the Chinamen most particularly in order to elicit the truth from them.— Learnt by what they stated, that, the first Malay who boarded their vessel, as well as another who had stabbed one of them in the wrist, were then present amongst the crew of the prahu detained. On closer examination discovered that the trowsers then worn by the prisoner "Abdraman" belonged to one of the Chinaman, and on searching their prahu found other articles which the Chinamen owned as their property.

The crew consits of 9 men and were off Delhi when detained by the Wolf. She was brought alongside the Wolf from not having a pass, but on being identified as a piratical prahu by the Chinamen, I determined to bring here into Singapore, in order to see what evidence was actually required to prove a case of Piracy.

E. STANLEY
Commander H. M. Sloop Wolf.

If this question of piracy is to be made a matter of expense, how long will the settlement itself be safe from the attacks of pirates? Nay, how long will the straits and Pinang and even India itself be safe? Is it feasible to think that the natives will allow foreigners to govern their country, to raise and appropriate the revenues, when their lives and properties are not protected from pirates and decoits?

We learn also from this paper that the *Jardine*, steamer had sailed on a trial-trip to Malacca.

"Intelligence from England of the 5th of January has been received at Batavia, when it would appear that England had offered to mediate between France and the United States. France had accepted the President's message, which reached London 23 days subsequently to its delivery to Congress, and was very favorably spoken of in the English papers. It is predicted that a settlement will be effected."

The *Sir H. Compton*, arrived at Singapore on the 30th of April.

The *Layton*, Wade, had arrived there from Samarang, and may be shortly expected in China.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The last English news *via* Calcutta, brings accounts of a new commercial treaty between the courts of Lisbon and London the foundation being reciprocity.

In this treaty it is declared that British ships shall carry cargoes to Portugal and her dependencies on equal terms with Portuguese ships, and *vice versa*.

Can you inform me if the treaty bears an exception of Macao.

Your's,
21st of May. A TRADER.

The news of the new commercial treaty between Great Britain and Portugal had not reached us previous to the receipt of *A Traders* letter. The next Macao papers will probably give further information to the public on the subject. In the meantime we regret that we can only answer our correspondent's question by asking another; namely, is Macao, in the strict sense of the word in which it is understood in Europe, a dependency of Portugal?—we think not. It is a Portuguese settlement on a foreign territory, where the power of the owners of the soil is still upheld, and where the natives of the soil far outnumber the settlers. If a rent is paid—or if it was ever paid—the question, we presume to think, is set at rest: for in that case would not Macao be a dependency of China instead of Portugal?

MR. EDITOR,—A friend has supplied me with the following dialogue at the foreign office as to our affairs here; it may be a *hoax* on me, but have seldom seen a *hoax* so borne out by circumstances that are within our own knowledge, so I give it you as I got it and you may insert or not as you please.

22d May. Your's,
CANTONENSIS.

SCENE. Foreign office, London.

Private Audience. Lord Palmerston and a Canton Merchant.

Lord Palmerston *loquitur*. You are recently from Canton, Mr. ———. Canton Resident. Yes, my lord. L. P. All quiet and trade going on. C. R. For the present, my lord. L. P. Have you been long resident in China. C.R. About 18 years. L.P. How comes it that you and the Chinese are always squabling. C. R. Because we do not receive justice from their government. L. P. Ah! you are like the rest, do not know what justice is; you fancy justice is getting it all your own way. Why, I have read some Chinese statepapers, and they are most just and equitable, and would make no bad protocol. C.R. Please your lordship, I have also read some state-papers of the Chinese; and it is easy for men to appear just on paper because their statements are never interfered with by truth. Any one can make a good story on paper, if he can also *make* the *facts*, which they invariably do. L. P. Give us a case in point. C. R. I refer to lord Napier's discussions; I beg your lordship to read his despatches, and compare the facts in them with the averments in the Chinese public deeds of equal date, and your lordship will arrive at my conclusion. L. P. oh! I cannot do that just at present; those despatches *are all in that green-box you see under that table;* we have not yet opened them. Let us get to other matter. What say you as to Tea-duties; I feel confident we shall agree here. C. R. Your lordship must again forgive me; I beg to refer to a petition of ours to the house of commons, of date april, 1833, on that subject. L. P. Refresh my memory, I do not recollect it's prayer. C. R. I call your lordship's attention to passing of the China-trade bill; where a set of specific pledges by the introducers of the bill as to Tea duties was the means of it's success. Mr. Charles Grant and Mr. Stewart Mackenzie did repeatedly declare the principles they went on were, a lessening of *ad valorem* duties on Teas, *not* an encrease; and a desire to *protect the consumer of the lower grades of Teas in Britain*. L. P. I am still oblivious; come to the prayer of your petition. C.R. The prayer of our petition was very short; namely: "that in no circumstances should the duty exceed 96 per cent (the highest point of the company's monopoly tax) on the sale-price."—Yet forgive me for showing your lordship that these pledges, given by Mr. C. Grant and Mr. S. Mackenzie, *were accepted* and *value* given in return, *now* cannot be shaken off. L. P. how, show how? C. R. I beg to refer your lordship to debates in the house of commons of that date on the India and China bill, as narrated in the "Mirror of Parliament;" where your lordship will see you were so pressed by the leadenhall street influence and the aristocracy in passing that bill that the smallest desertion of the *Free Trade members* from your *ranks* would have lost the bill; and these free-trade members were only secured to you by the foresaid pledges; yet these pledges have been entirely broken and and forfeited. L. P. On these subjects I must refer you to the chancellor of the Exchequer and my lord Glenelg. C. R. I then beg your lordship's pardon, for I have been led to believe that the foreign office was the only legitimate channel for claiming redress; but be it so, we differ on this; but I have some other reasons. L. P. State them. C. R. Suppose my being injured here by the custom officers in landing, and my coming with a respectful complaint to H. M. ministers or to your lordship, I would consider it an insult or a farce if your ministers referred me back to the local under officers who had wronged me and benefited themselves by that injury. L. P. So would I, or so would any one. C. R. Well, my lord, this is the real situation of every thing in China, until your lordship and the British government go past the hong-merchants, hoppo, and the injurers, and directly communicate with the authorities; and this point my lord Napier saw clearly, and lost his life in trying to attain it. L. P. What say you to our commission of H.M.Superintendents. C. R. Your lordship will forgive me for saying it was *not* wise policy to choose company's servants as representatives of British Majesty; and the transmission of such an office by seniority without regard to individual fitness among a long list of company's servants might have been *dangerous*. L. P. There again I see you know nothing of China; Why those servants were the only individuals in China. Who *all* received Chinese confidence. C. R. Yes, my lord, from the hong-merchants as long as they bought *all* the Congo Tea, not after that; and never from the government of China. L. P. Nay, I hear they are so still. well with the Chinese. C. R. to a certain extent, because they still influence teas (though not buying them themselves) through their tasters, partners, who trade, their bills on Calcutta, make them masters of the exchange market, and their advances influences the Tea market, but they never were looked on by the government except as traders. L. P. You are now talking of the H. C.'s finance committee, are you not? C. R, I am, my lord. L. P. Pray how does it work? how is it liked?—At least there we must have *pleased you*. C. R. It is universally disliked and reprobated; it has done a great deal of harm; has been accused of impurity; and is a most useless expense; and has raised the price of tea in Canton 20 per cent. L. P. You Canton men do not seem to understand your *own interest;* and it is *lucky for you to have* US to take care of you; Why, without that finance committee you had not funds enough to buy half the teas England requires; as a body you are unreasonable and ungrateful. C. R. Your lordship will forgive me for saying that gratitude implies a sense of favour done;* whereas, we consider the finance committee to be a deep, illegal and offensive wrong; being *unreasonable*, implies that your lordship knows more of the funds in Canton and flowidg to it than we do, which I am not prepared to admit. L. P well! we shall open this *Green-box* one of these days, and then see if we can come nearer each other. Good evening Mr. ———. (*Exit*, Canton Resident).

* Gratitude has been defined a sense of favours *to come or be continued* we do not recollect by whom. Ed.

Mr. Sutherland has most kindly sent to us, through Captain Wallace, some Bengal papers of the 17th of April. We assure that gentleman we feel very sensible of this polite attention, and beg him to accept our best thanks.

The following are extracts from the *Bengal Herald Extra* of April 17th.

LONDON,—DECEMBER 5.

We have some additional reason to believe that our statement of the confident rumour, relating to the sudden mission of Lord W. Bentinck to Lisbon, was materially founded in fact; and it is now said that government, having some reason to complain of a want of activity on the part of lord Howard de Walden, have determined to send lord W. Bentinck to supersede him, or at any rate, to carry out additional instructions, which, we are given to understand, will bear the interpretation that we gave yesterday to the supposed object of his lordship's extraordinary mission.—*Herald.*

The proclamation for the meeting of Parliament, on the 4th of February, will appear in an *Extraordinary Gazette* this evening.—*Standard.*

A Boston paper states that the Mexican charge d'affaires in that country has sent general Jackson an official note of remonstrance against the movements at New Orleans and elsewhere in aid of the insurgents at Texas.—*Albion.*

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

(From Galignani's Messenger, December 12.)

The *Moniteur du Commerce* says, that it appears certain that England has offered her mediation in the American affair If this well intended offer has not been accepted by the French Ministry, it is no doubt on account of the difficulty of the two Cabinets coming to an understanding upon the steps to be taken towards causing this mediation to be accepted by the United States; such a refusal can only have been a matter of form, for none of the French Ministers ought to have refused a mediation offered by an ally on the most honorable terms. The question now is, whether France ought to propose to the federal Government to accept a mediator? and though England has no difficulty in offering her services to France, can she bring herself to do the same to the Cabinet of Washinghton? There is an insurmountable obstacle in this; the French government would be badly consulting the national honor if it were to make a direct offer to the United States of deciding the question by arbitration; and on the other hand, England may have her own reasons for not risking the honour of her diplomacy in taking such a step with the United States. Under these circumstance is there any likelihood of the executive power in America, when informed of this difficulty, offering to submit to the decision of England? It is to be feared not; at least if a judgment may be formed from the obstinacy of General Jackson in refusing explanations, which, however, were not of a nature to compromise the character of the head of a great nation.

SPAIN.

(From Galignani's Messenger, Dec. 12)

We have received letters and journals from Barcelona to the 4th inst. The letters confirm the mutiny of the Navarrese troops against the authority of the Carlist General Guerguè, and his being obliged to march them back into Navarre. with the exception of the corps of Guides, which remains in Catalonia The *Vapor* of the 2d states, that the 6th battalion and a detachment of the Lancers of the National Guard of Barcelona, had returned the day before from an excursion which had been ineffectual. General Mina has established a Committee of Public Safety. to which all the authorities are to report every occurrence and observation that may affect the tranquillity of the country. He quitted Barcelona on the 2d, to take the command of the troops, leaving the town under the charge of General Alvares. Mina marched towards Esparraguera, with a convoy. a small party of infantry, and thirty lancers. There have been landed at Barcelona 330 more men from Malaga; the rest of this reinforcement has been driven by stress of weather into Carthagena and Ivica but was hourly expected. On the other side, Palarea has arrived at Tortosa with 8000 infantry and 400 cavalry from Valencia; so that the Carlists will soon find that they have something to contend with. The municipality of Barcelona has offered 100,000 piastres to be exempted from the mobilisation of the 1400 men required by Mina. On the 3d the Portuguese vessel, the *Lord of the Isles*, entered the port, with 444 Portuguese, belonging to the grenadiers of the battalion of Oporto. They marched into the town, accompanied by the band and officers of the National Guard, and greeted with the acclamations of the people. The 6000 rebels, said to have been put to the rout by 180 Christinos, are by these accounts reduced to 600.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Some of the private letters from Lisbon state, that in consequence of the late intrigues which caused the breaking up of the late ministry, the prince de Saxe Coburg has been rejected, and that Donna Maria is about to bestow her hand, with the approbation of the Austrian and British courts, upon Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense Beauhornois, aunt to Don Pedro's widow, through whose agency this ministerial revolution and the match which is to follow it, have been accomplished. Other accounts say that the Queen has secretly married M. Canavarro, a young Cavalry officer, who is well known to enjoy her utmost favour. The following is an extract of the letter of our own correspondent:—'It is stated that the constitution of 1820 is to be re-established with one Chamber. An incident occurred a few days ago, confirmatory of this resolution. A fresh regiment mounted guard at the Palace of Necessidades, where the Queen resides. The band, on their arrival, struck up the hymn of 1820, which astonished the lords and ladies in waiting. An order was sent for them to desist and play the new one which they were, no doubt, prompted to disregard—they kept on playing that of 1820, and *refused* to play the other. The Queen was better in the beginning of the week, but to-day I hear she has relapsed. This may be owing to the present cold and rainy season; still we cannot help feeling some degree of alarm at the sudden illness of Kings and Queens in Portugal. Perhaps there is some want of skill in their medical attendants. A very important commission has been appointed, at the head of which is placed one of the first merchants (Portuguese) here, and long a resident in London, to investigate the whole of the accounts of the late ministers, both foreign and domestic with regid scrutiny. The public journals teem with libels and scurrility against some of the late ministry, and scruple not to broadly hint at the excuseableness of assassination. The people are generally quiet, and pursue their avocations regardless of passing events. All eyes are upon F. A. Campos, the economical minister of finance. (*Herald*, December 11)

DINNER TO THE CREW OF H. M. S. JUPITER.

On the evening of Tuesday last, a dinner was given at the Government House to the sailors and the marines of his Majesty's ship *Jupiter*, about fifty in number. It was a splendid set out, and the table was loaded with many dainties and almost every solid and liquid obtainable. The party sat down to table about 5 o'clock, headed by the Governor-General's steward and butler. The ladies and other distinguished inmates of the house came down to witness the entertainment.

This a thing which never before took place, to our recollection, at the Government House, and speaks volumes for the kindly feelings of our present ruler.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March* 31

MANILA.

Extract of a letter, dated 10th May:—"We regret to state that accounts have been just received that the Malay pirates have boldly landed on the coasts of Pangasinang and Yloco, burned several villages, taken a number of natives prisoners, who are doomed to slavery, and also captured one Pontine laden with rice. We apprehend that more depredations will be committed before the government armed craft can get at the rovers. It is but justice to state that the governor has done all in his power, with the limited marine of these Islands, to check and destroy the pirates; and we yet hope the fleet of Talwa's, now in pursuit, will give a good account of them, ere they leave the coast of Luconia."

Handwriting and Composition.—'A bad handwriting ought never to be forgiven; it is a shameful indolence; indeed, sending a badly written letter to a fellow-creature is as impudent an act as I know of. Can there be anything more unpleasant than to open a letter which at once shows that it will require long deciphering! * *

'Endeavour never to strike out anything of what you have once written down. Punish yourself by allowing once or twice something to pass, though you see you might give it better: it will accustom you to be more careful in future; and you will not only save much time, but also think more correctly and distinctly. I hardly ever strike out or correct my writing, even in my dispatches to the king.

(*Lieubers Reminiscences of Niebuhr.*)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, MAY 24TH, 1836.

GALLANT ACTIONS.

We received the letter which informed us of the battle of Lieutenant (now Captain) ELLIOT with a numerous fleet of Malay pirates off Manila too late last week to allow time for us to do deserved justice to the merits of that gallant officer and his crew. We will now endeavour to detail more fully this desperate boat-action; and all those who have had any experience in this kind of fighting, know it to be "the tug of war." The engaging of ships, either singly or in fleets, the charge of cavalry or infantry, are not so exciting or dangerous; neither do they require such iron nerves, such desperate, yet cool, determination as do a "cutting-out-match" or a close boat engagement: supposing both sides to be equally sharp set.

In charges on shore, swords or bayonets are but seldom crossed. The charge at Talavera was the most desperate during the Peninsular war, in which short and bloody struggle 300 French grenadiers fell in their ranks.

The gallant chivalry of Elliot's engagement has not often been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed.

He was cruising in a government *Falwa* (a large open boat), with a crew of 43, all told; armed with one large brass gun in the bow (an 18 or 24 pounder) four swivels on the stern, and small arms. The boat pulled twenty six oars.

Passing round a point of land between Cape Capones and Corregidore he suddenly found himself almost in the midst of 26 double-banked Malay Pirate Proas, each containing about 40 men. The moment *Elliot* saw the enemy he, with great courage and coolness, gave the word "ready or action," which was promptly obeyed by his *Tagalese* crew.

The long gun was quickly double-shotted with *grape*, without stopping the boat's way, and when within hail the Pirate chief (a renegado), who led the van—or rather the horn of a crescent (for they were moving to surround the gallant boat), hailed *Elliot*, and said—"If he was a brave man he would fight:" doubting what *Elliot* would do.

"Then the gallant ELLIOT flush'd
To anticipate the scene;
And his boat the fleeter rush'd
O'er the deadly space between;"

And when almost in contact fired his bow gun; the aim was so good and the effect so deadly that the Pirate chief's boat with her crew immediately sunk. Without losing way on went *Elliot* over the wave which bubbled over the sunken proa towards the 2nd chief's proa, and when with bowsprit almost over her, fired; and

"It was but one moment of stir and commotion,
Then down she went, like a bird of the ocean."

The remaining 24 Proas, seeing the sudden and unexpected destruction of their chiefs, fled; *Elliot* chased, they rather out-pulling him, but not so fast as to escape about 62 rounds of shot, mostly grape.—As most of them pulled away with single banks only, it is probable the havoc amongst them had been great. When *Elliot's* shot could no longer reach them, he repaired to a Creek and there refitted, and then returned to Corregidore; but although he passed over the waters where the battle had been fought,

No vestige of the strife was there.

The fight continued about 3 hours. The *Falwa* had two men killed and 12 wounded, 2 since dead.

In the early part of the action the four swivels rebounded from their pivots and were lost.

When the particulars of the action were reported to the governor he immediately made Elliot a Captain, and gave him a cross of honor. The petty officers and crew have been rewarded, and the families of the killed will be provided for by the Manila government.

The disparity of force in this action is amazing: one boat and 43 men opposed to 26 boats and upwards of a thousand men!-and those men were Malays, renegadoes, and pirates:—a race and kind of men whose ferocity and desperate determination are unequalled. This is an instance of what a leading, a master-mind can do; for all the credit of fighting the action is due to *Elliot*; and although his gallant *Tagalese* bravely seconded him, had HE fallen can there be a doubt of the different result?

Ship MARY ANNE, Saturday 30th April, 1836.

2 P. M. Light airs inclining to calm. People variously employed. 6 P. M. several proas in sight to the Northward. Midnight light airs and fine. At 3 A. M. The Officer of the watch called me and informed me that there were several proas sweeping towards the ship. I immediately ordered all hands to be called, and cleared the guns for action. 3 30 A. M. The proas were close to the starboard quarter, and the ship would scarcely answer her helm. I ordered a musket to be fired at the proas. The proas pulled up on the starboard quarter, and commenced firing at the ship. By this time we got one of the guns to bear on the proas, and fired at them. At this time the action became animated; the third shot that was fired from our great guns evidently struck one of the proas, and our crew gave three cheers, which was immediately answered by the proas. The proas then pulled up under our stern, and kept up a brisk firing, several of their shots striking the ship. At this time we poured in a volley of musketry, which occasioned them to pull from the ship. A light air then sprung up, and we got our great guns to bear on them, which caused them to row from the stern out of reach of our guns. By this time it was daylight, and I observed the largest proa bailing out water. I hoisted English colors, and got all ready for renewing the fight. At this time the largest proa made a signal, and four others rowed alongside him, and a consultation seemed to take place amongst them. Besides the five proas above mentioned there were three more to leeward. At 8 A. M. the Proas pulled up under the ships stern; they were crowded with men, and hailed us in English, asking where we were from and where we were bound, and fired several shots at us. At this time we got, one of the 18 pounders on the poop, and the first shot fired struck the largest proa, which caused them to pull away astern of the ship. It was now calm. We kept up a fire on them till they were out of gun-shot. They then anchored astern, and all the proas appeared to be repairing the largest proa, which was evidently crippled, as they were continually bailing. At 10 A. M. a light wind sprung up. I then called all hands aft and asked them if they wished to renew the fight and attack the proas; the crew immediately expressed a wish to engage them. I then hauled the ship upon a wind and made all sail towards them. The proas, on seeing this, crowded all sail in a line from us and swept at the same time. In about half an hour the breeze again failed us. And the proas with the aid of their sweeps pulled towards the *Mancap* shoals.

Nothing could exceed the good and manly conduct of the officers and crew; and to them I am indebted for the saving of the ship, as the proas fought desperately. They have riddled the spanker, crippled the main rigging, top mast backstay, and main trysailmast, also sent several shots through the bulwarks, counter, and sides of the ship. At noon the proas bearing E. by S. from the ship, distant 7 miles, we finding we could not come up with them stood on our course.

(Signed) AARON SMITH. Commander Ship *Mary Anne*.
Lat. observed 3° 17' South. Long. 109° 46' East.

In the supplement to the *Singapore Chronicle*, dated 4th May, we observe extracts from the *Times* of December, in which the question of the real meaning of the Dutch treaty of 1834 is discussed. The question seems to hinge upon the fact of "*what goods are admitted duty-free in Dutch vessels.*" If British Cotton goods are by the treaty admitted duty-free in Dutch vessels, the question is settled; if they are *not*, then they are exposed to have another rate of duty levied on them, then is allowed by the treaty, when imported in British vessels. It is not necessary to this end that a reservation should have been made in favour of Dutch manufactured goods.

ERRATUM in the Register. For *Talwa* read *Falwa*. *Falua y Falúca*.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, MAY 31ST, 1836. NO. 22. PRICES 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, the H. C. Agents will be prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and [illegible]pence (4s. 8d.) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.
" J. B. THORNHILL.
Canton, 28th May, 1836. *Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—20th inst. PANTHER, Lockwood; 22d MATTAKEESET, Drew, from Manila. GAILLARDON, Bowman, Calcutta. WILLIAM NICOL, Black, Bombay. CANTON, Coles, MARY ANNE, Smith, Sourabaya. EDWARD. Lindsay, PLEIADES, Ross, Lombock. HELLESPONT, Henry, Batavia. 26th ZAANSTROOM, Klein MARY, Mac Night. do. 27th PHILIP IST, Skellington, U. S. via Batavia. TARTAR, ———, from Boston, Batavia and Manila. SUMATRA, Silver, Manila. NEPTUNE, Salaun, Samarang, LAVTON Wade, FRANCES ANNE, Hay, Singapore. United States Sloop of War, PEACOCK, Commodore E. P. Kennedy, C. K. Stribling, Esq., Captain, with her tender, the ENTERPRISE, W. H. Campbell, Esq. Comdr. from Cochinchina.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Gaillardon*, D. Fernandes, Esq.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 7th moon (21st instant) in the night time, as they were boiling tea in a paper shop in *Straight* street outside the great South gate of the old city, they set the house on fire. The fire spread from the said shop right and left until twenty two shops were burnt, and after six more had been pulled down it's progress was stopped. A large oil shop was burnt, which had only been opened three or four days. It is supposed that the owner lost 10,000 dollars. He is now sick and unable to rise.

The linguist *Hopun* and Mr. Jackson's servant *Wang achung* commenced last month their journey to their place of exile in *Yunnan*—where they are sentenced to be slaves to the army. A few days after they had reached *Kanchow*, in the province of *Keangse*, *Hopun* sickened and died. *Wangchung* has communicated by letter this intelligence to *Hopun's* son.

Edicts from the New Hoppo.—Wan, by imperial appointment, a superintendent of the imperial gardens, controller-general of the customs at the port of Canton, promoted two steps, again raised two steps, and enrolled for meritorious deeds sixteen times, respecting affairs to be severely examined and prohibited.

I know that the foreigners of all nations pass over many seas from afar, coming to trade at Canton. It is reasonable that I should stimulate my thoughts to sincere compassion and manifest my tender concern (for them). In the whole affair of travelling between the provincial city and Macao, except in the case of the legal duties on goods, which it behoves me strictly and carefully to look after, and levy them according to law; as to the rest which relates to the person and what is carried as baggage and for food, and such kind of things, griping and petty exactions are not allowed (on these) to distress and embarras the foreigners. But I have heard that the foreigners of every nation in travelling between Canton and Macao hitherto have employed compradores whose business it is to pay the expenses, but that on the passage there is the vile practice of extra extortions: which is in direct contradiction to the prohibitory laws. I, the hoppo, reverently looking up, have received the gracious commands of my imperial master to serve as commissioner of customs in Canton; and it is my special duty to be kind to the foreign merchants, and strictly clear away former bad practices; how shall I endure a set of avaricious, scheming, selfish extortioners to continue their bad practices. Besides carefully guarding against, examining, and seizing, it is proper that I issue a severe, prohibitory edict, as follows. I hereby order all the foreign managers of business, and the police stationed at passes, to make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

Henceforth, all foreigners, when travelling between the provincial city and Macao, must request and receive an official permit; if they carry any goods liable to duty it must de levied according to law. I will not allow the down of silk to drop through. As for the rest, I will not allow the pric of a meal's rice to be extorted. As to those petty fees and suchlike;—if there are any hardened wretches who do not fear the laws, but dare to tread in their former (evil) paths, the said foreign merchants are allowed, stating the truth, to point them out by petition; and, upon proof, they shall be strictly seized, prosecuted, and punished with the extremest severity of the law.—I, the hoppo, have ears and eyes all around, and will adhere to the laws firm as a mountain; decidedly I will not show any indulgence; be careful, and do not with your bodies try experiments with the laws, thereby involving yourselves in a subsequent repentance. All should tremblingly obey, without opposition. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 4th moon, 4th day. (18th May, 1836.)

Wan, hoppo of Canton, &c. respecting a perspicuous proclamation.

It is well known that custom-duties—being sent to the imperial treasury, enrich the state—being again disbursed, they are advantageous to traders and the people; filaments and hairs are all *treasury-articles;* how can they be allowed to drop out, and thereby cause (financial) embarrassments. Ye outside ocean hong-merchants, attend to and manage this business; it is my duty to guard the laws with all diligence, and pay the most heedful attention to the public service. Now I, the hoppo, have arrived here to superintend and receive all the customs and duties. The said hong-merchants, whenever an occasion occurs for re-

porting goods for examination, it is necessary that the catties and taels (weight) and number, be truly examined, and a clear and distinct list made, and presented for examination; and then wait until I, the hoppo, compare and order my servants and writers to weigh and examine; it is absolutely necessary that the lists and goods tally, and the truth and reality be apparent. I, the hoppo, have respectfully received the gracious commands (of the emperor) to be superintendent of the customs, and rule over and receive the duties: which truly is a most important office. Further, the duties on the foreign merchants are many and important; still more does it behove me to think and act sincerely for the public service, and to ascertain the truth when goods are reported for examination. I am apprehensive that the pursers in the hongs are a bad set, or that they link themselves on to my domestics, writers &c. and amongst themselves play all kinds of cheating tricks: still this I cannot prove. It is proper that I issue severely prohibitory edict, as follows. I hereby order the said hong-merchants and the others to respectfully obey. Henceforth, when the said hongs report any goods for examination, the hong-merchants must themselves attend and manage in person; and, moreover, they must charge their pursers to be honest and careful in weighing and examining. If they dare to connect themselves with my domestics, writers &c. and play tricks, and scheme their own selfish ends, at once I, the hoppo—whether I find them out by enquiring, or whether they are denounced to me,—I will immediately punish the said pursers, domestics, writers &c. most severely. For the said hong-merchants to offend greatly is inexpedient; when my words are once gone forth the law follows; it is the special duty of those hong-merchants tremblingly to obey, and not involve themselves in a late repentance. A special edict.
Taoukwang, 16th year, 4th moon, 2nd day. (May 16th.)

In the two edicts from the new hoppo, our readers will doubtless observe the self-comending tone. This is not peculiar to that officer; it is *Chinese* all over. We have just received an edict issued by the new *Nankaeheen*, which far exeeds in self-praise those published in to day's paper. If distant readers form their opinions from Chinese documents they will be most egregiously in error; these papers are considered both by the magistrates and people in the same light as the king's proclamation against gambling, when the Groom Porters was dedicated to that very vice in the royal palace. We are promised protection and kind treatment, but we are abandoned to every species of oppression without remorse: for although the emperor sometimes takes blame to himself for remissness and neglect in governing his mighty empire, we do not recollect that either himself or his officers have at any time censured themselves for their behaviour to foreigners. Even when lord Amherst was ill-treated at Peking, and rudely ordered away before he had recovered from the fatigue of his journey, *Keaking* did not blame himself for this barbarous treatment of an embassador from a friendly nation, but he blamed his courtiers for not telling him the truth.—We are to be *pitied, compassionated*, yet we are bullied, cheated, and despised. The treatment that foreigners have so long bowed under seems to have had the effect of convincing the *official mind* of China that it cannot do us a wrong.

It is not in our power to inform our readers further on the important and engrossing topic of *France and America*. We have received by the *Horatio* various American papers up to the 27th of January, which contain extracts from English papers to the 18th of December; but we are happy to say we do not observe that any hostile feeling towards France has been expressed in these papers. On the contrary, there are many paragraphs which deprecate a war most earnestly; and even members of Congress have reflected on the message of the President last year, which occasioned the present unhappy misunderstanding between the two countries. From a perusal of many American papers we think it would not be too much to affirm that the popular voice in America is *not* for war. France has declared that she will not move until America moves; that she "will do neither less nor more than America;" and her ministers appear to be anxious to avail themselves of the first friendly overture from the American government to pay the money and to return to their former good understanding with that country.

It appears to be the general feeling in America that the President's message was premature; that the sentiments it expressed were too violent; it is called "un-diplomatic." Now if these are the real sentiments of the American people, they will surely not allow themselves to be hurried into a war with an old ally because their President sent a hasty message to Congress. We do not presume to enter into the question of which country is best prepared for, or will suffer most by, the struggle; but it is the cause which leads to the dreadful extremity of that struggle which deserves the most serious consideration: is the cause sufficient?—will the war waged for it be *just* and *necessary*?—These are questions which the clear, cool-headed men in America must satisfactorily answer to themselves before they draw the sword, or wave their star-bespangled banner in defiance to the tri-colour. Success or failure in the war is, we think, a very secondary consideration for America; it is herself that she may sorely wound; it is her constitution, her free democracy,—endeavouring to follow out and prove the *greatest-happiness of the greatest number* principle,—that will most surely suffer, whether her stars still float in the ethereal blue or are hurled from their spheres by an adverse fortune. Unless the war is absolutely forced on America, her engaging in it would be to us a proof that the spirit of liberty, of republicanism, is waxing faint in her bosom. War is a game for *kings*.

The statesmen of America—indeed the whole American people, must surely be aware of the task they have to give proof to the world of the just policy and stability of their form of goverment. If the *war-party* in America carry their measures, they may think themselves the friends of their country, the protectors of her rights, the defenders of her honour; but they will also be the enemies if not the destroyers of her constitution.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Extract from a letter from a Public Agency, dated 15th January.

On the night of the 16th ulto. a fire broke out in Merchant St. in the vicinity of Wall St. which consumed between 500 & c. 600 stores & buildings including No. 49 Wall St. and destroyed property of the estimated valuc of seventeen to eighteen millions of dollars.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the loss occasioned by this terrible conflagration, business has suffered but little interruption, & no failure of consequence has yet taken place.

Such are the boundless resources of our Emporium, spirit of energy & enterprise of our Capitalists & Merchants which this calamity has brought into activity, that New York is rapidly rising like the Phenix from its ashes, with renovated splendor.

The Total Loss by the late Fire.—From the report of the Committee on the Amount of Losses, the whole number of buildings destroyed was 527, exclusive of the Merchants' Exchange and South Dutch Church; and that the estimated amount of loss is Sp. dollars 17, 115, 692. This esti-

mateis based upon rhe statement of 276 firms and owners of real estate, who reported a loss of Sp. dollars 1, 179, 700 in (the destruction of 129) buildings, and Sp. dollars 6, 557 847 in goods. Total Sp. dollars 7, 969, 150, on which was Sp. dollars 7, 960, 150 insurance. A much less proportion of the owners of buildings reported to the committee, than of the proprietors of merchandize. The whole loss in buildings is estimated at $4 000, 000
Merchandize. $13, 115, 692

$17, 115, 692
N. Y. Star.

The most active exertions were making in New York to relieve the sufferers by the great fire. Committees were formed in the parishes to collect contributions, and other towns and States had hastened to help in the work of benevolence. A bill authorizing the corporation of New York city to loan six millions of dollars on mortgages held by Fire Insurance companies, had passed both branches of the New York legislature.

Trade between France and the United States.—From the official returns of the Custom house, published in the *Journal des Debats* of the 27th of November, the value of merchandize imported into France from the United States of America, in the year 1834, was *francs*, 76,563,795, and the value of the exports from France into the U. S. *francs* 78,136,275.

Florida. A detachment of the Florida militia, numbering 200 men, has been massacred by the *Seminole* Indians; three only escaped. Many revolted negroes were with the Indians. The American papers describe the incursions of the *Seminoles* to be most daring and destructive; the inhabitants were flying before them, and they were spreading far and wide, murdering and scalping all whom they captured, and setting fire to the sugar-mills &c.

Texas and Mexico. St. Antonio has been taken by the Texians, and Santa Anna and the Mexicans have been driven out of Texas.

Twenty-eight citizens of the U. S. volunteers in the Texian army, were shot at Tampico in December by sentence of a court martial formed of Mexican officers.

From a letter published in *the Singapore FreePress* of the 12th of May, we learn that the lever of the *Jardine*, steamer, again broke on her experimental trip to Malacca.

It is stated in the same paper that per advices from England to the 5th of January, "the mediation of England in the difference between France and the United States had been tendered, and accepted by France.

Portugal.—It is stated the marriage compact between the queen of Portugal and and the Prince Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe Coburg, was signed at Coburg by the plenipotentiaries af the respective parties on the 7th of December. This prince is nephew of king Leopold and the duchess of Kent.

Mr. Editor—I herewith send you a copy of a letter from the hongmerchants with a third small payment on account of plundered dollars per *Troughton*; the entire sum recovered is now above 40 per cent.

It *is said* the mandarins in searching for dollars amongst the small villages in the district (near St. Johns), held the possession of dollars Spanish a sufficient proof of crime; the danger of this, and inhumanity, I need not point out to you, as over all China the Spanish dollar, in whole or in parts, is currency. The nature of the *wind-up* of the public sale of fishing *(Pirate)* boats, and the results handed in, seems to me a little for effect, as—"how severe we have been".—After this, can you expect anything more?—It is ridiculous; and, Mr. Editor, no more will we get, unless under a pretty strong screw and higher up than fishing boats, Your's

A SUFFERER

From the hongmerchants, with a payment of 1400 taels, on account of the bark *Troughton*.

A respectful communication. We have received from the magistrate of *Kwangchowfoo* the sum of 1400 taels the proceeds of the sale of eight fishing vessels belonging to *Lesingho* and others, plunderers of the vessel (commanded by) Thomson. And we have been directed to deliver the same to you. We request you to receive the said amount, and to favour us with written a receipt for the same, that we may be enabled to report in reply to our chief magistrate. This the task we impose. We present our compliments &c.

Subscribed by the 12 merchants.
14th moon, 6th day (20th of May).

Yesterday Morning the HERCULES was severely struck by lightning and *entirely dismasted no lives* lost! and the electric fluid seems to have entirely exhausted itself on the masts *without* any damage to other parts of that vessel.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE HERCULES.

AT 2 A. M. a heavy squall of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning commenced from S. E. The rain came down in torrents, and every flash of lightning was more vivid than the former until half past two, when the thunder became truly deafening. At this time two flashes succeeded one another almost instantaneously, both of which I have reason to believe struck us.

The damage, as far as we can ascertain until daylight, is a narrow piece stripped off the foremast from under the top nearly down to the deck. The maintopmast broken off just above the cap; the mainmast splintered a little above the deck, and its head split. The mizen topmast is also gone; this latter was not struck by the lightning, but carried away by the stay which leads to the mainmast head. The electric fluid, after striking the mainmast tore up the coating, and passed down to the gunderk, leaving a strong smell after it; where it found vent I cannot say. We were fearful at first it might have entered the hold; but after a strict search cannot find any traceat of it.

I am happy to say no person on board the Hecules was hurt. * * * Two lamps on deck were extinguished, and a quantity of sparks flew about for several seconds after the blow. * * * The damage to our masts is more than we thought; nearly one third of the forvtopmast is torn out; foremast split to pieces, and topgallantmast the same. The mainmast almost in two, and all above it shattered to atoms.

FOR THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

(From Pepys diary.)

HONOR 200 YEARS AGO.

"Here Creed did tell us a story of the duel last night, in Covent Garden, between Sir H. Bellasses and Tom Porter. It is worth remembering the silliness of the quarrel, *and is a kind of emblem of the general complexion of this whole kingdom at present*, (and of two great nations at 'this present.') They two dined together yesterday at Sir Robert Carrs, where, it seems that people drank high, all that came; it happened that these two, the greatest friends in the world, were talking together, and Sir Henry talked a little louder than ordinary to Tom Porter, giving of him some advice. Some of the company standing by said, 'what, are they quarrelling that they talk so high?' Sir Henry hearing it, said 'I would have you know I never quarrel but I strike and take that as a rule of mine.' 'How,' says Tom Porter, 'strike? I would I could see the man in England that durst give me a blow!' With that Sir Henry did give him a box of the ear, and so they were going to fight there, but were hindered; and by and by Tom Porter went out, and meeting Dryden the poet, told him of the business, and that he was resolved to fight Sir H. Bellasses presently, for he knew if he did not, they would be friends to morrow, and then the blow would rest on him, which he would prevent, and desired Dryden to let him have his boy to bring him word which way Sir Henry goes. By and by he is informed that Sir H. Bellasses' coach is coming, so Tom went out of the coffee-house, where he had stayed for the tidings, and stopped the coach, and bade Sir Henry to come out. 'Why,' says Sir Henry, 'you will not hurt me coming out, will you?' 'No,' says Tom Porter, so out he went, and both drew; and Sir Henry having flung away his scabbard, Tom Porter asked him if he were ready? The order answering him that he was; they fell to fight, and some of their acquaintance by. They wounded one another, and Sir Henry so badly, that it is feared that he will die: and finding himself severely hurt, he called to Tom Porter, and kissed him, and bade him shift for himself; "For," says he, "Tom, thou hast honor, but I will make shift to stand upon my legs, till thou may'st withdraw, and the world not take notice of this, for I would not have thee troubled for what thou hast done." Tom then shewed H. Bellasses that he, too was wounded, and they are both ill; but Sir Henry to fear of life.—This is a fine example! and Sir Henry a Parliament man too, and both of them extraordinary friends!

* * * * * * *

Sir Henry Bellasses is dead of the duel he fought about ten days ago, with Tom Porter, and it *is pretty to see how the* WORLD *talk of them*."

I pray, Mr. Editor, that two hundred years hence, there may not be as silly a story told of two nations, that went to war *for* reasons scarcely more admissible, than Sir Henry Bellasses and Tom Porter satisfied themselves with.

(From the diary of Pepys.)

AN AMBASSADOR, 200 YEARS AGO.

"Among other discourse, some was of *Sir Jerom Bowers*, Embassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of Russia, who, because of some of the noblemen that would go up stairs to the Emperor before him, he would not go up till the Emperor had ordered those two men to be dragged down stairs with their heads knocking upon every stair until they were killed. And when he was come up, they demanded his sword of him, before he entered the room; he told them if they would have his sword they should have his boots too; and so caused his boots to be pulled off and his night gown and slippers to be sent for, and made

the Emperor stay until he could go in this night dress, since he must not go as a soldier. And lastly, when the Emperor, in contempt, to shew his command of his subjects did command one to leap from the window, and broke his neck in sight of the Embassanor, he replied, that his mistress did set more by, and did make better use of the necks of her subjects, but said, that to show what her subjects would do for her, he would and did fling down his gauntlet before the Emperor, and challenged all the nobility to take it up in defence of the Emperor, against his Queen—for which, to this very day, the name of Sir Jerom is famous there."

Extract from an order in Council, dated 30th Nov.

"No goods shall be imported into, nor shall any goods, except the produce of the fisheries in British ships, be exported from, his Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, by sea, from or to any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of his Majesty's possessions abroad, except into or from the respective ports of Sydney, in New South Wales, and Hobart town and Launcestown in Van Dieman's Land; and it is hereby ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Privy Council, that the free importation of goods from the said ports of Sydney, Hobart town, and Launcestown shall be permitted, and the said ports shall be free warehousing ports."

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHINESE IN 1602.

From *A Discourse of Java and the first English Factory there &c. Written by Master Edmund Scot.*

The *Javans* having no Genius for Government, or managing Affairs of state, many of those who come from the country of *Clyn*, to settle there, grow very rich, and rise to great offices and dignity amongst them: Such as that of *Shah Bandar*, *Laytamougon*, *&c.* But most of all the Chinese, who, like *Jews*, live crouching under them, yet fleece them of their wealth, and send it to China.

The *Chinese* are very crafty in trading, using all kind of couzening, and tricks, that can be devised. They have no pride in them, nor will refuse any labour; except they turn *Javans*, (as many of them do, when they have committed a murder or some other villany) and then they become every whit as proud, and as lazy. For their religion, they are of divers sects; but most of them are atheists. Many of them believe, that when they die, if they were good livers, they shall be born again to great riches, and be made governors: But if wicked men, they shall be turned into some vile animal, as a frog, or a toad.* They burn sacrifices every new moon, mumbling prayers over them, with a kind of singing voice; and as they sing, they tinkle a little bell, which at the end of every prayer, they ring out as loud as they can. This ceremony they also observe, when any amongst them of any account lie a dying. The manner of their sacrifice is this: They furnish their altars with goats, hens, ducks and divers sorts of fruits; which flesh is sometimes ready dressed for eating, and sometimes raw; but is after wards dressed and eaten. All that they burn is only papers painted, and cut out in figures, which are valued by them at a certain price. The author many times asked them, to whom they burned this sacrifice? And they answered, to God: But the *Guzerats*,† and *Turks*, who are there, said, they burned it to the devil: If they do so, they are ashamed to confess it.

Many of them are well skilled in astronomy, and keep an exact account of time. They observe no sabbath, nor one day more than other, except when they lay the foundation of a house, or begin some other great work; which day, they ever after keep as a holyday. When any of the wealthy, sort die in *Bantam*, their bodies are burnt, and the ashes carried in jars, close stopped up, to their friends in *China*. When some of them have lain a dying, Mr. *Scot* hath observed them to burn seven perfumes: four of them being large, and casting great light, were set upon a cane, which rested upon two supports, about six foot from the ground; and the other three, which were very small, and burnt dim, were placed on the ground directly under them. He often enquired the meaning of this ceremony buc ould never get any other answer, than that it was the fashon of *China*; which is all the grounds they have for many other customs.

They delight much in plays and singing, but have the worst voices in the world. These plays or interludes are performed as service to their gods: and often introduced with a burnt sacrifice, the priests kneeling down frequently, and kissing the ground three times successively. These plays are acted commonly when they think their junks or shipping are set out from *China*; likewise when they arrive at *Bantam*, and set out from thence towards *China* They sometimes begin at noon. and do not end till next morning, being, for the general exhibited in the open street, on stages set up for the purpose.

These people have their soothsayers, who sometimes run ranging up and down the streets like madmen, with drawn swords in their hands, tearing their hair, and throwing themselves against the ground. They affirm, that when they are in these frantic fits, they can tell what shall come to pass. Many *Chinese* believe this: and when they send a junk to sea, apply to them, to know whether they shall speed well or not; and by their report things have fallen out just as the diviner had predicted.

The *Chinese* wear long gowns, with cassocks under them, hanging something lower. Mr. *Scot* was persuaded, they were the most effeminate and cowardly people in the world. On their heads they wear a caul, some made of silk, and others of hair. The hair of their heads is very long, which they bind up in a knot, just over the crown. Their nobility and governors wear hoods of sundry fashions: some of them are of an odd make, one half being like a hat, and the other like a *French* hood; others again are of net-work, with a high crown and no brims.

These people are tall and strong, with very small black eyes, and generally without any hair on their faces. They will steal and do any kind of villainy to get wealth. Their manner at *Bantam* is to buy women slaves, (for they bring no women out of *China*) by whom they have many children: and when they go back to their owu country, with an intention to return no more to *Bantam*, they sell their women; but carry their children with them. As for their goods, they leave an order for some to be sent after them with every fleet that sails: for if they die in *Bantam*, all the effects they have there belong to the king; and if once they cut their hair, they never return to *China:* however their children may, provided they do not cut their hair.

* The sect here described, is that of *Fo*. † In *Purchas, Goserats.*

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

ADVERTISING. We were yesterday informed of a circumstance which admirably illustrates the force of our remark a few day since, relative to the propriety of the merchants advertising. it is stated as a fact that a country merchant, a short time ago, came to this city for the purpose of purchasing a large supply of goods. Arriving at one of our principal hotels, which has all the city papers lying upon the table in the bar-room, the merchant sat down and gave the papers a thorough examination. Having finished his reading, he observed to a bystander that he regretted to find *there were so few goods in town.* He continued—"I came here to purchase a large stock of goods, but in looking over your papers I find there are so few in town, that I shall proceed to Louisville, where by the papers I discover I can get a much better assortment." It was in vain that the bystander attempted to prove that there was an abundance of goods in this city, and that the whole-sale merchants were not much in the habit of advertising. The merchant replied, if there were many goods in the place, it would be manifested by the advertisements in the papers, as was the case in all other cities And remarked further, that as he was in haste, it would be the shortest and best plan to proceed to Louisville at once, where he knew there was a good and extensive assortment. (Cincinnati Whig,)

As the state of the circulation of the London journals may be deemed a very fair criterion whereby to judge of the state of parties and political feeling in England, we have read with much interest a careful analysis, in the *Spectator* of 31st. October, of the return of the number of stamps sold between June 1833 to June 1835. This return was published in the *Times* in the middle of October, and, of course, was so mystified as to leave a simple world to suppose that the Conservative interest was gaining ground; but the *Spectator* stripped the thing of the sophistries of the *Times* and came to certain conclusions which are best given in its own words. Those who rejoice in the progress of intellignce, will peruse the summary with great satisfaction:—

'The readers of Tory papers have, since 1st January, diminished by 192,365, and those of reforming papers encreased 691,450; making a total of gain on the Tories by the reformers of no less thant 883, 815. The *Chronicle* has trebled its circulation. The *Times* and *Herald* have each lost about an eighth. Indeed, the fall of the *Times* has been such, that if it goes on exhibiting the same powers of sinking much longer, no one need much care what side it takes. Within six months. it has fallen one eighth; since the end of June 1834 which takes in the period of its apostacy and all its consequences, its half-yearly circulation has decreased by 352,000—that is one fifth since June 1833, it has fallen still more; and if we go back to the returns laid before the house of commons in August 1833, we shall find that its present circulation is less by more than one-fourth than it then was. If we look at the sale of the weekly papers, the account appears much worse for the Tories by the calculations made by the *Sun*. The numbers of Tory papers sold weekly is 1.023, 500; reforming papers 2,212.300, giving a majority to the latter of 1.118.800. The Tory majority on the daily papers was 1,074, 752, so that the result on the whole number of London papers gives a majority of 114, 048 on the half-yearly circulation to the reforming side. But for the defalcation of the *Times* it would have been nearly two millions! Thus if the comparative circulation of the Metropolitan journals is to be taken as an index of public opinion, the Tories will be found in a minority: and if the inquiry be extended to the provincial journals, the result will be still more unsatisfactory to the obstructives.' (*Englishman*).

We recommend the Editor of the *Canton Press, blanchir son carte,* ere he thinks of giving a *carte blanche.*

That what we amused ourself with in 1830 should still afford amusement to our contemporary in 1836, is flattering to know, and pleasing to reflect upon,

That our contemporary's only motive was a little *innocent* amusement is evident from the way in which he introduced the *extracts* to the notice of his readers; we hope they were pleased with his catering, and were equally amused.

BRITH.—At Macao On the 27th May the Lady of J.W. H. Ilbery Esq. of a daughter.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1836. NO. 23. PRICES 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels: Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, the H. C. Agency is prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE,
" J. B. THORNHILL,
Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The only arrival reported is the American vessel COVINGTON, Holbrook, on the 3rd inst. from Manila.—Passenger, G. P. Nelms, Esq.

We have heard that private letters state there is not the least doubt that the question pending between France and America will be amicably settled.

The same letters also state that Great Britain and France were arming in the cause of Poland.

In another column will be found a very interesting account of the discovery of the remains of a human body in Massachusetts. If the discovery of antiquities is pursued with ardour in America some light may be thrown on the history and transmigrations of its earliest inhabitants.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Peking Gazette.—4th moon, 17th day (May 31st). I, the emperor, am now about to visit the eastern imperial tombs. After I have set out, I order the kings, *Kingmin* (the emperor's elder brother) and *Yihshaou* (the emperor's nephew) with the two cabinet ministers *(Taheosze)*, *Changling* and *Wanfow*, to remain in Peking and take charge of the government. On alternate days they are to remain, and sleep within (the interior palace); those who are off night-duty, I order to break-up their consultations and leave off business at 4 o'clock. Respect this.

Proclamation by the Nanhaeheen.—*Lew* acting heen of *Nanhae* and heen of *Tsingyuen*, raised two steps, issues a perspicuous proclamation for general information.

I am descended from an unsullied family *(purely white)*. I am *arrowed-willed*, and of pure and uncorrupted integrity. I am appointed to office here, and I know it is my duty to keep myself unstained (by bribes) and to love the people, and not in the least degree to regard myself. I am humbly thankful to the great officers who have appointed me to an acting situation in this district. As to what concerns punishments, money, and official documents, without discussing whether they are important or trifling, they shall all have my personal consideration and management; I will not borrow the hands of my writers. As to my followers who have accompanied me hither, when they are not engaged in managing my family and household concerns, they shall shut up the house and read their books; they shall not offend by interfering in public business. Those whom I engage as assistants (or private, confidential secretaries), and the officers who may assist me officially in examining cases, are all active, correct in their conduct and respect themselves. Moreover, my domestics and slaves shall be kept in strict order. Painters and the priests of the *Taou* sect, let there not be the slighest intimacy with them, and the class of jugglers, I am determined not to allow their tricks and plans of bribery. But in and all around the provincial city, the good grain and weeds are intermixed; I am apprehensive there are some daring vagabonds who do not fear the laws, und who falsely claim relationship and an intimate acquaintance (with me), in order that they may deceive the ignorant people of the district, and by their intrigues cheat and defraud; yet I cannot *fix* them. Besides secretly guarding against, examining and seizing, it is proper that I issue a perspicuous proclamation, as follows;—All ye, military and people of the district &c., make yourselves fully acquainted (with it); know certainly, all of ye, that unsullied is my heart; I will not deceive or gloss over the value of a hair; the strictest justice shall be observed in public documents. In the influence of affairs I will not borrow (the assistance) of any body. When litigations occur, remain at home, waiting in quiet, until I, grasping justice, carefully examine, and decide; and do not you on any account be imposed upon by any trifling or shuffling of others, who may make false reports, and state the circumstances their own way, and following their own intentions excite to strife; intriguing and scheming, deceiving and cheating, as to these it is permitted, immediately proof is obtained, to denounce them and according to the proofs they shall be punished with the extremest rigour of the law. If there are any attached to my public court who borrow pretexts to defraud, immediately collar and bring them (before me), truly, they shall be most heavily punished; decidedly I will not allow the laws to be twisted, or show undue favour.

If (there are who) seize the wind and grasp a shadow, raising false reports and making empty speeches, groundless, and confused accusations, thinking to give vent to their own selfish anger, when, from clear interrogatories (they are found guilty,) assuredly, according to law, they shall be punished for the crime of which they have falsely accused another. Decidedly, no indulgence shall be shown. All should tremblingly obey, without opposition. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 4th moon 1st day. (15th May).

The new hoppo's family arrived on the 4th instant, landed and went to his official residence the next day.

Dear Mr. Editor—Not satisfied with the disgrace that the drunken exhibition of old honest *Jack* used to afford, one of the passage boats thought it necessary last *Sunday* evening to get up the noisy, senseless, and obscene orgies of Mahomet, as if to add to our national character.

These boats are known by the Chinese to belong to American and English; what hypocrisy must they then attribute to them, if sunday is kept in *their church* and thus insulted in *their boats*.

Surely there is smooth sea and plenty of room *without the Bogue* for these orgies, without bringing more contempt on our *beards* inside.

△

The above complaint of our correspondent is rather vague. We do not know how to understand the expres-

(Continued at page 92, line 49.)

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The second quarterly report of this useful establishment was published in the *Chinese Repository* for May. The benevolent exertions of Dr. Parker have been liberally backed by the foreign residents in Canton, the amount of donations up to the end of the quarter exceeding $1400; the expenses for the term have been $442. The whole number of patients on the records of the hospital is now 1283. There were admitted during the term 358, of whom 282 were males and 76 females. In this number, those who remained on the list at the end of the last term, with those who, having been cured and discharged, have had a relapse or a new attack of disease, though numerous, are not included.

It is Dr. Parker's wish—as expressed in his report—to obtain native pupils. We do not consider that this idea is altogether visionary, but we do think it very improbable, in the *present state* of our relations with China, that well-educated native youths will put themselves under the tuition of any foreigner to learn the use of the surgeon's knife or the administration of medicine. Were the characters of foreigners properly known and understood by the *people* of this empire; were the honour and dignity of their respective countries properly represented and supported; then, indeed, it might be hoped that the Chinese would respect us so much as to submit to be taught by, and to learn from, us; but whilst they know foreigners only in the relation of traders, submitting, for the sake of trade, to restraints and privations which must appear to the Chinese themselves as ridiculous and cruel—a yoke fit only for the necks of ignorant and ungovernable barbarians—it is not likely they will look up to foreigners as their teachers either in art or science.

We publish a few of the cases from the *Repository*, as they contain one or two slight indications of Chinese character and manners.

February 20th. Asthma and opium mania. Asay, aged 44, father of Akwei, the lad with imperforate meatus auditorius mentioned in the last report. This man had been afflicted with asthma from youth and had long addicted himself to the excessive use of opium. On account of his father's illness and expected death, the lad was unwilling to remain in the hospital, and after being permitted to return home became very irregular in his attendance. The father was brought in a boat opposite to the factories, where I was requested to see him. The alarm of friends was well grounded respecting him. He was very languid, breathed with great difficulty, and had general œdema throught the system. Being unwilling to prescribe for him without seeing him daily, and being desirous also that his son should remain longer under my care, the father was received into the hospital, his health began in a few days to improve, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. When sent for one morning to see him, as he was thought to be worse, I went directly, but found, to my surprise that he had been some time dead. Probably there was an effusion into the thorax. The other patients were immediately removed from the room and the door closed. Patients were received during the day, the friends were apprised of the event, and requested to come in the evening and remove the corpse.

The occurrence was regarded and treated as an event in Providence, and there was no disposition on our part to conceal the event. The corpse was removed and no difficulty ensued. A few days after, I was informed that Akwei must attend to the funeral ceremonies and could not come any more for the present. I explained to him the necessity of the case and objected to his leaving. He absented himself, however, and I heard no more of him till some weeks subsequently, when being in the part of the city where he resided, I was recognized by the grandfather and invited to the residence of the deceased. The ear had been neglected and the orifice nearly healed up, having a depression in the situation of the foramen.

March 7th. Hypertrophy of the right eye with deep opacity of the cornea. Sze koo, Aged 22, of the province of Nganhwuy, daughter of Chaou Keu, a district undermagistrate in this province, who had sent his card, a few days previously, with a representation of her case, of which a translation by Mr. Morrison is subjoined.

"I herewith present a statement respecting the affection of the eye under which she suffers, requesting instruction. My young daughter is upwards of 20 years old. In her right eye a covering (cataract) has grown up, shading the pupil, which arose from a diseased state of the bowels, when she was between five and six years old. A covering of skin has grown over the eye so that she cannot see anything with it, and although she has been under medical treatment, the sight has not been improved, but she can still perceive light (on a bright day). Probably the pupil is not injured, but only covered over by the cataract (literally, white screen). I have heard of Dr. Parker, a second Hwato, and desire to solicit that he will look at the eye and take her under his care. I request him to couch the cataract, and though she should not be able to see, I shall be satisfied. I particuly entreat him to adopt a quick and easy method of cure. If he can indeed cure her, she shall go on the 20th instant to solicit his care of her, and I beg that he will either give her medicine, or adopt some other good mode of treating her, permitting her to return the same day. If it be necessary to remain from home, it will be inconvenient. I trust he will inform me whether this be right or not. And I shall be inexpressibly grateful."

By repeated puncturing of the affected eye and evacuating the aqueous humor, it has been reduced to nearly its natural size, so that the lids cover it, which is all that she or her friends were encouraged to expect when I "took her under my care," and with which they are well satisfied. Of the affection to which the father attributed the loss of her eye, she has also been relieved. Naturally amiable and good looking, neatly dressed, with less rouge and artificial flowers than many of her countrywomen employ to improve their beauty, she seemed only to need intellectual and moral culture to fit her to be an agreeable member of any good society. Her father two brothers, and a little sister, an interesting family, have all been my patients during the term.

March 28th. Sarcomatous tumors. Asoo aged, 21. This young woman had a tumor from the pendulous portion of each ear, both about three fourths of an inch in diameter. March 31st, I removed the tumors by a double incision, in the form of the letter V inverted, and with sutures brought the lips together. *Her first enquiry after the operation was if she ever again could wear ear-rings.* The wounds healed by the first intention, and in a little more than a week the patient was quite well, and the natural shape of the ear perfectly preserved. One other patient with a similar affection of one ear has since presented. Probably these tumors were originated by wearing rings of great weight and of improper composition.

The case of *Pang, hoppo of Canton*, claims a remark or two in this place. Some time in the month of March, one of the linguists came and informed me that the hoppo "had something the matter" with his eyes; but as the "great man" did not like to come to the hospital, the linguist wished to know if I would meet him at the Company's factory. As I had no right there, I preferred he should come to my own residence, the next day or at any time he chose, or if he preferred I would go to his house. With this, the linguist was pleased, and said he would bring a reply the next day. He did so, informing me that the hoppo had looked in his book and found that the 12th of the moon was an auspicious day, and that he would then come. Before it arrived, however, I was informed, that he had some extra business, it would not be convenient but he would see me before he returned to Peking. This, however, he has not done As he was soon to present himself at the imperial court, it might not have been unimportant if I could have been instrumental in affording him an obvious benefit; but, from all I could learn of the nature of his disease, there was little chance of rendering much assistance by merely seeing him once or twice.

The Canals of China.

Even the wonders of the great wall of China are surpassed by the innumerable and long canals, the utility of which is less a matter of doubt than the artificial boundary which has been so often set at nought by invaders.

Availing themselves of the great number of rivers and lakes that exis in their country, the industrious Chinese have almost everywhere opened communications by water, and for this purpose, and for the object of irrigation, have dug so many canals that much of China is like a vaster Holland. The traveller finds almost every where a large canal of fine deep, clear water, flanked by two causeways, cased with flat stones or marble slabs, set in the ground and fastened by grores made in posts or columns of the same materials. From this main canal there shoot off, at certain distances, numbers of smaller canals, the waters of which are again let off into innumerable rivulets, that are conducted to different large towns, or employed to irrigate the country. Besides these they have an infinite number of reservoirs and channels by which they can lay the fields under water, to produc rice, their principal food, and which requires almost constant humidity.

But nothing in China or in any other part of the world is to be compared with the Yun Leang, or Royal canal, which is 300 leagues in length* It was dug by an almost incredible multitude of men, and at a most prodigious expence, under the Emperor Chi-tson, (about the year 1280,) the founder of the dynasty of the Western Tartars. "This canal," says Du Halde "traverses the provinces of Pe-tche li and Chan-tong,; then it enters the province of Kiang-nan, and discharges itself into the great and rapid Yellow River. Down this river you sail for two days, when you come to another river, where you find again the canal, which leads to the city of Hoai-ngan; from thance it passes by many cities and large towns, and arrives at the city of Yang-tcheou, one of the most famous ports of the empire; and a little beyond this place it enters the great river Yang-tse Kiang, which divides the province of Kiang-si nearly into two equal parts, and runs as far as Nan-ngan, from whence you go by land to Nan-hiong, the chief city of the province of Quang-tong, where you embark upon a river that leads to Canton, so that you may travel very commodiously, upon the rivers or canals, from the capital to the remotest part of China, being about 600 leagues, by water."

In 'Purchas's Pilgrims' this extensive canal is styled "a hand-made river," and is described with his usual quaintness and effect. "This worke is goodly and wonderfull for the site and length, and more for the profit thereby to the cities. There are also causies made to goe on land by those waters commodiously," &c. Mr. Barrow, in his travels in China, gives, in a few words, a general idea of the principles on which this grand undertaking was carried on:—"All the rivers of China fall from the high lands of Tartary, which lie to the northward of Thibet, crossing the plains of the empire in their descent to the sea from west to east. The inland navigation being carried from north to south, cuts these rivers at right angles, the smaller streams of which terminating in it afford a constant supply of water; and the three great rivers intersecting the canal carry off the superfluous water to the sea. The former, therefore, are the feeders, and the latter the dischargers of the canal. A number of difficulties must have arisen in accomodating the general level of the canal to the several levels of the feeding streams; for notwithstanding all the favourable circumstances of the face of the country, it has been found necessary in many places to cut down to the depth of sixty or seventy feet below the surface; and in others, to raise mounds of earth upon lakes and swamps and marshy grounds of such a length and magnitude that nothing short of the absolute command over multitudes could have accomplished an undertaking whose immensity is only exceeded by the great wall. These gigantic embankments are sometimes carried through lakes of several miles in diameter, between which the water is forced up to a height considerably above that of of the lake; and in such situations we sometimes observed this enormous aqueduct gliding along at the rate of three miles an hour."

Constant labour and the most unremitting attention are employed for the preservation of this magnificent canal; it is constantly visited by inspectors, and hosts of workmen are stationed along it to repair any damage the moment it happens. When the water rises too high, sluices are opened which convey the superfluity into small canals without inundating the country, and keep the stream in the main channel to its proper elevation, which allows a depth of a fathom and a half, quite sufficient for the vessels that navigate it.

A canal of such length must of necessity be furnished with locks, or something equivalent to them; and here it is curious to compare the contrivance of the Chinese with our own.

"I have myself," says Father Kircher, "counted upon the grand canal above twenty cataracts or water-falls, made of hewn stone, firm and nobly artificial, with a passage for ships, where they dam up the waters with a sluice which is easily heaved up by benefit of an engine with a wheel, affording an outlet to the waters, and a passage to the ships; and if they want water for great vessels, then in the middle passage, before you come to Cining, they let in from the lake Cang, through the greatest cataract, as much as they please timely closing the passage to prevent an inundation. These cataracts are commonly called Tung-pa, because they sustain the force of water flowing from the lake: now when ships arrive, that they may not be forced to sail through the lake, they have cut a trench or channel on the bank, fortified with ramp rts, by which all ships do easily pass. At each cataract are persons maintained at the public charge to attend the ships until they have passed the cataract." (*The Penny Magazine.*) (*To be continued.*)

* "I may safely say that, in point of magnitude, our most extensive inland navigation of England can no more be compared to this grand trunk that intersects China than a park or garden fish-pond to the great lake of Winander mere."—BARROW.

ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

* * * * *

It is a fact well known in history, that cortes found in Mexico arms and utensils such as are known to have been used in Asia Minor, and such as have been found nowhere else. And the discoveries recently made at Palenqué and Vehemel, plainly point to Central Asia as the country of their origin.

* * * * *

The Indians found here by the discoverers, in fact never pretended to be the *original* inhabitants; but had a tradition that their forefathers came into the country across the sea—probably Behring's Straits—that they found the country inhabited—that with the inhabitants they waged a long war, and ultimately drove them south into the sea.—Such was the tradition—the fact probably was that the conquered people retired to Mexico.

The Mexicans also had a tradition strongly corroborative of this—that their forefathers lived at the north for many ages, and then gradually emigrated south.

* * * * *

The Mexicans worked the metals for various purposes of use and ornament; the Indians found here by the discoverers never used the metals in any way; but wood, stone, shells, &c. supplied them with weapons and ornaments. Hatchets, swords, and arrow-heads of *brass* have been found in various parts of the United States, many of them in good preservation. These, although rude in form and design, are yet skilfully made; but with that pains-taking and laborious skill that ever marked the infancy of the arts.

* * * * *

But a discussion of these theories is not intended, since it would necessarily involve speculations too prolix and discursive for the limits of this paper;—the main object of which is, to give a description of what we consider the most interesting relic of antiquity ever discovered in North America—the remains of a human body, armed with a breast-plate, a species of mail and arrows of *brass*; which remains we suppose to have belonged either to one of the race who inhabited this country for a time anterior to the so called Aborigines, and afterwards settled in Mexico or to one of the crew of some Phœnician vessel, that, blown out of her course, thus discovered the western world long before the Christian era.

These remains were found in the town of Fall River, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, about eighteen months since.

In digging down a hill near the village, a large mass of earth slid off leaving in the bank, and partially uncovered, a human skull, which on examination was found to belong to a body buried in a sitting posture; the head being about one foot below what had been for many years the surface of the ground. The surrounding earth was carefully removed, and the body found to be enveloped in a covering of coarse bark of a dark color. Within this envelope were found the remains of another of coarse cloth, made of fine bark, and about the texture of a Manilla coffee bag. On the breast was a plate of brass, thirteen inches long, six broad at the upper end and five at the lower. This plate appears to have been cast, and is from one eight to three thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness. It is so much corroded, that whether or not any thing was engraved upon it has not yet been ascertained. It is oval in form—the edges being irregular, apparently made so by corrosion.

Below the breast plate, and entirely encircling the body, was a belt composed of brass tubes, each four and a half inches in length, and three sixteenths of an inch in diameter, arranged longitudinally and close together; the length of a tube being the width of the belt. The tubes are of thin brass, cast upon hollow reeds, and were fastened together by pieces of sinew. This belt was so placed as to protect the lower parts of the body below the breast-plate. The arrows are of brass, thin, flat, and triangular in shape, with a round hole cut through near the base. The shaft was fastened to the head by inserting the latter in an opening at the end of the wood, and then tying it with a sinew through the round hole—a mode of constructing the weapon never practised by the Indians, not even with their arrows were of thin shell. —Part of the shaft still remains on some of them.—When first discovered the arrows were in a sort of a quiver of bark, which fell in pieces when exposed to the air.

The skull is much decayed, but the teeth are sound, and apparently those of a young man.—The pelvis is much decayed, and the smaller bones of the lower extremities are gone.

The integuments of the right knee, for four or five inches above and below, are in good preservation, apparently the size and shape of life, although quite black.

Considerable flesh is still preserved on the hands and arms, but none on the shoulders and elbows. On the back, under the belt, and for two inches above and below, the skin and flesh are in good preservation, and have the appearance of being tanned. The chest is much compressed, but the upper viscera are probably entire. The arms are bent up not crossed; so that the hands turned inward touch the shoulders. The stature is about five and a half feet. Much of the exterior envelope was decayed, and the inner one appeared to be preserved only where it had been in contact with the brass.

The preservation of this body may be the result of some embalming process; and the hypothesis is strengthened by the fact, that the skin has the appearance of having been tanned; or it may be the accidental result of the action of the salts of the brass during oxydation; and this latter hypothesis is supported by the fact, that the skin and flesh have been preserved only where they have been in contact with, or quite near, the brass; or we may account for the preservation of the whole by supposing the presence of *saltpetre* in the soil at the time of the deposit In either way, the preservation of the remains is fully connected for, and upon known chemical principles.

That the body was not one of the Indians, we think needs no argument. We have seen some of the drawings taken from the sculptures found, at Palenqué and in those the figures are represented with breast-plates, although smaller than the plate found at Fall River. On the figures at Palenqué the bracelets and anklets appear to be of a manufacture precisely similar to the belt of tubes just described. These figures also have helmets precisely answering the description of the helmet of Homer's *megas koruthaiolos Ektor*.

If the body found at Fall River be one of the Asiatic race, who transiently settled in central North America, and afterwards went to Mexico and founded those cities, in exploring the mines of which such astonishing discoveries have recently been made; then we may well suppose also that it is one of the race whose exploits with the *kalkeren doura* have, although without a date and almost without a certain name, been immortalized by the Father of Poetry; and who, probably, in still earlier times, constructed the *Cloacæ* under ancient Rome, which have been absurdly enough ascribed to one of the Tarquins, in whose time the whole population of Rome would have been insufficient for a work, that would, moreover, have been useless when finished. Of this GREAT RACE, who founded cities and empires in their eastward march, and are finally lost in South America, the Romans seem to have had a glimmering tradition in the history of Evander.

But we rather incline to the belief that the remains found at Fall River belonged to one of the crew of a Phœnician vessel.

The spot where they were found is on the sea coast, and in the immediate neighborhood of "Dighton Rock," famed for its hieroglyphic inscription, of which no sufficient explanation has yet been given; and near which rock brazen vessels have been found. If this latter hypothesis be adopted, a part of it is, that these mariners—the unwilling and unfortunate discoverers of a new world—lived sometime after they landed; and having written their names perhaps their epitaphs, upon the rock at Dighton, died, and were buried by the natives.

J. S.

(*Am. Monthly Magazine*, January, 1836. *N. Y. American*, January 5.)

GERMANY.

The German journals mention it as an extraordinary circumstance that the Grand Duke of Hesse has granted to Captain Ross an exclusive privilege, for twelve years, for the sale in his dominions of the Narrative of his last voyage in the English language, and also for the German translation of it made with his concurrence,

HOLLAND.

"The Trial of Constantine Polari," for stealing the jewels of the Princess of Orange, is published. The singularity of the robbery, the mystery in which it was long involved, the great value of the articles stolen, and the strange reports and whispered calumnies to which it gave rise, render it very interesting in Holland.

PRUSSIA.

A remarkable circumstance has lately attracted the notice of the literary world. A bookseller in Switzerland applied to a man of letters in Berlin, informing him that he intended to translate into German a work published at Berlin in 1778, by the title of "Reflexions sur l'Etat des Affaires Publiques," and requested that inquiry might be made to discover who was the author. After a long investigation, it has been acertained that the work was written by Elizabeth, Queen of Prussia, consort of Frederick the Great, who composed it at the palace of Schonhausen in the summer of 1777.

There appear in Prussia 283 newspapers, journals, monthly and weekly publications: 22 towns have political journals, 3 of which are published at Berlin, and 2 at Breslau.

RUSSIA.

A school for the study of the Chinese language has been opened, by the emperor's orders, at Kiachta, on the frontiers of Mongol Tartary, to facilitate the commercial intercourse between Russia and China.

M. Kovalicsky, professor in the University of Casan, has published a Mongol Chrestomathie, which deserves general attention, because it contains, in a systematic order, valuable, and hitherto unknown fragments, relative to the history and literature of the Mongols. The work is divided into four volumes. The first is a collection of stories from the best works, both printed and MS., containing notices of Budhism; the second contains historical fragments on the fate of Buddhism in China, Tibet, India and Mongolia; the third, the Buddhist Catechism, and some dogmatic chapters; and the fourth, the history of the reign of Khoubalai Khan, from a MS. Chronicle—a tradition of the Bouraits—fragments of the philosophy of Khonne-dzi-ia and Mon-dzia-is—ordinances of the Emperors of China—some specimens of the correspondence of the Mongol government with the Russian officers—a collection of dialogues of Zine-vine-Zimine—specimens of private letters and poems.

M. Kovalicsky intends to publish a Buddhist Cosmology, a History of Buddhism, and a Mongol-Russian Dictionary, in four volumes.

Baron C. D'Ohsson has published *Histoire des Mongols depuis Tchinggiz Khan jusqu'a Tamerlan*, 4 vols. 8vo. with a map of Asia in the thirteenth century.

Continued from first page.

sion—"one of the passage boats"—whether it applies to the crew only, who are, we believe Moossoolmen, or to the passengers, as encouraging the crew to exhibit the Mahommedan religious orgies for their amusement.

It is a question for the consideration of the proprietors of the passage boats to forbid, if they can, the celebration by their Mahommedan crews of their religious rites. We do not think, with our correspondent, that the Chinese are greatly scandalized at these proceedings. There are many Mahommedans (*Hwuy Hwuy* men) in the empire; and we suspect the sons of *Han* only look upon the *lepae*—the sabbath of the Jews and the lord's day of Christians,—the mummeries of the priests of *Taou* and *Fuh*, and the Mahommedan orgies, all as a *Chinchin-Joss-pigeon*. As to hypocrisy—as their own life is but one long deceit, they would rather admire than condemn manners and customs which assimilate so closely to their own.

We have translated, and published in to day's Register, the *Nanhaeheen's* proclamation which we alluded to last week. Although there is an eternal sameness in the official documents of Chinese officers, and in general they are mere matters of form, they are, nevertheless, the acts of the government: and as such, however the repetition of them may be, and most probably is, tiresome to our local readers, still they can scarcely be said to be out of their place when published in the *Canton Register*.

In the present instance of the acting *Nanhaeheen's* proclamation, the everlasting sameness and tameness of these state-papers, these efforts and produce of the *official mind* of China, is slightly diversified by no small portion of personal conceit and self-commendation. This *heen* magistrate tells us he is "come of honest parents," and that he himself is an honest man. But the reflection inevitably rises in our minds as to the necessity of such divulgement?—Have not his predecessors in office been pure and stainless? Does *Lee* bring in with him a new era in the official administration of the Chinese laws?—No: we have not the least hesitation in saying no. In fact, all public papers in China, from the *vermillion pencils* down to those of the *Weiyuen* at Macao, form an index to the spirit of the Chinese government: betray its acts and policy, and expose its weakness and corruption: all that is eschewed, and vowed not to be done is done; and nearly all that is promised to be done is left undone. The wonder is that the government can go on as it does: and that government is a government of barbarian foreigners, of the "clamorous slaves" of ancient Chinese history. The revenue of China is barely equal to its expenditure; if iron is not to be used as the means of leading her into the general society of nations and men the key that will open her doors should be made of silver. Returning to the *Nanhaeheen's* proclamation, whilst it is an index to the general character of Chinese officers, it must also be an index to the character of the people to whom it is addressed: the officer declares he is pure and incorrupt; that he will not be swayed by private advisers, nor allow his followers and retainers to interfere in public business, or fleece the people. The people, then, know that their public officers are base and corrupted; that they neglect their duty; that they administer the laws loosely and partially; that they are governed and deceived by their hangers-on; that their very servants, their *heel-attendants* and *slaves*, stand between them and the people. Yet under such a government—or rather, such an administration of a government—the people are submissive, if not contented. The Chinese are as *a nation* what the *exclusives were* as *a class* when the ancient feudal military spirit declined in Europe, and the way to station and honours was through favour and up the back stairs, or was *bought*, not *forced* by superior genius or merit. That exclusive class was—the remnant of it is—egregiously ignorant, conceited, and slavish: such are the Chinese—content to rest in the wisdom of antiquity, intolerant, vain, conceited, effeminate, cowardly. "Egotism and national vanity are the greatest enemies of culture. *The noblest nations* (and the noblest natures also) *have always been the most tolerant and the basest the most conceited.*"*

* Menzel *on German literature.* (*Foreign Quarterly for Oct.* 1835.)

LIST OF OFFICERS OF U. S. SHIP PEACOCK, JUNE 4TH, 1836.

Commodore Edmund P. Kennedy, Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the East Indies.	Jno. Weems, Actg. Sailing Master, Jacob Caldwell, Pilot, David Harlan, Assistant Surgeon,
C. K Stribling, Esq. Commander.	R. S. B. Darlington, Passed Mid.
Lieut. George N. Hollins,	William S. Drayton, Mid.
" William Green,	Geo. W. Chapman, "
" Charles C. Turner,	Henry Caddalader, "
" Murray Mason,	Louis McLane, "
" Sylvanus Godon, (actg.)	John Contee, "
W.S. W. Ruschenberger, Fleet Surgeon,	William S. Hutter, " S. B. Lee, "
R. R. Waldron, Purser,	S. D Izard, "
W. R. Tayler, Acting Professor of Mathematics,	

LIST OF OFFICERS OF U. S. SCHOONER ENTERPRISE.

———, Commander,	Passed Mid. William Leigh,
Lieutenant, R. L. Page.	Mid. J. J. Forbes,
Actg. " J. C. Sharpe,	" W. R. Gardner,
" " T. R Rootes,	" C. Richardson,
Purser, J. D. Mendenhall,	" W. J. Benham,
Asst. Surgeon, W. F. McClenahan,	Clerk, Holt Wilson,

Edmund Roberts, Esq. Diplomatic Agent of U. S. arrived in the *Peacock*.

DIED AT MACAO.—On the 25th ultimo, Mrs. SUTHERLAND, wife of JAMES SUTHERLAND, Esq. of Calcutta.

On the 3rd of June Lieutenant Commandant Archibald S. Campbell, Commander of United States Schooner of War *Enterprise*, which arrived at this Port on the 27th ultimo in company with the *Peacock*.

We learn that Captain Campbell was attacked with dysentery at *Siam* early in April, of which disease he died.

The Colors of all the Foreigh Consuls in Canton were hoisted half-mast yesterday as a testimony of respect.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1836. NO. 24. PRICES 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, the H. C. Agents will be prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.
" J. B. THORNHILL.
Canton, 28th May, 1836. *Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

1st day of the 5th Moon. 1728. Treaty of NIPCHOO (Nerchingsk) between China and Russia.

ARRIVED.—7th inst. MERMAID, Stavers, DONA CARMELITA, Edwards, ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Hudson, from Calcutta and Singapore; GOOD SUCCESS, Durant, ADELAIDE, Steel, Bombay; CORNWALLIS, Clark, Madras and Singapore; CHARLES KER, Arnold, Samarang 20th March; BARDASTER, Macdonald, do. 14th May; ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Moncriet, Sydney and Samarang.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The hoppo granted on the 9th instant his permit for the opening of a new hong: its name is *Ganchang* (Canton dialect *Oancheong*) —the *happy, effulgent and affluent* hong. The hong is situated in *Shangtowlan*, upper *Hogdane*. It is said that in a few days another hong will be opened.

EDICT AGAINST TEACHING THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Lew, acting magistrate of the *Nanhae* district, &c. &c. &c. respecting an official document which I have received from, by imperial appointment, the provincial treasurer *Ah*, and the provincial judge, *Wang*, concerning the strict prohibition of the dissemination and practice of the religion (doctrines) of the lord of heaven (the religion of the church of Rome), and to rectify the hearts of men: an affair of the most pressing urgency.

It is known from the records that the Portuguese have dwelt in the land teaching and practising the religion of the lord of heaven; and they have privately printed volumes of their sacred books, from which they discourse to the people and delude many; these spread the doctrines and practice, assume secret designations, and the delusion reaches to the multitude: of this there are certain proofs. The leaders, after being tried and found guilty, certainly should be strangled. Those who secretly disseminate this delusive doctrine in number are not many; those without any designation, after trial should be imprisoned (before being strangled). Those who have only, on hearing the doctrine, become disciples and do not know how to reform, should be banished and delivered over to the *Pihkih** officers or to the Moosoolmen (*Hwuy Hwuy*), who are able to keep them under, to be slaves.—In the 59th year of *Keenlung*, the Portuguese *Lomatang* clandestinely entered the country, and in conjunction with *Kaekewsan*, *Pihkinkwan* and others, taught and disseminated the doctrine. In the 20th year of *Keaking*, the Portugese *Lanyuewang* clandestinely entered the country, and in conjunction with *Ejoolan* and others taught the doctrine. Sooner or later the whole of them were seized, tried and either strangled or expelled. The rest of their co-adjutors in spreading the doctrine were successively taken, and also tried and punished according to law. Since these severe measures, this teaching has gradually ceased. But in the summer of last year, an English foreign ship abruptly entered the waters of all the provinces, and distributed foreign books. She was quickly driven away. These books advised men to worship and believe in the religion of the lord JESUS (*Yasoo*), which is, from investigations at the several successive times, the same as the religion of the lord of heaven. A great number of Portuguese dwell in Macao. Deputed officers have already been hurried to Macao, and they have seized *Kenhachaou*, who was hired to print the books; and of foreign books they have seized eight kinds, which were forwarded to the fooyuen to be examined and duly reported (to the emperor). He (the fooyuen), has proclaimed clearly to the people of the land and bookseller's shops, that if they have received and keep any foreign books of the religion of the lord of heaven, half a year is allowed for them to deliver them in person (to the magistrates), which will prevent any investigation into their conduct; but if, after a search is made, it is found they have received and retained them, their crime shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law. This is on record.

The Portuguese religion of the lord of heaven, (if it is allowed to) spread in the interior, is a custom—or doctrine—exceedingly injurious to the minds of men; the gloriously splendid & lucid laws forbid (it). The perfect and fixed code was early (formed) and has diffused its bright light to the present time, and is full of connected and successive statutes: the fate of the old chariot reflects, as a mirror, an abundant example; but the people are ignorant and stupid, easily deluded and with difficulty understand (the officers edicts); or they covet individual profit, or they believe their fair speeches (*drumming* and *piping*); join the religion, which they help to extend, print and disperse books. An active and enquiring mind applying itself to the study of unreasonable and extraordinary principles, neglects its own proper business, and is deceived by false doctrines; sometime they must be discovered, and it will be difficult for them to escape the torture.

The period limited for the delivering up (of the books), and escaping from punishment for their past crimes, is granted in sincerity to the ignorant people who have been deluded into crime; they are to be pitied. We cannot bear to punish the un-instructed. We particularly enjoin you to renew yourselves, and walk in the straight path. Besides ordering every where the several district magistrates to respectfully obey accordingly, it is right to issue immediately a proclamation, as follows; ye military, peo-

* Tartar officers, rank unknown. Ed.

ple, booksellers and others, make yourselves fully acquainted with the contents thereof. All of ye have ability and strength equal to your duties and situations; all of ye have your own bodies and those of your families (to care for). The books which you study must be useful; that which you practise must be pure and correct; why should you believe empty, fabulous nonsense and discourses without proof, uselessly injuring your bodies and minds: it is from being avaricious and miserly, and eager after petty gain, thus committing self-slaughter.—After the publication of this proclamation, if all those who have received and retained foreign books of the religion of the lord of heaven, or practised and disseminated that religion, within the period of half a year deliver to the district officers (their books) and leave the religion, then their crimes will be forgiven. Now through this not-ancient path of vice and stupification those who try can retrace their steps; you should hasten to change your *face* and change your mind, and with the bitterest regret repent and reform. Do not on any account, "halting between two opinions," delay returning. But if you exceed the allowed period, and again receive and retain any foreign books, and do not deliver them up, and persevere in practising and spreading the religion, for those who act thus, an examination shall be forthwith ordered, they shall be immediately seized and punished severely.

Now how in this world below, on which the splendid heaven sheds its transforming and vivifying light and heat, can depraved discourses be permitted to be scattered, depraved doctrines permitted to flow?—O ye fortunate people, you now live happily in a state of peace and quietness; you should adhere to the correct worship and straight path, and reject and extirpate depraved and corrupt doctrines, without cabals and combinations, without selfish depravity.

Follow the ways of the ancient kings, then you will be able *drink* harmony and *eat* virtue; and you will all be the virtuous people of an abundant and flourishing age. We, the *sze* officers, indeed most assuredly hope it. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 4th mon, 7th day. (21st May).

Peking Gazette.—2nd moon, 11th day. (March 27th). The following edict has been received.

Lately copies of the secret documents have been sent abroad. There are many of these which have not yet been published for the general information of the empire. Now it is one office which has business (then another), and when I summon certain persons to an audience, and certain of the *Ho* and *Taou* (censors &c.) present documents; for affairs like these to be talked of is a very evil practice and a direct violation of the prohibitory regulations. For the transaction of business in the Imperial palace there are fixed ceremonies. Those (papers) that are issued from the cabinet, are authorised proclamations. I, the emperor, manage all the public affairs of the country; there is nothing that I wish to conceal from my ministers and people. As to affairs which are strictly secret, they must not be revealed; how can it be borne that persons should indulge themselves in spreading false reports, all of which are divulged abroad. In printing the private papers, all the most trifling details are exhausted; which is not only a disclosure of secrets but leads to something worse. This is the extreme of disrespect to the decorum of public affairs and a total want of serious dignity. Hereafter I order all the great officers of the presence, when they make reports, to direct the secretaries to be strictly careful of the prohibitions and not again permit false reports and copies of private papers. But if they are not careful and secret, and still tread in their former path, it is the great officers only that I will call to account. If after this prohibition, any more private papers are printed, I order the commander in chief of the forces (in and round Peking) to seize, prosecute, and punish them. Do not look upon this as a mere formal paper. Respect this.

Peking Gazette.—On the 17th day of the 2nd moon (April 2nd) an imperial edict was received.—The Yushe, *Changwei* has reported respecting the very frequent embezzlement of the public donatives, and requests that separate regulations (for the different provinces) be made on the subject.

Our government love and cherish the black-haired people; when natural calamities and dearths occur, our efforts to relieve and compassionate cannot but be increased. My sincere wish is that substantial relief shall reach the people; I do not allow that any one man should be destitute. As according to the report of the said *Yushe*, when the constables and headmen of villages state (the number of distressed persons), and abundant relief is ordered, the inferior officers and attendants in the *Chow* and *Heen* districts make great extortions, and the distresses of the people are not relieved, which arises from this paring off and lessening the number (requiring aid). The granaries and treasuries of the *Chow* and *Heen* districts being empty they make a pretence of providing the donatives as the reason why they have opened the locks, reporting falsely and imposing false names, greatly increasing the number of the people and dwellings, and then put the surplus drawn for into their own private purses. The officers deputed to look into the distresses (of the people) do not visit all the villages and hamlets, and the supplies for the journey are generally taken from the funds intended for the relief of the distressed; and when a list of the disbursements is made out, the writers of the governors, fooyuens and treasurers obtain profit from the expenditure, and they screen the delinquents; but of they are not fee'd, then they plentifully contradict (the statements). Such and so many are the mean tricks and vile subterfuges. All of this arises from the inability of the great officers to really exert their minds in the performance of their duties. which allows the inferior officers gradually to diminish (the sums &c. intended for the relief of the people); whence spring innumerable petty, base actions. To trifle with and not seek out the distresses of the people, is the utmost extreme (of ill-conduct).—Henceforth, when calamities happen in any of the provinces, the governors and fooyuens must use all their exertions to put an end to these heaped-up abuses; and to conduct their enquiries and examinations with all truth. But if the former vile practices are continued, immediately state the names of the deputed *Chow* and *Heen* officers and cashier them; state the names of the inferior officers, attendants, and village constables and punish their crimes: thus by the punishment of one a hundred will be warned, and protection and favour will extend to the people. Using your aid I, the emperor, direct all my thoughts with the most anxious attention to the distresses of the black-haired people. Let the contents be universally made known. Respect this.

We do not presume to judge whether the foregoing edict of the treasurer and judge of Canton is—as many of the Chinese official proclamations are—merely a matter of unmeaning form, or whether the distribution of books in the Chinese language, printed by Chinese workmen, has roused the general and local governments to a more watchful care against the entrance and progress of the Christian faith in this empire.

The emperor's own orders on the distribution of books (*The Chinese Magazine*) were published in the *Register* of the 6th of October, 1835; and H. I. majesty and his great officers appeared to be in earnest in what they then said on the subject.

The history of Europe contains proofs abundant that all governments strive to make religion an affair of state, of political rule: in the history of man—civilized or savage—it has ever thus been. China has its state-religion—which is one of mere form and ceremony; and as long as the people are content with the burning of paper, the exhalation of incense, the thumping of gongs, and the noise of crackers the government will hardly exert itself to lead them to subjects of abstract thought We should say that the *mind* of China is essentially *material*; thoroughly case-hardened in materialism: and how can it be otherwise when the books, on the precepts of which their political organization and their moral relations and duties are founded, contain not only not the least mark or trace of spirituality but rather teach that beyond "the visible diurnal sphere" there is no hope for man. Christianity—Apostolic Christianity—has been called the essence of Republicanism; how justly we shall not at present stop to discuss; but if there is any truth in the assertion, no one can be surprised that governments should wish to have the sole charge of this *essence*; therefore, we are not surprised that the policy of the Chinese government should be opposed to a system of belief and ethics which would shame the cherished rites and usages of the empire, and elevate its professor far above the Autocrat; whose end is to impress the millions under his rule that he is appointed by heaven to govern them—that his government, in fact, is a *teeocracy*.

We think the *pessimus animus* against the contumacious professors of Christianity is evinced in this proclamation by the threat of sentencing them to be *slaves* to the *Mahomedans*—"who are able to rule them." We do not know whether the Moosoolmen of China are animated with

Arabian zeal against the unbelievers in their prophet and lawgiver; but we do know that *pork* is a favorite food of the unbigoted Chinese whilst it is an abomination to his Mahomedan brother: the *penchant* of the one and the disgust of the other, even in this trifling matter, might occasion the *rule* of the master over the sentenced slave to be more than ordinarily severe; whilst the *difference* in religion with a believer in Mahommed would occasion harsher persecution than with a disciple of Confucius or a votary of the sects of *Taou* or *Fuh*.

We are informed that *Keuachaou*, the cooly who was seized as having been connected with foreigners in printing their books in the Chinese language, is still in prison, where he has lain for some months past.

We have received the 1st No. of *"O Macaista Imparcial"* a new semi-weekly Portuguese journal established at Macao, to be published every Monday and Thursday.

We hail with joy the appearance of another fellow-laborer, who promises well in his prospectus: we do not know who the *wise* and learned Author is who is there alluded to as having said, that to resolve the question whether the art of printing had done more good than harm to mankind, it was necessary to read all the books and analize all the productions of the press, to discuss exactly all the ideas and opinions of all writers of every nation and age since books were first printed &c.—but we doubt the wisdom if not the learning of the man who advanced such a proposition.

"Some Chinese surmise that letters are of divine origen; others fable that—

"When letters were invented, the heaven, earth, and the gods were all agitated. The inhabitants of hades wept at night, and the heavens, as an expression of joy, rained down ripe grain." "From the invention of letters," they say, "the machinations of the human heart began to operate; stories false and erroneous daily increased; litigations and imprisonments sprung; hence, also, specious and artful language, which causes so much confusion in the world. It was on these accounts the shades of the departed wept at night. But from the invention of letters, polite intercourse and music proceeded; reason and justice were made manifest; the relations of social life were illustrated; and laws became fixed. Governors had a rule to refer to; scholars had authorities to venerate; and hence the heavens, delighted, rained down ripe grain. The classical scholar, the historian, the mathematician, the astronomer,—none of them can do without letters;—were there not letters to afford proofs of passing events, the shades might weep at noonday and the heavens rain down blood."‡

The *wise* Chinese decided in favour of the invention of letters; if, then, the cause is good the means employed to give effect to that cause cannot be wrong: those means—the press—have, like all human and worldly things, a mixture of good and evil—but the good must preponderate in this world and in all it contains: or otherwise neither mankind nor governments, nor the world itself could last.

We make the following extracts from *"O Macaista Imparcial,"* and hope that both subjects, namely: the antiquities and statistics of Macao, will be continued in that paper.

‡ Introduction to Morrison's Dictionary.

Antiquities of Macao.

D. Belchior Carneiro, appointed bishop of Nicet in 1558, and consecrated with that title to go to Ethiopia, but not being able to penetrate into that country, received orders to proceed to China and Japan, and take the pastoral charge of the churches newly founded there and separated from the diocese of Malacca, and he departed for India and Macao in 1568. Here he performed the duties of his pastoral charge with great zeal; he founded the hospital of St. Lazarus for the poor, and the house of Mercy. He died on the 19th of August 1583, and lies buried in the middle of the principal chapel of the church of St. Paulo in a plain tomb covered with marble on which is a latin epitaph.

In 1685 twelve Japanese came in a vessel to Macao, saying, that having sailed from *Yente* to *Ixe*, ports of Japan, they had been carried away by a tempest whilst on their voyage, without having seen any other land: an assertion that appears incredible to those acquainted with navigation. They gave for news that the emperor of Japan had not attained his fortieth year, that he had an only son fifteen years old, and that knowing there were Christians in his empire he feigned ignorance and did not care to make enquires for them. (*O Macaista Imparcial.* To be continued).

† In Bithynia.

Statement of the Portuguese Population of Macao in 1835.

		Parishes.	Se.	S. Lourenço.	Sto. Ant°.	Total.	
	Fires, - -		851	211	116	678	
Whites. Men.	Till the age of 7 years,		109	118	50	277	
	From 7 to 15, -		141	112	69	322	
	„ 15 to 30, -		158	165	94	417	1438
	„ 30 to 60, -		162	157	62	381	
	„ 60 and upward,		20	12	9	41	
Whites. Women.	Till the age of 7 years,		128	158	69	355	
	From 7 to 15, -		151	136	58	345	
	„ 15 to 30, -		257	272	114	643	2082
	„ 30 to 60, -		273	241	86	600	
	„ 60 and upward,		69	52	18	139	
Slaves.	Men, - -		137	254	57	448	1284
	Women, - -		383	303	150	836	
Total.	Individuals, -		1988	1980	836	—	4804
	Baptisms, - -		55	64	23	142	
	Marriages, - -		23	21	4	48	
	Deaths, - -		51	52	24	127	

N. B. In 1822 the total number of individuals was 4315; but neither then nor now were the troops, Friars or Nuns, included.

We have received the Prospectus of a *Magazine*; be be called *The Periodical Miscellany* and *Juvenile Instructor*. To be published monthly at the Mission Press, Malacca. To contain among other matters, subjects of the following nature.

I. General information concerning various plans of benevolence in different parts of the world. II. Matters of local interest. III. Modern improvements, calculated to advance the interests of Mankind. IV. Miscellanea, respecting the various tribes who inhabit the Malayan Peninsula and the Islands of the eastern Archipelago. V. Notices of recent Oriental publications. VI. Occasional papers on the languages of the East, particularly those spoken Ultra Ganges.

Each number of the *Periodical Miscellany* will consist of twenty-four octavo pages, *price* 20 *cents*; and will be published on the 5th day of every month. The first number to be issued on the 5th of June.

Malacca, April 18th, 1836.

Heads of new commercial treaty between England and Portugal.

Reciprocal free trade. British subjects may come to, reside, and trade in Portugal, and Portuguese subjects may do the same in Great Britain, receiving the most ample protection from the respective authorities, but always subject to the laws of the country wherein they reside.

No higher import-duties shall be imposed on British produce and manufactures than are charged to the most favoured nation, and the export duties on Portuguese produce bound to England shall not be higher than those charged on the same if exported to any other nation; the reciprocal advantage is to be guaranteed in England to Portuguese produce, and to British produce exported to Portugal; and no prohibition is to be laid in either of the two countries on the importation or exportation of any of their produce or manufactures; these duties are to be the same whether in British or Portuguese ships reciprocally, or whether consigned in Portugal to British or Portuguese subjects, and in Great Britain to Portuguese or British subjects.

Port charges of every description shall be the same on British as on Portuguese ships.

The same bounties and drawbacks are to be mutually allowed on the exportation of any article of manufacture, whether the shipment takes place in a British or a Portuguese ship.

The coasting trade is respectively restricted to the ships of each nation.

British produce or manufactures can only be admitted at the Portuguese customhouses in British or Portuguese ships; the like restriction may be observed in Great Britain towards Portuguese produce.

In order to avoid disputes, it must be established that Portuguese ships are all those belonging to Portuguese subjects, without reference to where they were built or purchased, provided, however, that their papers, &c. are in proper order; and the like latitude to be given to British vessels.

The mutual trade and navigation in the East Indies to be on the same principle as previous to the treaty of 1810; and they are to be, respectively, put on the same footing as the most favoured nation.—*Spectator Oct.* 3. Bombay Gazette, March 16th.

The Canals of China.

(*Concluded from No. 23, page 91.*)

This method, however, could not be adopted, owing to the great difference in their elevations and the inequality of the soil in many of the canals. Between Yang-fou and Thousan, for example, where two canals meet, the difference in the level of their waters is above six feet. To pass the vessels from the one to the other, the most simply plan has been resorted to. A glacis or an inclined plane, at an angle of about forty degrees, built with stone and kept smooth or slippery, raises at the end of the canal, and the vessel that has to pass from the lower to the upper water, is dragged up, having cables attached to her, by means of two or more (sometimes as many as six) enormous capstans, which are placed by the sides of the canals above the inclined plane. Each windlas has four bars, manned by from twelve to sixteen men. Having once made the ascent, the vessel descends by the force of gravity into the upper canal by means of another but shorter inclined plane, the apex of the two planes being always somewhat above the level of the water in the upper canal. When the vessel has to pass from the upper to the lower canal, the labour is of course less, as she has only to be dragged up the shorter inclined plane, when she glides down the longer one for herself. According to Dr. Dinwiddie, who had an opportunity of examining more at leisure both the common canal and the other canals whose communication is maintained by means of this *glacis* or inclined plane, "the flood-gates of the Chinese are preferable to English locks, in every situation where the canal is nearly level, and are constructed at a quarter of the expense. The inclined plane down which the boats are launched, and up which they are drawn, is a mode superior to our practice, for besides their being cheaper they are much more expeditious. The time employed in one instance observed, was only 2¼ minutes, in another about 3 minutes."

In every account of China the description of the Grand Canal forms a prominent feature. "This magnificient work," says Marco Polo, whose description here, as in so many other instances, have been confirmed by modern and most authentic authorities, "is deserving of all admiration, and not so much from the manner in which it is conducted through the country, or its vast extent, as from its utility and the benefit it produces to those cities which lie in its course. On its banks, likewise, are constructed strong and wide terraces, or *chaussees*, upon which the travelling by land also is rendered perfectly convenient." This was written in the thirteenth century, and perfectly agrees with the account we have already given. "It is an inland navigation of such extent and magnitude," says Mr. Barrow, "as to stand unrivalled in the history of the world." "There are no undertakings of utility and invention for which the Chinese are more celebrated than for these wonderful communications by water through the interior of their vast empire,"—says Lord Macartney. "These have exited general admiration among foreigners. As a considerable part of our journey was upon what is usually called the Grand or Imperial Canal, I am enabled to give some account of it. This great work was executed for the purpose of laying open to each other the northern and southern provinces of the impire. It is more properly an improved river than an entirely artificial canal, according to our general acceptation of the term, for it has a descent almost in every part, and generally runs with a considerable velocity," His lordship then goes on the describe how the Chinese who he supposes to be ignorant of the principles of levelling, had sagacity to avail themselves of every natural advantage offered by the elevation or depression of the ground over which the water was to be conveyed. He traces the communication between the rivers Eu-ho and Hoang ho, which is made by a canal 200 miles long, and in this manner. "The beds of these two rivers are nearly on the same level, but the interjacent country rises from each of the rivers with an imperceptible ascent, and is highest about mid way. The Chinese had no instrument or other means of art to ascertain this point of elevation, but nature seems to have indicated it to them by the course of another river, which, rising to the eastward, and running westward in the intermediate space between the Eu-ho and Hoang-ho, is obstructed in its passage, and then divides into two branches, one of which takes a northern course and falls into the Eu-ho, the other pursues a southern route and descends into the Hoang-ho. The northern stream seems to have been generally traced according to all its windings, the bed of it enlarged, and formed with a uniform descent, and its navigation improved by flood gates thrown across at certain distances, sometimes of two, three, or more miles asunder, in order to prevent too great or too sudden a loss of water."

Lord Macartney then describes the flood-gates, which we have already noticed. They only consist of a few loose planks, sliding between two groves cut in the stone piers or abutments, which project on each side from the banks of the canal, and approach so near, as to leave in the middle only a sufficient space for the passage of the largest sized junks. His Lordship then proceeds: —"A few miles before the northern branch joins the Eu-ho, instead of following, as formerly, the natural winding of the stream, it is carried straight forward in one direction, by a deep cut of forty feet through a partial elevation of the surface of the ground. The task was not difficult, as the soil is a mixture of light sand and clay, entirely free from rocks or any sort of stone. But the southern branch required more management and address, as its progress was to be directed over a great extent of swampy grounds and lakes, and from thence through an ascending country to the Hoang-ho. On approaching this morass, they were obliged to cut very deep below the surface of the ground, for the purpose of giving the water a velocity sufficient to force itself between two high banks raised above the inundated country with incredible labour and expense. In one place it traverses a vast lake, whose surface is far below its own, and there its banks are rivetted with enormous blocks of marble, clasped together at the top with iron; and lest the body of water in the canal should prove too strong for the resistance of the banks, they are intersected with sluices at certain distances, though which the superfluous water passes into deep ditches or hollows formed on each side in the middle of the banks themselves. The surface of the water let into these ditches or hollows being kept at a mean height between the surfaces of the canal and the lake, the pressure of the body of water is diminished by one-half, and the danger of disruption proportionately diminished. The canal then proceeds through a rising country being often thirty and forty feet below the surface of the ground, and falls, into the Hoang-ho with a current of two to three miles per hour. From this account it may be inferred that the Chinese in flat or nearly flat countries, are chiefly directed by the apparent course of the natural streams, follow it as nearly as possible, without regarding the labour or expense attending such a system, and when they come to a difficulty not easily surmounted by their other means, they have recourse to a *glacis*, up and down which the vessels are passed between two canals of different levels."

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☉	1	75	82	29:85	SE. Unsettled with rain at times—mstly. fr. br.
☽	2	76	82	29:90	NaNE. do. mid. & ltr. thndr. & lghtng. with heavy rain, hard squalls.
♂	3	66	82	29:90	EaSE. Fine weather most part, fresh breeze.
☿	4	76	84	29:90	S. do. 1st & mid. pt. mod. breeze. N. latter thndr. & lghtng with rn.—mod. br.
♃	5	70	84	29:90	EaSE. Fine wthr. 1st & mid. lat. pt. unsettled with thunder and lghtng.
♀	6	76	85	29:90	SE. Fine wthr. 1st & mid. pt. mod.—ltr. NaNE. heavy rn. thndr. & lghtng. fr. br.
♄	7	70	70	29:90	E. Rn. most pt. with thndr. & lghtng. fresh br.
○	8	68	72	29:85	SWaN. Rn. most pt with thunder & lghtng. mostly fresh breeze variable.
☽	9	67	78	29:90	N. Fine weather—moderate breeze.
♂	10	67	70	30:00	NaE Cldy. and unsettled do.
☿	11	68	78	30:05	NaNE. do. do. mst. pt. do.
♃	12	72	81	30:05	NEaE. Fine weather do.
♀	13	75	80	29:95	EaNW. Cloudy and unsettled with rn.—vble.
♄	14	70	76	29:90	N. Fine weather—light breeze.
☉	15	72	83	29:85	NaNNW. Fine weather—moderate breeze.
☽	16	72	85	29:85	NaNNW. do. do.
♂	17	75	86	29:90	NaSE. do. sultry, light variable.
☿	18	76	86	29:90	NaSE. do. do. do.
♃	19	76	87	29:85	NaSE. do. do. do.
♀	20	76	88	29:85	N. do. cldy frst. part—light airs EaSE. latterly.
♄	21	78	90	29:80	EaN. Fine weather—light breeze.
☉	22	78	90	29:80	NaSE. do. do.
☽	23	78	90	29:85	NaSE. do. do.
♂	24	79	88	29:90	EaSE. do. 1st & mid.—l. t. unsettled with light rain—moderate breeze.
☿	25	76	88	29:90	EaNE. Unsettled—lat. pt. rn.—thndr. & lightg.
♃	26	74	82	29:95	EaNE. do. with rain at times.
♀	27	74	83	29:95	EaNE. Cloudy & unsettled—rain in lat pt.
♄	28	74	80	29:95	SEaNW. do. with frqt. rn.—vble.
☉	29	76	75	29:95	SEaNE. Cloudy mid. pt. thunder & lightg. with heavy rain—light variable.
☽	30	76	78	29:95	SEaNE. Cldy. with rn. most pt.—mod. breeze.
♂	31	73	80	29:95	EaNE. do. and unstld.—latter part rain.

The fall of rain during the 48 hours previous to Sunday evening 5th June was 3½ in.

Thunder-storms have been frequent and severe during this month, particularly about a degree to the southward.

DIED.—June 12th, 5 A. M. At the Residence of William S. Wetmore, Esquire, Macao, Edward Roberts. Esquire, of Portsmouth, New Humphire, Diplomatic Agent of the United States.

We learn that Mr. Roberts arrived at Macao on the 26th of May, in the United State Ship *Peacock*, from Siam, at which place, being in the active discharge of his official duties, he contracted the disease (dysentery) of which he died.

It must be gratifying to his afflicted family and friends at home to learn that all possible attention was afforded him during his sickness.

The Flags of all the Foreign Consuls at Canton were hoisted half mast on receiving the information of his decease.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, John Slade, No. 3, Danish Hong.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JUNE 21TH, 1836. NO. 25. PRICES 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute procedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, the H. C. Agents will be prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.
Canton, 28th May, 1836. " J. B. THORNHILL.
Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—None.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

2d moon, 20th day. *Tangtingching*, the governor of the two Kwang. has reported requesting the button be plucked from the cap of a Cheheen—the case being one of controlling and seizing.

Leatsun and others, belonging to Tungkwan heen, with swords and firearms, successively killed three persons. It is manifest that the affair arose from cherished hatred, bloodthirstiness, and the murderers collected to fight with weapons.—It is authenticated that the said Heen magistrate, in the investigation of the causes of the quarrel and bloodshed and the mutual wrangling and strife, until they led to wounds and death, took the evidence very loosely and was very far from eliciting the real facts by a searching examination. It is difficult for me to be answerable for his performance of his duty for the space of a day; for he endeavours to change the grave and important [of affairs] into the light and trifling. Since the examination [coroners' inquest] was reported, already more than a month has elapsed, and the murderers have not yet been seized: which is really a very great degree, of trifling, neglect, and connivance. I order that the button of *Howchehan*, the Cheheen of Tungkwan heen, be taken from him, and that he be allowed the period of one month to seize the principals in the murder, and all others who were concerned in it. If when the appointed time is expired none of the criminals are taken, or if the instigator to fighting with weapons is not discovered by examinations; or if the said Heen is not punctual to the appointed time; or palliates the circumstances; and to shun the gravamen of the charge treats it as an affair of no importance, immediately dismiss him from the service, and punish him severely. Respect this.

On the 3rd of the moon (16th inst) one of the "dragon boats" which had been taken out on the river at Whampoa for practice, filled with water and sunk; more than thirty men were drowned. The boat's keel was broken, which occasioned the accident.

The Chinese would seem to be unpardonably careless both of their boats and lives if the above report is true.

On the same day a junk anchored off the Dutch folly was struck by lightning and lost both her masts.

It is reported that the *Chungho* hong *(Mingqua)*, formerly lost a chest of Ginseng; the loss was not discovered until some days ago when they were about making a sale, when on search being made it was not found. The price of this chest of Ginseng was more than ten thousand dollars. All persons belonging to the hong were examined, but not one of them knew anything about it; suddenly they recollected that last year they had a servant name *Ake*, who was a very dissipated character: how could he have so much money to throw away. Perhaps he stole the Ginseng yet this was not certain. They sent a letter to his family to entice him out in order to question him; when he confessed he had sold a great deal of it to the apothecaries, and also made presents of it to his women; on the whole he had obtained two hundred and some tens of dollars. All the Ginseng was already gone. They say he will be delivered over to the *Nanhaeheen &c.*

Peking Gazettes.—2nd moon 19th day. (4th April). Received an imperial Edict. The *Toochayuen* (college of censors) have reported that in examining cases of accusation from all the provinces of those which have been referred back (from whence they had been sent), many have exceeded the appointed time for being decided; and further, that the time has already past when prior cases should have been decided. They (the censors) have made out a correct list of all the undecided cases for my inspection. The examinations and decisions in the *Chow* and *Heën* districts throughout the provinces are all so unjust that the inhabitants are driven to come to the capital and there state their complaints. After the papers have been delivered from the different offices the great officers should be strict in urging on speedy secisions; and investigate and settle with speed all the arrears of cases, and prevent their future accumulation. Now it is authenticated from the examination of the censors that the number of cases for the decision of which the appointed periods are past, exceed fifteen; those reported by the commander in chief of the forces, as referred cases and undecided at the given time, are more than six. From this easy self indulgence a ponderous heap (of undecided cases is collected); and trifling and neglect have already reach their height. I order the *Lepoo*‡ (the first of the six boards), to degrade all those governors, fooyuens, generals, lieutenant generals, and prefects, as well as all officers deputed to the duty of examination, who have allowed the time fixed for decision to pass without having decided. Examine and state their different duties and names—in order that they may be punished. Further, I order all the governors, fooyuens &c. with speed to decide all those cases which have been referred back and have not been determined within the prescribed period. I will not again suffer delay and neglect, until they end in desobedience and crime. Respect this.

2nd moon, 20th day. The minister, *Fanshegan* and others respectfully report concerning a heavy increase of punishment in a certain affair. "When the supreme ruler,

‡ The board of magistracy which superintends all civil appointments; the filling up of vacancies, and the punishment of official delinquents throughout the empire. *Morrison's Dict.*

decended to hear the classical recitals, I and the others all attended too late, and hindered the proceedings; the very ground trembles under us, we are straggering with fear.

We should collectively request the imperial will to deliver us over to the proper board to suffer a heavy increase of punishment, as a slight atonement for our fault; we cannot calm our fears, waiting for the final orders. On this account we offer this duly prepared report. The imperial will has been received.—"Be it so."

2d moon, 22d day. *Yintseyuen* the fooyuen of Hoopih, kneeling has reported respecting his very bad state of health, which is not expected to be re-established, and knocking head earnestly entreats to be relieved (from public duty); and looking up begs H. I. majesty to consider his prayer. I, your servant, formerly on account of illness requested to be relieved; and the imperial commands were issued, "granting me leave of absence for two months for my repose and cure. And Changyosung was ordered to receive my seals and do my duty. Respect this."

I, your servant, have not an inch of strengh or ability left; old age and sickness have at once overtaken me. I am humbly grateful for my leave of absence, which I made nearly three months, but my complaint has not been cured by medicine; again my breath and blood are failing me; my spirits are low and my mind is vacant; my recovery is difficult, and the important office of fooyuen is too much for me; and anxious thoughts are constantly recurring, and repose either by night or day is difficult. I, your servant, have been greatly favoured by your gracious majesty. I dare not seek to obtain retirement (not to be recalled to duty); but I again earnestly entreat the imperial favour will look down and regard me, and allow me to be relieved: then I can return to my native place and nurse myself. If I am able to become gradually convalescent I will immediately hasten to knock head at the imperial palace. I beg you will confer the favour of appointing an officer (to succeed me); then, perchance, I may be able to make a grateful return for one in ten thousand of your gracious and unbounded favours. With the most profound respect I have poured out the feelings of my heart in this duly prepared report. The imperial will has been received. "It is recorded."

2d moon, 25th day. As I passed through the following districts in my late visit to worship at the eastern imperial tombs, namely: *Tuhing*, *Tungchow*, *Sanho*, *Kechuen* and *Tsunhwa*, I order as an especial mark of favour that three parts out of ten of the usual levies of money and grain be remitted. Respect this.

A whole batch of general officers have been ordered to enquire into the reason, why one of the emperor's horses stumbled with his fore-feet when the emperor was at the "Black dragon river."

2nd moon, 26th day. The members of the infantry board respectfully reported an affair on which they requested the emperor's will.

Major *Wangchetseang*, of Hoyangs'in, seized *Lekweileang*, who had killed *Lewlewshe*, *Lewhowshe*, and *Lewteenjen*, and wounded *Lewkwei*; the wounds of the latter were so severe that he was not able to come before the magistrates. *Lekweileang*, and the knife with which he committed the murders having been brought before us, we elicited the following confession.

I am a native of *Ling* heen in the province of *Shantung*. I dwell in *Shinlöo* street outside the *Chaouyang* gate. I had opened a shop for the sale of pig's heads. *Lewlewshe*, the wife of *Lewteenjen*, used to come into the interior of my shop to mend clothes: thus I became acquainted with her. In the third moon of last year, she having come to mend clothes, we dallied together and had connection. This occurred several times, of which I have not kept any account. At those times I always gave her money. *Lewteenjen* was privy to this; I took his son, *Lewkwei*, and adopted him, and supplied him with money to enable him to take *Houshe* to wife. In the evening of the seventh day of the second moon I went to *Lewteenjen's* house, and I observed they had the keeper of a woodshed staying there. *Lewteenjen* and *Lewlewshe* sent me away without asking me to enter their door. I reasoned with them. *Chowfungming*, the adopted son of *Lewteenjen*, who also had had connection with *Lewlewshe*, was present; the first seized and held me, and *Chang*, the keeper of the woodshed with whom I was not acquainted, beat me. As I was not a match for them both I ran away. Next morning, I took a knife used for killing pigs, and went to *Teenjen's* house to reason with him. My passion being aroused, with the knife I stabbed *Lewlewshe* and *Lewhowshe* to death. I also wounded *Lewkwei*, and then went out of the door and ran away, when meeting *Lewteenjen* I also stabbed him to death. I was afterward seized by the officer: such are his words. It is proper that we collectively request the imperial will to direct that *Lewkweileang* be delivered over to the board of punishments, to be severely dealt with. A respectful report.

Curious Conversation with an ex-missionary from China.

(From Beckford's excursion to Alcobaça and Batalha).

In addition to our usual party I found a certain padre, Machado, or Azevedo, or some such name, who had not been long returned from China—nay, from Pe-in itself. During his residence at Macao, he had learnt sufficient English from one of the padres of our Canton factory—the chaplain I suppose—to read Sir William Chambers' most florid essay on Chinese gardening. I asked him how many words of truth there might happen to be in all this luxuriant description? He answered, not in plain English, but in a most delectable jargon, half Chinese sing-song, half lingua franca—"There be ten-tousand-time-ten-tousand."

"You don't mean to assure me," said I, that our famous architect's most wonderful account of the magical splendour of Yven-ming-Yven and Tchang-tchung-Yven is not exaggerated?"

"It is not," answered the padre in sound Portuguese, having quited the straits and shallows of very scanty English for the full flow of his verna ular language:—"I have seen greater wonders than he:—I have seen in the depth of winter a whole extent of garden warmed by a deliciously mild and scented vapour, and all the trees covered with silken leaves and artificial flowers, and, on a pool of water, as clear and transparent as the sky it reflected, hundred of gaily-enamelled ducks, formed of metal, swimming by mechanism, and by mechanism opening all their bills and uttering their accustomed sound with their usual volubility, and and swallowing the food the eunuchs of the palace cast to them, —av. and returning it again to all appearance most happily digested, the emperor standing by all the while, laughing at my surprise, and believing himself neither more nor less, I am entirely convinced, than an incarnation of the god Fo!"

"t Dreadful!" exclaimed the Grand Prior: "I wonder he has not shared the fate of Nebuchadnezzar!"

"He should have been sent to grass at once," observed the Prior of St. Vincent's.

"That would have been a pity," rejoined the ex-missionary; "for, notwithstanding his tartarian nonsense about incarnations and such like, and the impossibility I experienced of making him comprehend our own ineffable mysteries, I must declare him to be a wise monarch and an excellent man."

"That is more difficult to believe that all you have told us," observed the Grand Prior, "when we reflect upon the horrid impiety of believing one's self Fo."

"There is no lie in the world people will not believe," replied the missionary, "provided they are often told it by flatterers in whom, for the very reason they ought not they take delight in placing confidence; and when all the princes of the blood, all the courtiers, and all the mandarins of the different tribunals, are continually pouring forth addresses at the foot of the throne, assuring his imperial majesty Kien-Long, that he is the son of heaven, a god upon earth! what would you have him do?"

"Go to the devil his own way, as there is on other remedy," said our hospitable host with a hearty laugh. "We are to conclude, no doubt, you did your best to bring him round: perhaps you may succeed better another time."—(The padre was on the eve of returning to his mission.)—"And now let us go to mass," continued the Prior, bowing to his excellency of Aviz, "and pray for the emperor's conversion."

Bridges of China.

A great number of such canals are were described in our last paper, traversing cities and the country in all directions, render necessary a number of bridges, and these bridges are indeed as numerous as might be expected from an ingenious and industrious people exceedingly provident for their own convencience and comfort. From the amazing facilities afforded by the canals for transporting weighty burdens by water, these bridges do not require to be built of great strength, as every object of produce or manufacture can be wafted over on rafts or in borges. In general, indeed, only foot-passengers use the bridges, which are, for the most part, of a light but fanciful and elegant construction. They are found of three, five, or seven arches; the centre arch being frequently from thirty to forty-five feet wide, and sufficiently high to let vessels pass without striking their masts. Some of them stride across the canal with one bold, lofty arch. The elevation of these bridges renders steps necessary. They resemble in this respect the old bridges of Venice, on which you ascend by steps on one side, and descend on the other in the same way. The reader will readily conceive the beautiful effect produced by a number of these light structures succeeding each other at short distances, for miles and miles, where the canal runs in a straight line. Some of these bridges are of extraordinary beauty, and even magnificent. There is one near Pekin, built entirely of white marble, elaborately ornamented. Others are found over the canals of still greater magnificence, and with a grand triumplial arch at each end. And others again, instead of being composed of salient arches, are flat from one side of the canal to the other, stones or marble flags of great length being laid on piers so narrow and airy, that the bridge looks as if it were suspended in the air. It is a somewhat curious fact that the Chinese censors have considered these numerous bridges as luxuries, and have mor than once reproached the emperors for erecting them. A bridge, constructed in the eighth century, of iron and bronze, was one of the subjects of their reprehension, which fell very severely on an emperor of the dynasty of Souy who built forty bridges, all in different styles of architecture, in the single city of Sou-Tcheou.

But these canal bridges are immeasurably surpassed in magnitude, and occasionally in beauty, by the bridges thrown across rivers, or long swamps, and places exposed to inundations. Some of the latter are of prodigious extent, and have triumplial arches on them, built of wood, in the pagoda style, and splendidly painted. One of the most celebrated of these is the bridge of Loyang in the province of Fokien. It was seen and described by Marco Polo, and the author of the 'Atlas' According to the latter authority, who saw the bridge twice, it is 5940 feet long by 104 feet broad; it has no arches, but is formed of 300 massy stone piles, over which are laid horizontally large stones of an equal length, which repose on the columns or piles, and afford a flat convenient passage from one side to the other. The piles rising out of the water are shaped like a boat or large with a sharp bow, the acute angle being directed against the current, that they may suffer the less from the violence and lashing of the waves. The horizontal stones, which the author of the 'Atlas' measured by walking leisurely over them, are twenty-two paces long by two broad, "so that there are," he adds, "1400 of these mighty stone beams all alike,—a most stupendous work; and to prevent the passengers falling off, there are balustrades with lions cut in stone on both sides of the bridge, with many other ornaments" The whole of the bridge is built of one sort of black hewn stone. Where this bridge stands there was formerly a ferry, which was rendered extremely dangerous by the rapidity and violence of the stream.

In the province of Fokien there is another majestic bridge over an arm of the sea, built of yellow and white stone. It is 2475 feet long, and 84 feet broad; has 100 very lofty arches, and is adorned with sculptures of lions and other animals, in the pervailing taste of the country. The Chinese described to the missionaries a similar bridge, but of nearly twice the length, as existing near the city of Focing.

The Chinese have, besides, numberless bridges of boats, which correspond with those in use in Europe; and they have, and had long before we adopted them, suspension bridges, built on the same principle as our bridge at Hammersmith.

There is especially in the province of Kiangsi, where the rivers Chang and Can meet in one, a very long bridge, built upon 130 boats fastened to one another with clains, upon which are laid the timbers and planks that compose the bridge: one or two of these boats open and shut for the passage of vessels, which pay a regular toll. *Penny Mag. Oct.* 1835.

(To be continued.)

CAPE.

Madagascar.—The Queen of Madagascar has, by an Edict to which we referred some months ago, suppressed the profession of Christianity among her subjects, and strictly prohibited, on head of Religion, any departure from the customs of their ancestors. This Princess, the widow and successor of the celebrated Radama, reigns over nearly four millions of people, from whom she has withdrawn, in her folly, the means which were freely offered to them of raising themselves to a level with the most prosperous and powerful nations.

(*Translation*) Antananarivo, 26th Feb., 1835.

To all the Europeans, English and French,—I inform you my friends and relations, with regard to the disposition that you have manifested towards my country in teaching the good disposition and knowledge. I thank you for that. It is highly acceptable to me, for I have observed the disposition manifested by you to Radama, and also to me, that you have not changed.

And also inform all you Europeans, that whilst you reside here in my country, you may among yourselves observe all the customs of your ancestors, and your own customs, and do not entertain any fears, for I do not change the customs of your ancestors or your customs, for the disposition which you have manifested to my country is good. However, though I state that, if the law of my country is violated the party is guilty whoever he may be; nor is that done is this country only, but throughout the world—wherever the law of the country is violated, the party is guilty.

And further, I tell you, explicitly, that if this people of mine should change the customs of their ancestors, and that which has been transmitted from the long line of my predecessors, and from Andrinampoinimerina and Radama—If they should change these I utterly detest it; for that which has been established by my ancestors I cannot permit to be changed, for I am neither ashamed nor afraid to maintain the customs of my ancestors; but if there be *good* dispositions and knowledge to be beneficial to my country, *that* I assent to, but still the customs of my ancestors I cannot allow to be relinquished. And hence, then, with regard to religious worship, whether on the Sunday or not, and the practice of baptism, and the existence of a society, those things cannot be done by my subjects in my country; but with regard to yourselves as Europeans, do that which accords with the customs of your ancestors But if there be knowledge of the Arts and Sciences to be beneficial to my subjects in the country, teach that, for it is good. Therefore I tell you of this, my friends and relations, that you may hear of it—saith Ranavalomanjaka.

South African Commercial Anvertiser, Feb. 10.

Correction of Newspapers.

(*From the Boston Advertiser.*)

Is it not surprising that while all educated men seek to elevate their own profession and employment, editors seem bent on degrading theirs? Is the fault most in them or in the community? Wares are always manufactured to suit the market and what people buy most of, will be made to sell. Hence it follows that if low, vulgar, lying, dishonest papers are the most numerous, is arises from the fact that such papers sell best. A really independent press rarely has many subscribers to support it, while the reckless party presses, that will lie every day to suit the wants and wishes of their party, are sure of being patronized and approved, and widely extended. In business, if men detect any person they employ in one direct falsehood, they take care never to confide in him again. But in politics the oftener men are deceived by the party newspapers they take, the better satisfied they are. They are only angry at those papers that tell plain truths. Experience goes for nothing, and though they had false estimates and false returns of election results nine hundred and ninety-nine times, in the newspaper they take, they are just as ready to be duped by the hundredth lie as they were by the first. Let the reform begin with the public—let them insist that a newspaper shall suffer for want of veracity, just as a man's character suffers in business, and all the evils growing out of the low scurrility and bold mendacity of the press will be remedied at once. Let every man when he subscribes for a paper lay down this rule for the Editor, 'Mistakes all are liable to fall into. A mistake as soon as discovered and proved should be corrected. But if I find a deliberate false statement in your paper, which goes uncontradicted a week after it is proved to be false, I will no longer take your paper, for I will not pay for being duped.' Let this rule take universal effect, and it would produce as great a reformation among newspapers as total abstinence has in the cause of Temperance.

The Virgin Mary generalissimo of Don Carlos' army.

Don Carlos is now at Durango, where he has issued a royal decree appointing the Virgin Mary generalissimo of his army! We give the following passages from the address, with which he afterwards presented to his soldiers the standard of the Virgin:—

"I wish to give you the most marked testimony of my Royal esteem by presenting to you the Royal standard of the Mother of God, under the august device of our Lady de los Dolores, from this day your Patroness and Generalissimo, with the double object of placing you under her powerful protection, and of fulfilling a most agreeable obligation towards the memory of my dear and well-beloved Consort, your Queen, who, interested as well as myself in this open and sovereign manifestation, from the love she bore towards you,

recommended it to me more than once during the exile into which we were unhappily cast. In fact, she had embroidered a standard with her own hand, but this standard having been lost, and my august consort having departed to the abode of the just, to which she is called by her virtues, my august cousin, the Princess of Beyra, infanta of Spain, the inseparable companion of our afflictions and misfortunes, filled with anxiety for you, hastened to embroider with the same sentiments the standard which I now confide to your valour. This Royal banner shall be our standard generalissimo after the Almighty has deigned to bestow upon us his benediction."

In a subsequent decree, the Pretender orders "that this august and royal standard be not lowered before any person, not even before me; and that the same honors and salutes be rendered to it as to the holy Sacrament." It is difficult to say whether the melancholy or the ludicrous preponderates in all this. Don Carlos is evidently the making of a King of the true bigot breed. A pity he was born so late!—*Examiner.*

The Chinese Visitation.

"The chief officer of the *Warley* (says Mrs. Norton) stood upon his deck surrounded by the officers, several supercargoes and some of the first Chinese merchants of Canton, all in full dress: the band was at its station, and the collation prepared. At length the distant sound of the gong gave notice of the approach of the Viceroy: every ship sent off a boat to meet him, that of the *Warley*, under the command of her second officer, of course took the lead. They attained the bend of river which concealed the Viceroy's boats from view, and turning, it, were soon in contact with them. The first boat of the procession was that of the executioner, in which was erected *a Gallows*, surrounded by soldiers armed with swords and whips; then came that of the Viceroy, attended numerously by others containing several mandarins, his household and troops together with complete *depots* of all that possibly he or his *cortege* might require. Nothing by the bye, can exceed the comfort and order of Chinese boats generally; but those in which persons of distinction travel are luxuriously fitted up. The *Warley's* boat, followed by the rest, was soon alongside that of the Viceroy: all the officers were received on board with much politeness; the doors were thrown open, and the officers, forming a line, with their companion of the *Warley* at their head, prepared to enter. He of the *Warley*, although young, was rather short and fat: in the anxiety of the moment to support with dignity and propriety the leading part allotted to him on this occasion, and for that purpose holding up his head in a becoming manner, he did not perceive a small ledge at the entrance of the cabin, placed along to support the doors—it tripped him up, and he came with a heavy, scrambling fall upon his face before the Viceroy. An irrepressible titter ran through the line, in spite of the almost painful efforts of each individual to restrain it: the disconcerted leader, however, found his feet, brushed his knees with his sleeve, and then, timidly looking up, met the grave and placid eyes of the old Viceroy, almost buried as he was among his silken cushions. What made the blunder more diverting was, that it was easy to perceive that the Viceroy and his mandarins were impressed with the idea that the Englishman had performed the *ko-tou* although in rather an awkward and inexperienced manner.

* * * * *

"The *Warley* had of course her side ladder (a perfect staircase in point of convenience and safety,) ready: but the regal boat was no sooner alongside, than up ran several attendants with a ladder of their own, which they fixed and covered very expeditiously with carpeting. In the meantime, the chief officer descended in the boat, and received the Viceroy at the door of his cabin: after having made a very profound obeisance, he took him by the hand and helped him up the ladder. On his arrival on deck, all the Englishmen bowed respectfully: but the Chinese merchants, who had formed themselves into a line from the gang-way to a sort of chair of state, which had been placed in the centre of the quarter-deck, turned themselves round in silence, presenting a line of backs, decorated with plaited tails reposing on their rich robes of cloth and silk. One of them ventured to move his head round a little, and said, in an anxious undertone in English—"Leave go his hand, Mr. N——," but Mr. N—— declined the hint, and having seated the Viceroy in his cheir, bowed again, and took his station by his side.

"The dress of all the Chinese present was not only splendid, but what we less expect to learn, was remarkably becoming. It consisted of the finest broad-cloth of the darker colours, chiefly crimson and puce, confined round the waist by a belt embroidered in gold or silver, with a clasp of precious stones: a large square of silk was laid on the breast and back, also richly embroidered with various devices, of which *the crane* was the most prevailing. The caps of the mandarins were peculiarly shaped, the higher part being composed of a profusion of thick silk threads, gathered and fastened at the top with a brilliant gem, differing in size and value according to the rank of the wearer. The military men wore in addition, one or two peacock's feathers drooping backwards; boots turned up, and square-toed, of black satin, very handsomely embroidered, completed the dress. The prevailing colour of the Viceroy's was yellow. Most of the Chinese present were tall and well-formed: the Viceroy himself was rather low in stature, and advanced in years.

"As soon as the Viceroy was seated, a pipe was presented to him by one of his attendants, while another filled it with tobacco, which was carefully renewed after every single whiff. For a few minutes a perfect silence prevailed. Mr. N——then gave the signal to the long drum. The old man started, and taking the pipe from his mouth inquired hurriedly what that was. He was told it was music by an English band. He had the good breeding to listen with pleasure to our national air; but he whispered something to his interpreter, who, stepping round to the chief officer, told him that the Viceroy liked this music very much, but begged there might be no guns fired off while he was on board. * * *

"While the trays were preparing below, the Viceroy amused himself by conversing with a few of the backs and long plaited tails, that still kept the same immoveable line, in which they had at first arranged themselves; he spoke to them by name, and seemed to be as familiar with *them*, as we are with the faces of our acquaintances; and had they changed places and turned round, he would probably have been at a loss to know immediately and exactly, which were the faces that belonged to such or such among his friends the backs."

This solemnity was succeed by a sort of banquet; the great man then made the circuit of the ship; after which he departed. The tails the turned round, and their owners began to talk and frolic among the English, congratulating the captain and themselves on having enjoyed so much of the sunshine of his favour.

"Their glee was by no means moderated by the arrival of a large boat with presents from the Viceroy; presents indeed, truly oriental and imperial! twelve fine fat bullocks, several jars of wine, (a light acid wine, resembling claret, but inferior to it,) tubs of preserves, a suit of clothes for each of the ship's company, and two suits, with a present of money for each of the band. A small, neat parcel, was handed to Mr. N——; it contained a silk purse of beautiful workmanship, and in it were two little gold *pills*; he was assured that this was a rare and highly complimentary present, and that the pills possessed some extraordinary virtues. Thus ended this Chinese visitation." (*The Forget me not*, 1836, Athenæum, Oct. 1835.)

THE AGE OF GOLD.

(*Fraser's Mag. for September* 1835. *Art.* "*A few words of advice to Clerks, Shopmen, and Apprentices.*)

It is the prevailing error of the age, that all the classes in the community are striving invidiously to draw broadlines of demarcation between each other, and to detach themselves entirely from the link which connects them with those upon whom they persuade themselves they may look down as beneath them. This propensity has shaken the compact, and dislocated the articulations in society. The ball-and-socket principle, upon which the whole formerly so facilely moved, is destroyed; the edges grate, and disturb the entire nervous system. Society is suffering more from this cause than is generally thought of; there is a tendency in it to fly off, and form as many grades, sects, and parties, as men may possess property, from one farthing up to a million per annum. If the German professor, Teufelsdröckh, with his keen eye, would but do us the favour of casting it for a few minutes upon London society—not at the stifled hum of midnight, as he did upon his own town, but before traffic lies down to rest, and while the chariot-wheels of vanity are rolling at noon through our streets;—we say, if he would but do this, and afterwards give us upon paper the impressions such a look conveyed to his mind, we might have a volume or volumes of some magnitude upon ham-strings; a second, upon the carriage of the head; and a third, upon the angles and curvatures of the mouth; and all explained and made easy to our understandings by the golden rule of three; which may teach us, that as the quantity of tension in the sinew is to the turn of the mouth upwards, so is the amount of the difference of property possessed between any two persons meeting or passing each other in London streets, &c. &c. But the most common-place observer in this bee-hive, or wasp-nest, as our philosopher would call it, may, every hour of his existence, find an infinitude of amusement by peering out of his cell upon the supercilious airs of those whose thighs are loaded with honey; and the disputes regarding supremacy and precedency, all of which, both in matters of authority and intellectuality, it is previously understood shall be settled in favour of those who have most of it, whether collected by themselves or otherwise.

The Monkey and Crow.

In the jungles about Tillicherry, there is a large species of monkey, frequently tamed by the natives, and at a village a short distance from this celebrated seaport we had an evidence of the remarkable sagacity of this animal. A few yards from the house of the person to whom it belonged, a thick pole, at least thirty feet high, had been fixed into the earth, round which was an iron ring, and to this was attached a strong chain of considerable length, fastened to a band round the monkey's body. The ring being loose, it slid along the pole when he ascended or descended. He was in the habit of taking his station upon the top of the bamboo, where he perched as if to enjoy the beauties of the prospect around him. The crows, which in India are very abundant and singularly audacious, taking advantage of his elevated position, had been in the habit of robbing him of his food, which was placed every morning and evening at the foot of the pole. To this he had vainly expressed his dislike by chattering, and other indications of his displeasure equally ineffectual; but they continued their periodical depredations. Finding that he was perfectly unheeded, he adopted a plan of retribution as effectual as it was ingenious.

One morning, when his tormentors had been particularly troublesome, he appeared as if seriously indisposed: he closed his eyes, drooped his head and exhibited various other symptoms of severe suffering. No sooner were his ordinary rations placed at the foot of the bamboo, than the crows, watching their opportunity, descended in great numbers, and, according to their usual practice, began to demolish his provisions. The monkey now began to slide down the pole by slow degrees, as if the effort were painful to him, and as if so overcome by indisposition that his remaining strength was scarcely equal to such exertion. When he reached the ground, he rolled about for some time, seeming in great agony, until he found himself close by the vessel employed to contain his food, which the crows had by this time well-night devoured. There was still, however, some remaining, which a solitary bird, emboldened by the apparent indisposition of the monkey, advanced to seize. The wily creature was at this time lying in a state of apparent insensibility at the foot of the pole, and close by the pan. The moment the crow stretches out its head, and ere it could secure a mouthful of the interdicted food, the watchful avenger seized the depredator by the neck with the rapidity of thought, and secured it from doing further mischief. He now began to chatter and grin with every expression of gratified triumph, while the crows flew around, cawing in boisterous chime, as if deprecating the chastisement about to be inflicted upon their captive companion. The monkey continued for a while to chatter and grin in triumphant mockery of their distress: he then deliberately placed the captive crow between his knees, and began to pluck it with the most humorous gravity. When he had completely stripped it except the large feathers in the pinions and tail, he flung it into the air as high as his strength would permit, and, after flapping its wings for a few seconds, it fell on the ground with a stunning shock. The other crows, which had been fortunate enough to escape a similar castigation, now surrounded it, and immediately pecked it to death.

The animal had no sooner seen this ample retribution dealt to the purloiner of his repast, than he ascended the bamboo to enjoy a quiet repose. The next time his food was brought, not a single crow approached it.—*Oriental Annual.*—*Saturday Magazine*, Oct. 1835.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1836. NO. 26. PRICES 50 CENT.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

To any quarter.

The British bark *Lady Clifford*, A 1, 301 Tons, Captn. *Steward*, now in Macao roads, and can be ready for sea in eight days. Apply to JA INNES.

Canton, 28th June, 1836. *Creek Hong, No.* 1.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Fast sailing Bark ADELAIDE, A. STEEL, Commander, will leave Whampoa for the above Port about the 15th of July next. For Freight apply to COWASJEE SAPOORJEE. HORMUZJEE SORABJEE.

Canton, 20th June, 1836. Dutch Hong No. 6.

FOR BOMBAY.

SHIP CORNWALLIS, J. CLARK, Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 13th June, 1836.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain Masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents, will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, the H. C. Agents will be prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.
" J. B. THORNHILL
Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

U. S. Ship PEACOCK. Off Macao, June 21, 1836.

Dear Sir,—The officers of the U. S. Ship Peacock and Enterprise express themselves highly satisfied with your kindness and attention to them at your house in Canton, and I trust the new hotel may meet with that success which it deserves. Your obdt servt.

Mr. Marks, Canton. R. R. WALDRON.—*Purser.*

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)

Capital £200,000.

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ERRATUM.—Obituary. In No. 24 for *Edward* read *Edmund* Roberts, Esq.

28th June. King William the IVth proclaimed.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—23d HANNAH, McGrigor, Bombay 8th May. Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, Wemyss, Singapore and Calcutta. 24th instant Dos AMIGOS, (Sp.) Pardo, from Manila. 25th EARL OF BALCARRAS, Hine, from Madras 18th May, Malacca 2d and Samarang 10th. June, MARTHA, Viner, from Liverpool 5th. EXCHANGE (Am.) Cole, do. 16th February. FORT WILLIAM, Frazer, Singapore and Calcutta. LADY CLIFFORD, Steward, Manila.

The *Earl of Balcarras* spoke the *Water Witch* on the 20th in about 14° N. lat. 112° 20' E. long. and experienced a heavy gale on the 22d of June in lat. 15° 11' N. long. 113° E. carried away the fore and main-topgallant and mizentopmasts.

PASSENGERS per *Balcarras*. Mrs. Hine, Mrs. Dent, Miss Dent, John Dent, Esq., C. S. J. Jamieson, Esq.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is a custom with all the villagers to sink their dragon boats from year to year in the ground previous to the festival on the 5th day of the 5th moon. Those of *Hoke* village did not do so the last year. On the 10th of the moon (23rd instant) about 10 o'clock, as they were rowing about for pleasure, the boat suddenly sunk off *Gaoukow* village, and upward of twenty men were drowned; amongst them was a military *Sewtsae*.

It is reported that on the 18th of the moon (1st July) a new hong will be opened. The merchant's name is *Ho*.

The two imperial envoys leave Canton for Peking to day.

In another column will be found notes on the act of parliament for amending the laws relating to merchant seamen. We should have been glad to have quoted this act at much greater length, but the short time we were allowed to keep it as well as the want of printers—a want not easily supplied in Canton—have united to render us powerless to further inform those of our local readers who may not yet have seen the new act.

We have seen English papers, brought by the *Exchange* to the 19th of February. The assembled parliament had been diligent in following out the recommendations of the king's speech. As the foreign relations are of most interest to us, here resident, we extract the following paragraphs, pausing only to ask the question how long it may be before the emperor of China, whether as an "ally" or as a "Foreign power" will be included amongst those kings of men who continue to give assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate friendly relations with the British empire.

Extract from the King's Speech.

"I continue to receive from my Allies, and generally from all Foreign Powers assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsist between this country and France, is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

"Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has

arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French. The answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feeling, and consistent with the honour of both.

"I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the Northern Provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagement into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present government of Spain inspires me with me the hope that the authority of of the queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions, and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquillity and union.

"I have given directions that there be laid before you the treaty which I have concluded with the queen of Spain for the suppression of the slave trade."

Lew acting *Nanhae* heen, concerning strict prohibitions against the workers in iron fabricating straight (short) knives, that murderous conflicts may be prevented, and the good and peaceable rest in quiet.

These straight swords come under the description in the penal code of "murderous weapons for wounding men," and those who use them shall be banished as slaves to the army.* The disposition of the people of Kwangtung province is ferocious, and there are constantly troops of lawless vagabonds who carry these straight swords *concealed* about their persons, as well as smaller;† and dwelling in cities, and villages, (and frequenting) markets and other crowded places, they form a brotherhood of bandits, and commit all kinds of wickedness, proudly bullying, cheating, and extorting; or perhaps from some cause of petty dislike, they suddenly draw their knives and stab. The workers in iron scheming to obtain good prices is the reason why they manufacture these weapons, and what is much worse, they send them to be hawked about the streets for sale, and these associated vagabonds are thus furnished with and presume upon (the possession of) these sharp weapons, and abandon themselves to all manner of cruelty and wickedness, and the extreme of lawless conduct. If it is desired to remove the evil of these *handy* knives, the manufacture of them must first be strictly forbidden. Besides sending messengers, distributing this proclamation, and giving strict orders for secret examinations and seizures, it is right to publish a severely prohibitory proclamation, as follows, for the information of the provincial capital and suburbs, the villages, markets, &c. that the workers in iron, hawkers and pedlars may make themselves fully acquainted with the contents thereof.

All of ye should tremblingly obey the laws, and quietly follow your several occupations, and on no account covet and scheme for enormous profits, and make large goods (swords) in opposition to the prohibitions, or the little handy *vis à-vis* knives, in order to sell them to companies of robbers, who then become audacious and violent, disturb the peace of society, and cause calamities. If ye dare to be disobedient, hereafter the vagabonds who carry these straight, handy knives shall be seized and brought to the bar, and be most strictly questioned as to the makers (of the knives), who shall also be seized and be prosecuted and punished in the same manner. From the publication of this proclamation, the said associated vagabonds &c. should change their conduct and cleanse their hearts, alter their evil lives and become goodmen. Let those who have been in the habit of carrying these knives and other kinds of murderous weapons hasten to throw them into the fire. It is better you should sell your knives and buy oxen (for the yoke); then you will all become the virtuous people of an abundant age. But if you dare to tread in your old footseps, and refuse to change your course of life, you shall be seized forthwith and most certainly punished with the greatest severity; decidedly, there shall not be shown any indulgence or mercy. All should tremble and obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 4th moon, 30th day. (June 13th)

Dear Mr. Editor,—It is now a matter of notoriety that no security merchant will secure a ship riceladen to Whampoa, without a sum for portcharges of about $1150.

Would it not be better, then, that your price-current and that of your cotemporary distinctly stated this, than leaving its subject of doubt and often a matter of wrangle betwixt the owners of rice and the ship owners.

It is quite clear that in this affair the linguists are too strong not only for the foreigners but for their own government, as we have a vice-regal edict for $900 being the extent of duty on any ship coming on with rice; yet these linguists, by their power of thwarting in other matters, virtually compel an addition of $250 over the legal sum; and until it is redressed this should be fairly stated in ship's expenses.

Yours

24 June. A SHIP.

Our correspondent, "A Ship," has called upon us to do a thing which were we to do would, we think, materially and justly injure the *Canton General Price Current* in the opinion of our subscribers and the public.

Firstly, this extortion beyond the irregular fees, which amount to about $900, is not made by the linguists but by the Whampoa officers and compradores.—Secondly, were we to state that the fees on rice-laden ships amount to $1150, we should state an untruth; and, therefore, rather make it a subject of more perplexing doubt and matter of more clamorous wrangle than it is even now; for we have been informed, by undoubted authorities, that the charge of $1150 is not universally extorted: that all importers or consignees of rice do not pay it: therefore, if it is successfully resisted in any one instance, those who succumb to an illegal extortion are, we think justly censurable by their constituents. Nothing, not the most trifling imposition should be submitted to *now*. It is only by firmly standing on the ground which the laws and tariff grant us that we shall be better able to advance and take a more commanding position when the British flag is again hoisted in Canton.

We have been favoured with a printed copy of the following letter.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD PALMERSTON.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord.—The favourable season for communicating with China being at hand, I take the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention to the unprotected state of our commercial relations with that Empire, and to the serious apprehensions with which the present extraordinary position of affairs is calculated to inspire those concerned in the trade. Indeed it is impossible to set bounds to the evils which may accrue, should the Chinese be left for another year to indulge the belief that there is no species of injustice or indignity which they may not practise with impunity, not only towards British merchants, but even towards the representative of our most gracious Sovereign.

Having been resident at Canton almost constantly for the last seventeen years, being a member of a house of business carrying on extensive transactions there, and having up to the period of my departure, in February last, taken a large share in the deliberations of the British free traders, I trust I shall not be deemed obtrusive in soliciting attention to opinions founded on so long an experience, and sanctioned by the concurrence of a great majority of my countrymen, who have similar opportunities of observation.

These opinions being embodied in a petition from Canton to His Majesty in council, I enclose a copy of it for your Lordship's reference. It has been stated (I believe with truth) that of about forty-five individuals, specified in the Canton almanack as composing the resident British trading community, a majority of thirty-five (whose relative respectability is no-wise inferior to their superiority of number) have signed this petition, which has also the signatures of all the commanders of the E. I. Company's Ships, who revisited Canton after the opening of the trade.

* The people wearing offensive weapons of any kind is unlawful.

† Called *Tuymeen seaou-taou*, i. e. A *vis-a-vis* knife: one that is so small that it can be concealed in the hand, even when two persons are in close conversation.

The dearest interests of the petitioners, nay, the very means of subsistence of many, are essentially dependent on the continuance of peace and harmony with China; which, however, they feel convinced can be maintained by no other means than by the adoption, in our intercourse with that nation, of the sound principles of diplomacy adhered to in our relations with other independent States.

This the petitioners feel themselves entitled to expect from his Majesty's government, while they are most anxious to disavow any wish or suggestion inconsistent with the recognised maxims of international law, or likely to involve the two countries in a war, which would be as repugnant to their feelings as it would be ruinous to their commercial pursuits.

An examination of early foreign intercourse with China clearly demonstrates, that the disabilities and humiliations actually experienced are to be attributed to a systematic violation of sound policy on the part of our East India Company, and the European traders of other nations; to the corrupting influence of bribes, with which mutual rivalry of these last prompted the adventurers of each country to instigate the Chinese Authorities to inflict privations and restraints on all but themselves; and to the sacrifice of self respect, much more than to any supposed peculiarity of disposition in the Chinese. This position I hope to establish to your Lordship's satisfaction, by laying before you, at an early period, a review of some leading occurrences connected with the origin and progress of the trade.

Scarcely any additional expense need be incurred by this country in adopting the course of policy recommended by the petitioners, since the costly establishment, which in consequence of their exclusion from Canton, we are now maintaining (with hardly any functions to exercise) at Macao, may be greatly reduced. And our Indian Squadron, already in commission, might be directed to cruise, as a fleet of observation, along the coasts of China, in place of lying at some of the Indian ports, which are usually found very unhealthy to their crews. If the occasion should not be deemed to require, in the first instance, the services of a special Plenipotentiary the Admiral might be charged with a letter from this government to the Emperor, referring to the manner in which Lord Napier was received and treated as a reason for desiring a communication with his Imperial Majesty, with a view to come to an understanding on this painful subject, as well as on those grievances from which the trade is suffering.

The harbour of Amoy, in Fokien, from its depth of water, facility of access, and sheltered position, is admirably adapted as a secure anchorage for His Majesty's ships, even of the largest size.

The petitioners earnestly deprecate any attempt to renew negotiation at Canton, which, besides involving the probable consequence of a suspension of trade [as happened in the case of Lord Napier], would be sure to prove fruitless, from the circumstance of the local officers of that province not being authorised by their own government to treat with foreign powers, while they are, at the same time, the parties against whose wrong-doing it is wished to appeal.

Our trade with China, already large, is daily growing in importance, and, under the fostering care of our government, it must continue to increase. Indeed there would seem to be no country, our commercial relations with which have a stronger claim to the attention and protection of his Majesty's government than China, being, as it is, one of the most extensive markets for our cottons and woollen manufactures, as well as for the cotton and opium of our East India possessions; while, on the other hand, it supplies us to a large extent with raw silk [the want of which would paralyze a very important and rising branch of our manufactures], and is, moreover, the mart on which we depend solely for the supply of an article of indispensable consumption, yielding millions of revenue to Great Britain.

It is impossible to foresee, however, to what lengths of outrage and oppression the Canton Authorities may be emboldened to proceed, should their unwarrantable treatment of his Majesty's representative, terminating in the death of that lamented Nobleman, be permitted to pass, without even a show of remonstrance, the consequences of which it is but too probable would soon be developed in such a systematic aggravation of existing evils as would lead to constant collisions and interruptions of trade.

When these interruptions occurred during the East India Company's monopoly, their united influence and command of capital enabled them to make sometimes a stand against the Chinese, and to sustain the heavy commercial losses attendant on the struggle. Widely different however would be the case under present circumstances; when the free traders pursuing each their separate and disunited views, and having no common head recognised by the Chinese, must fall a sacrifice, in detail, to the well-combined machinations of the latter.

To avert such disastrous consequences is the earnest object and desire of those whose opinions I represent; who, it cannot in reason be supposed, would advocate any other course than one essentially pacific in its results. And it is with satisfaction I add that these sentiments are concurred in by the best informed of the commercial community with whom I have had opportunities of communicating in this country.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, My Lord,

9, Hanover-street, Hanover Square, London 21st Dec. 1835.

Your Lordship's most obdt. humble servt.
JAMES MATHESON,
[Of the Firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Canton.]

ANNO QUINTO & SEXTO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. XIX.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Merchant Seamen of the United Kingdom, and for forming and maintaining a Register of all the men engaged in that service. (30th July, 1835.)

CAP. I.—After 31st July 1835 the Acts 5 & 6 Ann. c. 6. 2 G. 2 c. 36. 2 G. 3 c. 31. 31 G. 2 c. 39. 45 G. 3 c. 54. 47 G. 3. c. 74. 58 G. 3. c. 38. 4 G. 4 c. 25. 3 & 4. W. 4 c. 52. and 59 G. 3. c. 58. Shall be repealed. II.—No Seamen to be taken to sea without a written agreement. III.—Regulations respecting forms of agreements. IV.—Penalty for default, £10 for every seaman. Neglect to cause the agreement to be read to each Seaman, £5. Neglect to report with collector or comptroller of customs true copy of said agreement, £50. V.—Seamen not to be deprived of legal remedies. No agreement contrary to the Act to be valid. Seamen not bound to produce agreement. Seamen signing such agreement not to forfeit liens upon ship. VI.—Seamen refusing to join or proceed in the Ship, or absenting themselves therefrom, may be committed to Gaol. After signing agreement Seamen neglecting to join may, upon oath by master, mate, or owner, be brought before a justice of the peace in any of H. M. dominions at home or abroad who may sentence to hard labour for 30 days.—VII.—Forfeiture for temporary absence from duty. Two days pay for every 24 hours of absence. VIII.—How amount of forfeiture is to be ascertained when Seamen contract for the voyage. IX.—Forfeiture for desertion. Increased wages paid in consequence of desertion recoverable from the deserter. All clothes and effects left on board, all wages &c. provided circumstances attending desertion be entered in log-book at the time. Absence within last 24 hours preceding ship's sailing, or any short period which proves intention not to return, to be deemed desertion. Master can recover excess of wages to substitute from deserter by summary proceeding. X.—Penalty on harbouring deserters, £10. No debt exceeding 5s. recoverable from a Seaman till voyage is ended. Seamen's effects not to be detained by Keepers of Lodging houses under pretence of debt. XI.—The period within which wages are to be paid. Coasters, two days after termination of agreement. Otherwise, three days after delivery of cargo, or ten days after discharge. Payment delayed in last-mentioned cases, seamen at time of discharge to be entitled to be paid on account one fourth of estimated balance due. XII.—Such payment of wages to be deemed valid notwithstanding Bill of sale, &c. XIII.—Master to give Seamen their certificates on their discharge. Penalty for default. £5. XIV.—For obtaining immediate payment of wages of Seamen in certain cases. No reasonable cause for delay, justice to order payment forthwith, in default of compliance forfeit £5. XV.—Summary mode of recovering wages not exceeding £20. XVI.—In what case costs of suit for recovery of wages not to be allowed. When suit is brought against ship &c. in Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty courts, when remedy might have been had by complaint to a justice. XVII.—When Ship is sold at foreign port, the crew to be sent home at the expense of the master or owners. Except crew in the presence of the authorities or witnesses consent to be there discharged. XVIII.—A supply of Medicines to be kept on board, and Seamen hurt in the service of the Ship to be provided with advice, &c. gratis. XIX.—Establishment of Register office for Seamen. To be kept at the custom-house in London, and under the control of the Admiralty. XX.—Letters to and from Registrar to be free from Postage. XXI.—Master of ships trading abroad to deliver Lists of their crews on their return. 4 & 5 W. 4. c. 5. XXII.—Masters of ships in the home trade. XXIII.—Return to be made in case of ship lost or sold abroad. XXIV.—Lists to be certified and transmitted to the Registrar. Penalty on the Master 10s. for first £25. XXV.—As to the disposal of the effects of Seamen dying abroad. XXVI.—Parish boys may be put out apprentices in the sea service. XXVII.—Parish apprentices may be turned over to the sea service. XXVIII.—Indentures may be assigned on the death of the Master. XXIX.—Parish officers to prepare indentures. Constables to convey the apprentice. XXX.—How counterparts of indentures to be attested. XXXI.—Every ship to have apprentices according to her Tonnage. Penalty for deficiency of apprentices £20 for each apprentice. XXXII.—Apprentices exempt from contributions for Relief. XXXIII.—Indentures and assignments to be registered. XXXIV.—Indentures of apprentices to be registered. Assignments to be registered. XXXV.—Agreement and indentures of apprentices exempt from stamp duty. XXXVI.—Penalty on Masters neglecting to register indenture, and for suffering apprentice to quit their service. £10 for every offence. XXXVII.—Common assaults may be summarily punished by two justices. XXXIX.—Masters entitled to receive the wages of apprentices entering into the Navy. XL.—Furring on shore or leaving behind any person belonging to the crew deemed a Misdemeanor. Jurisdiction of Courts for trying such Misdemeanors. XLI.—Seamen not to be discharged abroad, without sanction of [illegible] Ministries. In absence of such

functionary, then of two respectable resident merchants. XLII.—Nor to be left abroad on the plea of incapacity to proceed, desertion, disappearance, without a similar authority. XLIII.—If any of the crew are left behind, the proof of sanction or authority shall be upon the Master. XLIV.—Seamen when allowed to be left behind to be paid their wages. Master refusing shall forfeit, in addition to the wages due, the penal sum of £25. XLV.—Act not to extend to prevent Seamen from entering into the Navy. Entering the Navy not desertion. XLVI.—Upon entry of Seamen into the Navy from Merchant ships they shall be entitled to the immediate delivery up of their clothes and payment of any wages that may be due. XLVII.—Power to His Majesty to sue for the amount advanced for the relief of Seamen left abroad. XLVIII.—Ship's agreement on arrival at a foreign port to be deposited with the Consul. Penalty for neglect. £25 for every offence. XLIX.—No Seaman to be shipped at any foreign port, without the privity of the Consul. L.—Master to produce agreements to officers of King's ships. Penalty for refusal or false muster roll, every offence, £25. LI.—Registrar and officers of customs empowered to require production of the agreement and muster-roll. Penalty £50. LII.—Definition of the terms Master, Seaman, Ship, & Owner. Every person having charge to be deemed the master; every person engaged to serve on board to be deemed a seaman. "Ship" to comprehend all descriptions of vessels; "Owners" to comprehend all persons to whom ship belongs. All steam and passage vessels to be deemed trading ships within the meaning of the act. LIII.—Recovery of penalties. Application of forfeitures. Not exceeding £20 at the suit of any person by information and summary proceeding before a justice; exceeding £20 in any of H. M's courts of Record.—One moiety to informer, the other between Greenwich and the Merchant Seamen's hospital, or institution at the port to which vessel shall belong. Offences committed at or beyond the Capes of Good Hope or Horn, proceedings to commence within two years after commission, and one year if on European side of those limits or six months after return of offender or complainant to U. K. LIV.—As to ships belonging to any British Colony having a legislature. Act not to apply to those ships.

SCHEDULE OF AN AGREEMENT.

Place and time of entry. Day, month, year. Mens names. Age. Place of birth. Quality. Amount of wages per month, share, or voy. Witness to sig. Name of ship in which Seaman last served.

SCHEDULE OF A LIST OF THE CREW.

Name. Age. Place of birth. Quality. Ship in wh. he last served. Date of joining the ship. Place where. How disposed of.

IMPORT DUTIES ON DUTCH GOODS AT JAVA, &c.

At a very early stage of the existence of this paper we took occasion to advert to the restrictions on British commerce throughout every port of Netherlands India by the imposition of duties on our cotton and woollen manufactures, in direct violation of the positive stipulations of the Treaty of 1824. The tardy remonstrances of our Cabinet have now, it would appear, at last succeeded in convincing the King of Holland that the British Government expect adherence on his side to the commercial provisions of the Treaty, after having indulged him with a dozen years exemption from compliance with the most important of them all—an immunity of which such good use has been made. The first fruits of the exertions our own Government relating to this question with which we have to present our readers, is contained in an Order of the Governor General of Netherlands India in Council, dated the 25th May last, which we have taken from the *Java Courant* of the 28th and is, as follows, viz.

PROCLAMATION.

"In the Name of the King, &c.

"The gavernor general of Netherlands India in council makes known, to all who shall see or hear this read, greeting:

"That this day, in council, on reviewing the determinations existing on account thereof, it is thought fit to fix and determine, that from and after the 1st of June next, an Import duty of 12½ per cent shall be levied on all Woollen and Cotton Stuffs, manufactured in the Netherlands, furnished with a certificate of Origin—and imported on Dutch bottoms into Netherlands India, and 25 per cent on all foreign Woollens and Cotton Stuffs, imported from places to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, no matter under what flag—provided they are not manufactured in countries, with which the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not stand in friendly relation; the use of the entrepot remaining open to both descriptions on the usual footing.

"Command and order that all Civilians, Justices and officers, high and low shall keep a strict heed to the due performance hereof, without connivance or respect of persons, and that no one may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and posted up in the usual manner in the native and Chinese languages. "Given at Buitenzorg, 25th May, 1836.

D. J. DE EERENS.

"By Decree of the Governor General in Council.
H. J. HOOGEVEN,
("Singapore Free Press, June 9th.) "Public Secretary."

Dear Mr. Editor,—The anexed, appearing first in the "Standard," and from it copied into the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 25th of April last, is so just and so appropriate as to where the shoe pinches in Canton, that I think you should insert it in your register. Yours,

Δ.

In this manner the fallacies and fictions of the Company are detected and disapproved one after another, in succession; and the possibility and safety of applying general principles to India, become more and more manifest: the pretended difficulty of managing the least warlike and most enduring nation in the world is gradually vanishing, like snow-drifts in a thaw; and as the spring of improvement progresses, we anticipate an increasing diffusion of sounder and more liberal legislation. Twenty-five years ago, missionaries were deemed such formidable enemies to the Company's possessions, that they were obliged to be smuggled into the country on foreign bottoms, via America, yet no one could ever point out an instance of their meddling with politics or endangering the public peace—and now we see Americans themselves imported by shiploads, and the Anglican Church promising an irruption of two hundred emissaries in the same cause. Twenty years ago the Company said no persons could trade with India but themselves, for all who attempted it would be ruined, and the King's government lose its duties—the entire contrary has taken place: the trade increases and the customs thrive—Two or three years back they again asserted the perfect impracticability of private trade with China—in this also they have proved false prophets—a large importation of better and cheaper tea, has been the result of throwing down their monopoly at Canton; and though there was some disturbance at the outset, it was not the merchants who caused it, but the improper conduct of Earl Grey and the Company, who sent out a silly and unnecessary Commission that no man in his senses ever imagine could succeed: true it is, that just now, there are complaints of tea being on the rise in China, while it is falling in England, but this is traced to the vestige of the Company's monopoly and interference; and shews the bad effects of their being allowed to make their remittances by that channel, which causes a loss of nearly two millions of rupees to John Bull for the benefit of John Company. And at the present moment it is insinuated by the Metcalfe Mofussil Bill that Europeans are not to be encouraged to settle in the interior and hold permanent interest in the soil; when suddenly we find them quietly and instantaneously extinguishing a native plot against the state, the object of which was to oppress the poor, and lessen the value of the currency—a conspiracy which it behoved them to put down, but to which task they have pleaded incompetent, from some cause best known to themselves.

The money changers play the same trick every where, and every where the government leave the people to their mercy; but the settlement of Europeans would effectually stop this, and many other oppressive proceedings on the part of the rich native towards his less fortunate brethren; to prohibit the British subject from the provinces, and defeat the provisions of the charter by local enactments, is unjust to the European, hurtful to the Hindu, and unwise towards themselves: we observe that the act has not yet passed, but still lays over for consideration, and we should hope that Lord Auckland will not give it the force of law until he has made up his own mind upon so weighty a subject, and so certain of being protested against to the Grand Council of the Nation.—*Standard, April* 12.

FREE TRADE AND THE TEA TRADE.

Large sales of the Company's and free trade teas have been effected within the last few days, and at reduced prices which approach to those of the continent and America. The people are at length to reap the full advantage of the open trade; and it is probable that the exportation of teas, a new branch of commerce which this country has never enjoyed but for which it is so well adapted, will soon commence. In the mean while, and in fulfilment of our pledge to keep the public informed of the progress of the Chinese commerce, we give the following brief comparative statement of the wholesale prices of teas at the present moment and in 1832 under the monopoly—duty paid.

	1832.	1835.	Reduction per lb.
Bohea,	3s. 9d.	2s. 3d.	1s. 6d.
Congou,	4s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Hyson,	6s. 9d.	5s. 7d.	1s. 2d.

The benefit which will accrue to the consumer from those reduced prices must be further explained. It is probable that there will be consumed of Bohea tea in the current year not less than ten millions of pounds weight. This will produce a saving of expenditure to the humbler classes of society equal to 700,000*l* a year. Of Congou and teas of similar price used by this last class and by the class of trades people there will be consumed certainly not less than twenty-five millions of pounds at a shilling a pound, we have here a reduction in the expenditure of this class of consumers equal to 1,250 000*l*. The whole consumption of the year will probably be about forty-two millions of pounds, instead of thirty-two millions consumed under the monopoly. There will, therefore, be seven millions of pounds for the consumption of the upper and richer classes of society; and taking the reduction here at 1s. 2d. per pound, it will appear that a saving is effected in *their* expenditure which may be altogether stated in round numbers, although it be somewhat more at 400,000*l*. The nations thus saves altogether by this experiment in free trade the sum of 2,800,000*l*. per anum, while it has the commodity fresh as imported, and not stale from two years' detention in the warehouses of the East India Company. Any of our readers who may have filed the *Spectator* will discover that we predicted this result as long ago as March

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1836.

1833; and not only predicted it but exhibited in a tabular form and in ample detail the process by which it would certainly be brought about.*

It is very evident that the classes of society more immediately interested in the tea trade have, to say the least, nothing to complain of. In the single article of tea,—not to mention raw silks, camphor, cassia and other commodities,—a trade has been thrown into their hands which they never enjoyed before or which the import value, low as are the prices, is unquestionably underrated at three and a half millions a year; and which will eventually call for a corrresponding export of British manufactures, or their equivalent to the same amount. Thus the manufacturer also will have his advantage. The shipowner will likewise be benefited; for the present import of tea already gives employment to nearly one-third more tonnage than that employed by the Company; while every ship will make her voyage within one year, instead of taking *two* to perform it. Seven thousand tons of shipping is the smallest addition to the tonnage engaged in the China trade which can be supposed to have already taken place—a mere trifle to what may soon be expected.

One of the greatest gainers will be the Treasury. The tea revenue, the duty on the quantity being substantially the same as before, will, in the first year of a perfect trade, exceed the old one by something better than a million per annum, or be about £4,600,000 instead of £3,500,000. In short, the government calculates, and it calculates, reasonably, that the increase of the tea-duties will be quite sufficient to pay the whole interest of the £20,000,000 expended on the emancipation of the West India slaves. This surely is encouragement for further improvements in free trade. When Lord Althorp stated the probable surplus of the tea revenue under the new system at six or seven hundred thousand pounds a year, Sir Robert Peel told him, in smooth words, that he was exaggerating: but it is clear that the shrewd Baronet was almost as egregiously out here as when he reckoned on support to his Ministry from Mr. Daniel O'Connell.—(*Spectator*, Dec. 7).—*Calcutta Cour.* May 7.

* Our estimate was 2,500,000l.; a very tolerable guess in prediction, five years before the event.

BRIDGES OF CHINA.

(*Concluded from page* 100, *No.* 25.)

Of their suspension bridges the most celebrated seems to be that in the province of Junnan, which traverses a very deep valley and an impetuous torrent. It was made in the year 65 of our era. The Missionary Kircher describes it with all the astonishment naturally resulting from its novelty to him; for the plan of suspension bridges, of which we have now such beautiful specimens in England, was not adopted by the Europeans until two centuries after that traveller's death. "This bridge," says he, "is not raised with the cementing of vast stones or brick work, but with iron chains fastened at either end to rings or hooks, so placing the bridge to beams above: there are twenty chains, and every one consisteth of twenty perches; many persons passing over together, the bridge moveth hither and thither, possessing the passengers with giddiness and fear of the ruin and fall of the bridge, so that I cannot sufficiently admire at the dexterity of the Chinesian architects, who durst undertake so many and difficult works for the conveniency of passengers."

In addition to their bridges, simply for the passage over waters, they have an immense number of others to level their roads, thrown from mountain to mountain, over deep ravines; and these are frequently approached by excavations and by roads hewn out on the mountains' sides of extraordinary dimensions and difficulty. In the Alpine regions of the province of Xensi, there is a succession of these bridges and works for about ten miles. This road, which is for the most part over bridges, or along the sides of mountain which have been cut and pared down at an enormous expense of labour, is said to have been made by the general of an army of many hundred thousand men. The bridges are in some places built of enormous beams and spars laid from cliff to cliff, and supported by beams placed under them, which rest on the sides of the cliffs much like the wooden bridges so common in Switzerland and other mountainous countries of Europe; in other places, where not a narrow ravine but a wide deep valley is to be crossed, the road is supported by pillars of immense height and thickness, which rise from the bottom of the valley to the level of mountains. For a third part of the road these bridges are so lofty as to fill with alarm those who dare look over their sides into the abysses beneath them: they are sufficiently wide to allow four horsemen to pass abreast, and they have all rails of wood and iron on both sides. This road was made to shorten the journey from the city of Hanchung to the great city of Siganfu, which was before of excessive length and tediousness.

In the same province there is a bridge of stone of 400 cubits long, of one bold arch, through which flows a river, built from mountain to mountain. The height of the road on the bridge to the level of the water, is said to be 825 feet. The Chinese call this the flying bridge; and Kircher compares it though it differs in many of its features, particularly in the capital one of having a single arch, to the bridge and aqueduct in the south of France, called Le Pont du Garde—one of the grand works of the ancient Romans.

In some parts of the empire many of the bridges are roofed, and are covered on each side with shops, as was our old London bridge in former ages. At Sechuen, a city intersected by rivers and canals, and navigable nearly everywhere like Venice, there is a vast number of this kind of stone bridges. From one extremity to the other of them, there is a row of pillars on each side, which support the roof; for here the bridges have very handsome roofs, constructed of wood, ornamented with paintings of a red colour, and covered with tiles. Throughout the whole length also there are neat apartments and shops, where all sorts of trade are carried on. One of the apartments, larger than the rest, is occupied by the officers who collect the duties upon provisions and merchandise, and a toll from persons who pass the bridge. According to P. Martini, the author of the "Atlas Sinensis,' the shops or booths were set up in the morning, and removed from the bridge at night.

We have already given the reader to understand that the number of bridges is, as it must be from the number and extent of the canals, most prodigious.

At Kin-sai, "the celestial city," the ancient capital of Southern China, Marco Polo was told there were 12,000; and though, as Mr. Marsden remarks, the truth must be here outstepped, "yet when we consider that according to the description given of the city, the communication between all its parts was chiefly carried on by water—that through at least every principal street there ran a canal, and that in order to facilitate the intercourse of those who dwelt on opposite sides of the same street, it was necessary to have numerous means of crossing,—we shall be disposed to allow that the total number of everything coming under the denomination of a bridge, especially if those of the suburbs are included, must have been prodigious."* The arches of some of the principal of these bridges, not only here, but in other parts of China, are so high as to admit of vessels passing under them without striking their masts. This is mentioned by Marco Polo, and has since been confirmed by many. "They have built an infinite number of bridges," says P. Le Comte, "these are of three, five, or seven arches; the middle arch is of an extraordinary height, in order that the barks in passing be not obliged to lower their masts." "From all the suburbs," says Du Halde, in his description of a city in the neighbourhood of Kin-sai, "one may approach, and enter, and go everywhere about the town in a boat. There is no street without a canal, and this is why there are so many bridges, which are very lofty, and almost all of one arch." And we may conclude with the observation of Mr. Barrow:—"Over the main trunk and most of the other canals and rivers, are a great variety of bridges. * * * Some have the piers of such an extraordinary height, that the largest vessels of 200 tons sail under them without striking their masts."

* 'Trav. Marc. Pol.' Note 1008.

MARRIED.—December 1st. At St. Olave's Hart Street, ALEXANDER P. BOYD, Esq. of Canton, to CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of JOHN WILLIAM BUCKLE, Esq. of Mark Lane.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 3, Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JULY 5 TH, 1836. NO. 27. PRICE 50 CENT

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

To any quarter.

THE British A 1, Bark CHARLES BERR, 461 Tons, Captain Arnold, now in Macao Roads and ready for sea. Apply to
Canton, 30th June, 1836. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

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THE British Bark LADY CLIFFORD A 1, 301 Tons, Captain Steward, now in Macao Roads, and ready for sea in eight days. Apply to
Canton, 28th June, 1836. JA INNES.
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FOR BATAVIA.

THE Fast sailing Bark ADELAIDE, A. STEEL, Commander, will leave Whampoa for the above Port about the 15th of July next. For Freight apply to
Canton, 29th June, 1836. COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
HORMUZJEE SORABJEE.
Dutch Hong No 6.

FOR BOMBAY.

SHIP CORNWALLIS, J CLARK, Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to
Canton 13th June, 1836. FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expence having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully having to load in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now ordered, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWAD ELWSLIE.
13th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars at payable thirty days after sight

Until further notice the H. C. Agents will be prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange covered by consignments to the Limit of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Canton, 28th May, 1836. " J. B. THORNHILL.
Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.

U. S. Ship PEACOCK. Off Macao, June 21, 1836.

Dear Sir,—The officers of the U. S. Ship Peacock and Enterprise express themselves highly satisfied with your kindness and attention to them at your house in Canton, and I trust the new hotel may meet with that success which it deserves. Your obdt servt.
Mr. Mark, Canton. R. R. WALDRON.—*Purser.*

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter*)

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ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—27th of June. HENRY WELLESLEY, Freeman, from Singapore 3rd of June; SOLWAY, Proctor, Liverpool 24th February; WATER WITCH, Henderson, Calcutta 23d May, and Singapore 1st June; JULIA, (Dn.) Jordon; DIANA, (Dn.) Lindeman, Sourabaya

The *Port William* is from Bombay, not Calcutta, as was reported in last week's Register.

PASSENGER omitted last week: Per *Lady Clifford*, Richard Turner, Esq.

PROCLAMATION BY THE HOPPO.

Wan, by imperial decree, controller of the customs at the port of Canton, &c. &c. &c. proclaims to the hong-merchants for their full information.

Upon enquiry it is known that, as to the foreign ships of every nation that bring rice to Canton for sale, in the 4th year of Taoukwang (1824) the governor-actual of Kwangtung, *Yuen*, and *Chia*, the then tooyuen, together consulted with the hoppo, *Ta*, and reported to the emperor "and received his imperial will that the measurement fee and present on their entering the river were to be remitted: such are the circumstances. Respect this."—These orders have been respectfully obeyed, as is on record; and the consequences have been that the people have easily obtained food: and the more they are enabled to avail themselves of these collected and ready supplies the better, and unseen and unthought of calamities are thus guarded against; therefore the future regulations (are) that if a rice-laden ship enters the river, the hong-merchants are to clearly distinguish in their report the husked and unhusked grain, and store it up in their hongs for sale. When the rice is sold the ship which brought it may load with goods and leave the port. As to the other foreign ships (those which do not bring rice) the duties must be levied on their goods according to law: such have been the ways of management and the regulations heretofore: by which the treasuries have been enriched and the people accomodated: thus both have been mutually benefited. I have examined and find that the ships of Macao, are fixed at an established number: and those of Koszeta (?) and Manila importing rice into Macao, should all be permitted to sell their rice there. Now I have lately made enquiries as to the foreign ships of every nation which bring cargoes of rice and grain for sale at Canton, generally deliver their cargoes at Macao and other places in a disorderly manner, and do not bring up their cargoes to the provincial city. The dispositions of foreigners are deceitful and crafty; it is difficult to guard against their smuggling other goods, selling them clandestinely, cheating the customs, and other low tricks, to the injury of the people's means of living, and of the national treasury. It is proper that I issue a proclamation ordering examinations, which, when it reaches the said hong-merchants, let them respectfully obey and immediately transmit it to the heads of business of the different foreigners.—Henceforth, if the ships of the different foreign nations import rice and grain into Canton for sale, exclusive of the limited number of ships established at Macao, and those of Manila and Koszeta (Batavia?) which are allowed to sell their rice there, and not forbidden from so doing, as to the rest, the foreign ships coming from other ports and importing rice and grain into Canton, they should obey the regulations and come up to Whampoa, where the officers should examine the whole cargo, which should be put into the hongs and reported for inspection; a part must not be left at Macao and other places for clandestine sale, by which the people will suffer in the supply of their food and evil consequences may arise. After the hong-merchants have received this proclamation, they should sincerely exert themselves in examining, and not be remiss, idle and conniving. If such like vile tricks again occur and they are not clearly stated in a petition to me, immediately I hear of the facts I will forthwith punish with the utmost severity of the law. Decidedly I will not grant any favour. Let all without opposition tremblingly obey. A special proclamation:

Taoukwang, 16th year, 5th moon, 12th day. (June 25th

Peking Gazettes.—3rd moon, 26th day (11th May). *Tung-tingching*, the governor-general of Kwangtung, has forwarded an official document respecting the dismissal of a *Cheheen*, who has neglected to enquire into a case of the spoliation of graves by banditti, and informing him of the cause of his dismissal.

In *Lungkeang* village, in the heen of *Heuntih*, about half a year ago more than one hundred and forty coffins were dug up. The Cheheen of the said heen, *Changhung* has always been negligent in and has failed to scrutinize these serious matters. He is "unstable as water," and unfit for the duties of his present office. At once dismiss him, useless as an unstrung bow, to be a warning to others who have public duties to do. The said governor &c. should give orders to the various local officers to forward the already captured criminals *Tsaeshing* and others, and proceed to examine them strictly, and thoroughly sift the whole affair to the bottom. All their companions in guilt must be ascertained from the evidence, traced out and seized, prosecuted and punished according to law; not one of them must be allowed to escape out of the net. Respect this.

RICE.

The Proclamation of the Hoppo, *Wan*, dated on the 25th ultimo is, we think, a reply, sufficient to defend our view of the rice-question.

This proclamation quotes a former imperial edict which ordered that the measurement-fee and present should not be exacted from rice-laden ships. The proclamation of *Loo*, dated 22d May, 1833, and published in the *Canton Register* of 17th of June of that year (and quoted below), also refers to thesame edict; and the charges to which a rice-laden ship is subjected are there stated by *Loo*, the govr., and his colleague *Choo*, the fooyuen, and the hoppo, *Chung*. It is the fact that the hong-merchants levy other charges amounting, it is said, from $250 to 400: and it is, we are sorry to say, also a fact that this insulting imposition is in general submitted to by the foreign merchants; yet, *it has been in some instances successfully resisted.* Now, if the hong-merchants cannot carry on the foreign trade of this port under the legal *regulations*, without levying exactions from the foreigners beyond what is allowed by their own laws, it is clear that they should seek their remedy at the hands of their own government, and not place themselves in the dilemma of at the same time disobeying their laws and cheating foreigners. for this is not even a legalized cheat. The money which the foreigners thus submit to be bullied out of does not, we are willing to believe, go into the pockets of the hong-merchants who purchase the rice, but it is appropriated to satisfy the avaricious cravings of the Whampoa harpies; still we have no doubt that the hong merchants could, if they exerted themselves, put an end to this as well as many other impositions and privations which the foreigners too tamely submit to: yet, if, from the cowardly supineness of the hong-merchants, the trade is for ever to be shackled by such like open and insolent robberies, let not the foreigners submit to be the unresisting quarry in which the petty government officers fix their talons and and beaks and suck it's blood. Let the Consoo fund while it lasts—and may that time not be long—feed the rapacity of the custom-house. We are, however, perfectfully convinced that the foreign merchants could help themselves in this matter; for, although we may be somewhat puzzled—as *H.* opines—"to make out what is *a legal* and what *an illegal extortion*"—being rather overcome by *H.'s* pleonasm—we do not doubt if all the foreigners in Canton would unite and go together to the governor with the several imperial Edicts and the proclamations issued by the provincial government on the subject of the fees and duties which can be legally demanded from rice-laden ships in their hands, and inform that officer that they would obey the regulations but that they would not any longer submit to the degradation of being robbed, plucked and pigeoned, with their eyes open and their arms tied,—if, we confidently assert, the foreigners would make this demonstration of their combined strength and united will, the *rice-extortion* would not again be felt by them; but if they think it the wisest plan to succumb quietly to the *dicta* of *Howqua & Co.*, still they cannot, though working with the hong-merchants to that end, alter the duties as *fixed by law:* which on rice-laden ships are taels 629 2m. 7c. 2c.

We need searcely inform our correspondent "*A Ship*" that we decline making a bargain with him, tempting as he has made it appear; for although we shall ever be ready to join in all opposition to tyranny and robbery, our zeal does not glow so fervently as to lead us, single-handed, to oppose *Howqua* and Co.

With reference to the "point of some months since,"—alluded to by H. what has he proved by it?—The question with us is not whether the rice or the ship shall pay this over-charge but whether it should be paid at all: yet if a shipowner or consignee can get his ship *secured* by paying $900, we do not understand either the reason or the law of the decision that should demand from him a larger sum, however respectable and independent the deciders may be. If the owner or the consignee of a cargo of rice thinks it becoming to submit to have his pocket picked by the hong-merchant who buys from him, it is his own affair." Such being the case, is it not plain that this is" *not* "a port-charge on the ship"—but an extortion made by the hong-merchant for the purpose of re-imbursing himself in moneys which are extorted from him by the custom-house department.—We doubt extremely if, when $900 are tendered as the full amount of the charges levied on a rice laden ship entering the river, any hong-merchant would carry his refusal to *secure* the ship to an appeal to the governor.

We find, upon examination, that during the reigns of Këen-lung and Kea-king, all foreign rice ships had to pay no duties upon their cargoes, in order to shew compassion, and to invite them hither. Our predecessors, the Governor YUEN, the Lieutenant-Governor CHIN, and the Hoppo TA, renewed this privilege during the 4th year of the reign of TAOU-KWANG. But the foreign rice vessels, which hitherto entered the port, to dispose of their rice cargo, avoided only the enter-port fees; but were not allowed, after they had accomplished their sales and were returning to their country, to export any cargo. Those barbarians merchants had on their return no goods to ballast the ship, and it was difficult for them to stand against winds and waves; moreover, they could make very little profit.

The local government, therefore which cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, has implored the holy favour (imperial favour) to grant to the barbarian ships of all nations, that if they come without any other cargo but rice to the port of Canton, as formerly, they shall not pay the enter port duties. Let the Hong-merchants report how much rice they have brought, store it up in their hongs, and sell it according to the market price. After having disposed of it, allow these ships to take in an export cargo, and levy the export duties according to the same laws as upon the other barbarian ships. This will benefit the revenues, suit the people, and bring foreign business upon a firm footing, and all parties will be equally benefitted.

We have with profound respect received the imperial pleasure upon this subject; the matter is granted; and we have issued accordingly our explicit commands, that they may be obeyed, as is upon record. Barbarian merchants, who bring rice to the port of Canton, will thus have an equal profit upon their return cargoes. These barbarian merchants may therefore leap for joy, and go incessantly backwards and forwards. But the number of barbarian rice vessels, which repaired this year to the port of Canton, are not very considerable; and the whole amount of their imports is scarcely a tenth part of the rice which came from the west.

We fear, that the custom house servants, and the boatmen of the revenue boats, exercise extortion under some pretence beyond the legal duties which are to be levied, and thus prevent barbarians from trading.

It is found, upon examination, that the port clearance fees upon the exports, the fees for opening the bar, the direct duties, the fees of making up the difference in scales, and the Leang-taou's fees, (grain department officer) are levied upon rice ships, according to a fixed rate. Every ship has to pay for opening the bar, and direct duties, 480 taels, 4 m., 2 c.; for the scale business 32 taels, 4 m., 2 cand., 8 cash; as the fees of the grain department 116 taels, 4 m., 2 cand., 4 each. The duty levied upon every ship will thus amount altogether to no more than 620 and odd taels. Besides this, those in office ought not to levy any fees. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Hoppo have however found out that the rice ships are subject to exortions, made in different ways, and under sundry names, beyond the expenses incurred for the payment of the above mentioned duties. Now, these are the sordid fees of the men belonging to the custom house, which they take to themselves.

It is plain, that the barbarian merchants come a very long way to sell their rice at Canton, according to the ancient laws, which lessen the duties. There has since also been granted to them, upon representation, leave to return with a cargo to their country, not solely to procure subsistence for the inhabitants of the metropolis, but also to show superabundont compassion towards distant foreigners:—How can you extort under any name, or in any way, more than what the customary duties and fees amount to? At the present moment, we give our explicit orders to those in office, in regard to the duties and fees which ought to be levied upon rice ships; all which are not in the tariff are strictly forbidden, and beyond this no extortions are permitted. In entering the port, the expenses are lessened, and on going out of the port, they have not to pay very much.

We command at the same time the local officers, and the whole body of Hong-merchants, to obey, whilst we add to this our explicit orders addressed to all the military belonging to the metropolis, and to all the soldiers and servants who guard the entrance, and to all the linguists of barbarian merchants of different nations—that they may duly acquaint themselves that, from the moment of this publication, every rice ship ought to pay the export duties and customs according to the established imperial tariff The soldiers and servants of the custom house, and the compradors, cannot by any means, or under any name, charge them by extra extortions. Yet, if they dare to disobey, they will be punished, prosecuted, and all banished.

* * *

22nd May, 1833.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The beauty of figures is that they are nearly a universal language. In answer to a letter from "A Ship," in your last number, on the port duties of vessel rice-laden at Whampoa, you deny that more than Sp. Drs. 900 is legal *or necessary to pay*. Now the worth of a thing is just what it will fetch in a public mart; and it's value what you can buy it elsewhere for.

You estimate a ship's expense with rice at Whampoa at $900; I value it at $1150.

Dollars are difficult to be had Mr Editor. I will contract with you for twenty rice laden ships of this season at $1000, by which you, by your view, will gain Sp. Drs. 2000; I by mine Sp. Drs. 3500: a good *party* for both.

My stipulation is,"—*I shall sell my rice to whom I please*, and that I pay pilotage; "you produce your security and pay port charges; is it a bargain?"—You have a private note, *if you wish to deal*, where to find

Canton, 29th June, 1836. A SHIP

We have made the following extracts from an "Address to the people of Great Britain, explanatory of our commercial relations with China &c. "And under the the head of —"*Objects of the expedition or mission*," we republish, the author's "*admissions*" of the terms which he thinks may *now*, with safety, be required of the Chinese nation.

Incensed at this unprovoked outrage, Captain Weddell's fleet weighed anchor and ascended with the flood to take a position in front of the fort, where several shots were discharged at the ships before they could get their guns to bear. The action lasted two hours, when the courage of the Chinese being observed to fail, a hundred men were landed in the ships' boats.

The Chinese immediately fled in great confusion; forty-six iron guns were taken possession of, and carried on board the ships; the council-house, as it is called, was fired, and other buildings demolished. After seizing some junks, which were afterwards released on his receiving overtures of peace from the Chinese, Captain Weddell was at last permitted to send the supercargoes to Canton, that they might petition for trade. They were there received with great honour by the chumpeen, who severely blamed the Portuguese for what had occurred, and professed himself the sincere friend of Captain Weddell's people! After three days the supercargoes were enabled to return to their ships with a *patent for free trade, and liberty to fortify on any place outside of the mouth of the river*.

The guns taken from the fort were now restored, and trading commenced; but while all was going on prosperously and peaceably, one of the supercargoes was suddenly arrested on his way to Cantou with money and goods, and was confined on board a junk. Several fire junks were at the same time sent down by night to destroy the English fleet, but they were fortunately avoided and burnt. Two supercargoes who were residing at Canton were confined in their house; their domestics were expelled,—their fire was quenched, victuals were denied them, and a guard of soldiers was placed over them to prevent all access. Having sustained themselves for two or three days on a little biscuit and arrack, they became at last desperate. They heaped up some billets of wood into piles, and ignited one of them by means of a burning lens; and being thereon questioned as to their intentions, they replied, that having been treacherously used, they meant to avenge themselves by setting fire to the town.

This threat procured them liberty of open doors, but the guard of soldiers was still kept over them. Notwithstanding this, one of them, with a sword in one hand and money in the other, made several sallies on passengers carrying provisions, which he seized, but paid for, and thus saved himself and fellow-prisoners from starvation.

Captain Weddell and his followers, in the mean time, hearing that the supercargoes were imprisoned, resolved to release them, or lose their lives in the attempt; and, accordingly, with his ships' boats he set upon sixteen men-of war junks, burnt five and dispersed the rest. They next fell upon the neighbouring towns and villages, burning and destroying wherever they went. The inhabitants fled to Canton to complain, and this produced the desired effect. The supercargoes were released; apologies and complimentary messages were sent to them by the principal authorities, and the blame of the treatment they had received was cast upon their broker, who was imprisoned and bambooed. The perfidious conduct of the Chinese is attributed to the intrigues of the Portuguese at Macao, who are alleged to have expended 80,000 taels, (23,000*l.*) in bribes to the hoppo and other officers, that they might prevent the English from participating in the trade. Of their hostile feeling towards Captain Weddell's expedition, their whole conduct afforded proofs sufficient to sustain the probability of their having so acted.

It is stated, that, after their release, the supercargoes and their people enjoyed great liberty at Canton, till their final despatch; and that they were promised ample trade and residence for the future, on condition of a yearly payment of 2000 taels, four pieces of iron ordnance, and fifty muskets. Captain Weddell selected a situation for a fort; but the association to which he belonged became so embarrassed by the hostilities of the Dutch, and still more by those of their own countrymen of the East India Company, that they were unable to prosecute captain Weddell's plans.

The generous and manly conduct of the Portuguese at Macao to our countrymen, on a late occasion,* affords a pleasing contrast to the behaviour of their predecessors in the time of captain Weddell; but the Chinese of the nineteenth century have proved themselves the same false, venal, cowardly, and treacherous race as those of the seventeenth.

That the blood of English seamen has not degenerated, we have ample proofs; and it is not their fault that the example of captain Weddell and his resolute associates was forgotten, as it appears to have been, when the king's commissioner was left to pine in sickness a prisoner in his house, while his domestics were expelled, his fire was quenched, victuals denied him; and a guard of Chinese soldiers were put over the factory to prevent all communication between him and the king's ships in the river.

When, indeed, his majesty's ships were fired upon from the castles, they bravely returned the fire and passed up; but no force was landed to take the forts and carry off the guns; no junks were captured, nor hostages taken for the safety of his majesty's representative at Canton. Fifty merchant ships bearing the British flag, several of them well armed, lay at anchor above or below the forts, but not a boat's crew nor a man from them was moved in the national cause. Who can doubt, that had a different course been pursued—had the spirited and honourable resolution that led the men of 1637 to rescue their countrymen at the peril of their lives, been adopted by the commanders of the king's and merchant ships of 1834, their success would have been similar, though far more important in its result! Some unfortunate linguist or wealthy hong merchant might, as then, have been made a scapegoat by the Chinese authorities; but numerous apologies and complimentary messages would have been sent from the viceroy to Lord Napier, whom he would have been proud to acknowledge as the honoured guest of his country. The fact of not receiving his letter would have been anxiously explained as a mistake, to be atoned for by ample liberty to correspond with his Excellency for the future. The national honour would have remained unstained by the disgraceful spectacle of its representative being treacherously, and contrary to compact, sent *as a prisoner* from Canton to Macao, by a circuitous passage, *wilfully* and *needlessly prolonged for several days*; that, labouring as his lordship was under a fever, he might be subjected to the most injurious annoyances. Lord Napier's valuable life might have been saved, and the intrigues of the hong merchants like those of the Portuguese of former days, defeated. Both were aimed at the prevention of a new order of things, that threatened danger to their respective monopolies. Those intrigues once foiled, his lordship's zeal and address might, without farther military effort, have succeeded in placing our commerce with China on a more desirable footing even than was conceded to captain Weddell. He might have obtained *free* and *ample residence* for British merchants in every part of China, instead of the single port of Canton, and other immunities far more valuable than the liberty of *fortifying* on any island wheresoever.

These reflections are not offered with the view of casting blame on the naval officer who commanded on the occasion. He no doubt went to the full extent of the request preferred to him by Lord Napier, from whom he could not receive any fresh communication after his lordship had begun to be subjected to the indignities already described; and prior to these nothing had occurred to call for such vigorous measures as afterwards became desirable. It is only to be regretted that, under the altered circumstances, and the unexpected delay in getting the frigates up to Whampoa, he should still, for want of such communication, have considered himself not warranted to depart from the line of conduct first contemplated, and have hesitated to take steps for the immediate opening up of a direct and certain communication with his lordship by means of the ships' boats, especially as he had the second commissioner on board, on his way to rejoin Lord Napier.

But the gallantry of both captains Blackwood and Chads is too well established to admit of a doubt that their quiescence was most painful to themselves, and only submitted to as obligatory under the heavy responsibility that would have attached to more active measures, while there existed the remotest chance of those proving unsuccessful.

* * * * *

The Canton government, taking its cue from Pekin, violated its engagements of 1814, refusing to receive addresses from the supercargoes, and imprisoning and maltreating their servants as traitorously attached to the English. Luckily they went a step further, where they could not so easily move with impunity. They fired on his majesty's ship Alceste, at one of the recognised anchorages for ships of war. The insult was returned—the fort silenced—Captain Maxwell proceeded to Canton—demanded an explanation—got a satisfactory reply—and no opposition was made when his majesty's ship Lyra passed the forts, and proceeded to Whampoa.

How was the report of these events received at home? Did the ministry and the Court of Directors see that a barbarous nation must be coerced, if she will not spontaneously comport herself with the good faith and decencies that are necessary in all international dealings? It was enjoined on the supercargoes

"to observe the utmost moderation and temper in all discussions with authorities so constituted as those of China"—"however evident it might appear that the authorities at Canton considered themselves at liberty to exercise a conduct so directly contrary to the agreement concluded between the Select Committee and the viceroy and hoppo of Canton, in the year 1814"—and "that the duty of the Select Committee called for the adoption of moderation and forbearance in all their intercourse with the Chinese." "All waiters should be at all times made for the known habits of the Chinese in their official correspondence." Allowance for the known habits of the rapacious tyrant, the false knave, and the cowardly bully, was what the Court were in fact recommending, and they could not have been blind to that fact. But they had got a good thing, and like the Chinese government, wished to conduct it quietly, no matter at what expense of character, but so as to make no noise, lest, in the confusion, their incompetence should be discovered, and it should slip out of their hands.

In a later instance, the East India Directors having occasion to expatiate on the beauty and moral fitness of truth, an evasion of which, (under circumstances that went, as far as possible, to render deception excusable,) had saved their servants the probable necessity of coming to a violent rupture with the Chinese, declared their decided opinion, that the "maintenance of the British character for truth and honour may be considered the keystone of our influence and well-being in that extraordinary country." Strange that with such a conviction and clear perception of a most important and indefrag ble truth, they did not see the falsehood and dishonour of acquiescing in the attribute of "*submissive dependence*," untruly applied to their sovereign, and to the designation of "*barbarians*," untruly applied to their servants; and that they should have been seemingly unconscious that all that opposed our influence and well-being in that extraordinary country hung upon those false admissions, as an arch from its key-stone.

* * * * *

OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION OR MISSION.

1st. To obtain a recognition of the King of England as the independent sovereign of a civilized country.

2nd. To require an apology for the treatment of Lord Napier†, as COMMISSIONER of the KING OF ENGLAND.

3rd. Compensation must be made for the losses caused to British merchants by the stoppage of the trade while Lord Napier was at Canton, and for some time after his departure.

4th. Until particular rules are framed by the consent of both governments, British subjects shall not, for any wrong done either to another British subject, or to a Chinese subject, be liable to more severe punishment than is applicable to the like offence by the laws of England.

5th. No hoppo, or other authority whatever, shall be at liberty to impose any tax, or duty, direct or indirect on any foreign ships or vessels, on any articles of export or import, or any boats, coolies, or other conveyance of goods, other than, or different from, the prescribed imperial tariff.

6th. Vessels not engaged in trade shall pay the ordinary pilotage, but no other duty or charge whatever. They shall be freely allowed to purchase refreshments and articles requisite for repair or refit, and to hire workmen for such purpose.

7th. Merchant vessels shall pay shipping charges of all kinds according to their real size, as ascertained by their certificate of registry. None of the persons engaged in supplying them with provisions, or stores, shall be subject to any fee or exaction whatever in that capacity.

8th. British subjects may take their families to any place where they reside themselves, and may employ any sort of vehicle they may find agreeable or convenient, as freely as natives.

9th. British subjects may visit any part of the country under passports signed by the British commissioner, and countersigned by the Chinese authority at the place.

10th. A British subject desirous of residing for a lawful object in any part of the country, shall report himself in person to the chief magistrate of the place, specifying his lodging, and shall do the same as often as he may change his lodging, but shall not thereafter be in any way molested or controlled in his pursuits, so long as they are conducted in a lawful and inoffensive manner.

11th. British ships may proceed to any port in China at which an imperial custom-house has been established, and land and ship goods as freely, and on the same terms, as at Canton. Should there be no British commissioner or deputy commissioner at such port, British subjects that may be charged with any offences must be sent for trial to the nearest port at which a British commissioner resides.

12th. British traders may have boats, or other conveyance, to carry goods from any one port of the country to another, paying the same rates of transit duties as natives.

* During the late Lord Napier's discussions with the Canton government.

† It is generally believed, that during the late struggle of Lord Napier, the long merchants were encouraged to recommend to the mandarins, that they should persevere in refusing to receive his lordship's communications to the viceroy, and in requiring his immediate departure from Canton, by the opprobrious terms imprudently expressed to them *by an Englishman dead of some influence* at the place. The report may not be correct, but it is countenanced by several of the facts of the case, and it will be right to guard against such an occurrence in future.

USE AND BENEFIT OF THE PRESS.

The following extract from *Hartley Coleridge's* biography of Doctor *Richard Bentley* is not unworthy of being compared with the sentiments expressed by the Chinese writer on the invention of letters, published in number 24 of the *Canton Register*.

"Here we may incidentally notice that the high price or scarcity of writing materials contributed fully as much to the destruction of ancient books as either "Christian bigotry" or "Cossack fire." That either the Goths or the Saracens destroyed books *wilfully* is uncertain.* That the Christian bishops, in the age when the literature and science of Church and State was first constructed, exerted their influence to annihilate the monuments of heathen genius, and the records of heathen history, is indubitable, because the perpetrators of this worse than robbery, have boasted of their conscientious crime. Pagan literature was the Venus to whom the world had assigned the prize of beauty, and whom that jealous Juno, the Stade; and the new goddess of new wisdom, that hoped, equipped in needless panoply, from the brain of Constantine (the state religion to win) in perpetual virgin vestments all of immortality. Yet it is fearful to think how much priests and barbarians have destroyed and when we recollect that, but for the Press the Puritans might have annihilated Shakespeare, and the high church monarchy certainly would have extinguished Paradise Lost, we cannot but think that a daily thanksgiving for the invention of printing might be very advantageously substituted for certain courtly services in the Liturgy, which were always base and blasphemous, and now are utterly unmeaning.

But perhaps this vice is city sort of conduct eventually saved more than it caused to perish: manuscripts were hidden under the earth, in holes and corners in chinks and crannies, in all manner of places where no one but a rat can inquire or would think of looking for them; from whence they came forth, at the revival of literature, like flies on a warm winter day, or weeds released from congelation in the frosty air. But there can be no doubt that many a good author was obliterated by the monks for the sake of the parchment on which he was written. Had the pictures of Raphael then existed they would have been daubed over with a superscription of saints, bishops and generals, and ghostly epigraphs of damnation†. A manuscript illuminated, is technically called a Latin poet; and by the unconquerable industry of the school-boys, many precious classical histories have been dissected to death monkish missals and legends; even as Alpine flowers preserve their vegetable vitality beneath nine months covering of snow. So precious were books esteemed in the long winters this country, that the count of a dozen volumes to a convent, was thought a good bid for salvation; and (what is more extraordinary) the monks of some monasteries, as early as Charlemagne, were allowed to kill deer, on condition that they used the hides for book covers. (*Coleridge's Lives of distinguished Northerns*).

* What, then, becomes of the story of the destruction of the Alexandrian library by the caliph Omar, as related by Gibbon and others? the books having been used as fuel to warm the baths, Ed.

† That this is not an idle surmise is demonstrated by the fact that an epitaph, written by Atterbury upon Cyder Phillips, in which the said black verse-contemner Phillips is impiously designated "Tui Miltonis secretus," second to Milton alone (oh merciful fishes!!!), was by a bishop of London forbidden to be inserted in Westminster Abbey, not for the abominable falsehood which it contains, but because forsooth, the name of Milton, which is written in characters of everlasting light in the heavens of heavens, was unfit to appear in an Episcopal church. Verily, if we had not somewhat more than a Bishops confidence in the divine goodness, which can and will transform all things to it's own, likeness, we would say with a slight alteration of Shakespeare's words:—

I tell thee, churlish Prig!
Unless my sweet *Fact* shall a ministering angel be,
When thou liest howling.

Cyder is pleasant cool tipple, but far too thin a potation to furnish out any poem beyond the dimension of a sonnet, and Phillips's cyder displayed a portion of lead in the process of pressing, and might bring on the Devonshire cholic. Perhaps Paradise was lost by an apple, Phillips, writing about apples, thought he was writing another Paradise lost. Phillips was one of the cockney sparrows, that exhibited their poetic parts to Bentley. Mallet was another. Poor creatures! at times homo nodet ciderus Canus Meriam?

§ Some "ghastly" specimens of which may be seen in the *Clargalacuzze*, a temple of *Fuh*, at the top of *Sinsking* street in the suburbs of Canton.

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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1836. NO. 28. PRICES 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWAD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

15th April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders of cash for Bills of £ 1000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 23rd July 1836.

Macao, 7th July, 1836. EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

P[illegible]erscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the

[illegible]eby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receip[illegible] hills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of eighteen (218) [illegible]mpany's Rupees for One hundred (100) [illegible]llars and payable thirt[illegible]days after sight.

[illegible]rther notice, the H. C. [illegible] will be prepared to make advances on [illegible]ls of Exchange secured b[illegible]signments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two [illegible] [illegible] the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
" J. B. THORNHILL.
Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)
Capital £200,000.

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Manager at Hobart Town.—James Peck Poynter, Esq.
Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Henty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. Bell & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. GEORGE T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of

Canton, 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis.
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR BOMBAY,

THE Fast sailing Bark ADELAIDE, A. STEEL, Commander, will leave Whampoa for the above Port about the 15th of July next. For Freight apply to COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
Canton, 20th June, 1836. HORMUZJEE SORABJEE.
Dutch Hong No. 6.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—4th GENERAL CHASSE (Du.), Wallace, Samarang 18th June. FUTTAY SALLAM, Gillett, Calcutta. SUMATRA (Du.), Joosjes, Samarang. 7th FAVORITE, Robinson, Sourabaya.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Futtay Salam*, Mr. and Mrs. Mendes; A. H. Crawford, Esq. *Sumatra*, Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman.

OPIUM. NEW REGULATIONS.

I. *Heunaetse* a *shaouking* of the *Taechang* court (or chamber) report respecting the smoking of opium, the increased severity of the prohibitions against which has only occasioned the evil practice to spread wider: it is therefore right to request, with urgent haste, a mode of management which shall induce a change. I look up and pray for the imperial glance; and that secret orders be issued for a *bonâ fidè* examination into the affair. It is proved by strict investigation that opium originally was an article of the *Materia Medica;* it's properties are able to renovate and excite the mind, stop purging; it is a preventive in unwholesome atmospheres. *Leshechin*, in the time of the *Ming* dynasty, called it *Hôofooyung* in* his *Puntsaoukangmuh* (a general account of plants.

If it is eaten for a long time, it must then be taken at certain intervals—which is called *shangyin* (something like "taking a hair of the dog that bit you"). It ruins time, and occasions loss of occupation; and if it's use is indulged in, even life depends upon it. It weakens to an extreme degree the breath and dries up the inside; the face becomes pallid and the teeth black, and although the injury it does is clearly known, yet its habitual consumers cannot leave off; (Hence it has been argued that) in truth, the severity of the prohibitions cannot but be increased, in order to put a final stop to the evil practice.

Now I have examined and found that there are three kinds of opium. One kind is called—"the Companys."‡ the outside is of a dark colour; it is therefore called "black mud," it comes from *Mingyala* (Bengal)—another is called "white skin *(Pihpe†)* it comes from *Mangmae* (Bombay)—and one is called *kungpe* "red skin," it comes from *Mantalesa*§—Madras—all which places are dependencies of England. Some former custom-house regulations of *Keenlung*, ranged opium under the head of "Medical plants"—the duties on which were 3 taels per pecul, with a further charge (consisting of several items) of 2 taels 4 mace 5 candareens. Afterwards, prohibitory regulations began. In the first year of *Keaking*, those who used opium were punished by being flogged and wearing the wooden collar; at present they are banished to a distance, or for a term of years—strangled, or imprisoned to wait (the emperor's pleasure); yet the number of those who use

* Probably an imitation of the sound of the world—Opium. *Yuen-Yuen*, formerly governor of Canton, wrote thus to the celebrated *laoghead*, who pirated Dr. Pearson's pamphlet on vaccination.

"The poisonous *Hoofooyung* (Opium) flows into the middle kingdom; we have endeavoured to shut it out, but we have not been altogether successful; but if this vaccine matter is sent to all the provinces, it will save peoples lives and add to their years in a small degree."—That is, vaccination will be a sort of antidote to the life-destroying effects of opium smoking.

‡ *Patna.* † *Malwa.* § He means *Turkey.*

it are encreased throughout the whole empire. In the time of *Keenlung*, after the opium had been brought into port, it was exchanged with the hong-merchants for teas and other goods. At present, in consequence of the strict prohibitions, no one dares to *barter goods* openly for it; but all *use money*, and buy it clandestinely. In the reign of *Keaking* each year there arrived several hundred chests, but now more than 20,000 chests are imported, each chest containing 100 catties.—The "black mud" (Bengal opium) is the best, the price of each chest being generally about $800. The "white skin" is the next, the price of which is usually $600. Then comes the "red skin," the price of which is about $400; the money used for buying opium in one year is one thousand and several hundreds of ten thousands of dollars (say $20,000,000), each dollar being weighed as 7 mace; thus a certain drain of money, to the extent of a thousand myriads of taels and upward, is made in one year. Formerly the foreign merchants came with their money to the middle kingdom to purchase goods, and the inhabitants of all the maritime provinces obtained some degree of profit: but now, as the foreign merchants sell for a price their opium clandestinely, they find it useless to bring money: from these causes the foreign money is constantly going out but never coming in! The empire has enjoyed profound peace for two hundred years, resting in abundance and satisfied content, and overflowing with wealth: which is happily owing to the moderation and economy of my imperial master: thus, from the example of the first of mortals, the yellow gold has been as cheap as dirt!—Heretofore, indeed, the fine silver was generally exchanged at about 1000 cash per tael; but for several years past each tael has been at the exchange of 12 and 1300 cash. The price of silver is now rising, not falling. In the salt duties, salt is exchanged for cash (copper money, not silver), and the amount of duties is remitted in silver; and the accumulation of the deficiencies to be made good by the salt-merchants is excessive: thus the management of the salt duties in every province has become an affair of extreme difficulty. If the money has not oozed out (of the country) where is it? and how is the wealth of the middle kingdom so easily exhausted to flow into the fathomless depths of the foreign ocean, daily adding to, and monthly increasing; I cannot express in words the extent of this evil—brought to us. If it is desired to cut off the foreigners from entering into the general markets, or to pluck up the roots and dam up the springs, the government must not regret to reject these hundreds and more of myriads of duties.

But of the ships of all the nations of the western ocean which have frequented our markets for upwards of a thousand years (alluding, probably, to the Arabs who first navigated to Fuhkeen), it is only the English who traffic in opium; yet if it is not feasible to exclude the English it is still less so to exclude all the others. Our sea coasts are peopled by immense multitudes, and they depend upon commerce for the means of living; and by what other means are they to be supported?—The foreign ships come from the great ocean, where they can choose islands, which lie convenient for the purpose, on which to establish their places of traffic, where *our foreign* traders can all go and trade with them: and by what means can this be prevented? Of late years the foreign ships have frequented all the ports of the provinces of *Fuhkeen*, *Chekeang*, *Keangnan*, *Shantung*, *Pechele* and the coast of Tartary; their intentions being to dispose of their opium in all those places; and although all the district officers speedily drove them away, yet I have heard that in the number of their clandestine dealings they sold (of opium) not a little; therefore even if the well-known, frequented and convenient market of Canton was shut up, still it would not be possible to prevent the introduction of smuggled goods. Or it may be said that some of the controlling district officers are lax in examining and prohibiting, even until the opium still daily pours in, as it were, by order; still the inferior officers and sharping black-guards make a pretence of the very laws themselves to gain a profit; and if the laws were made more severe then the bribes of the inferior officers would proportionally increase, and the schemes of the sharpers would be more cunning and deeper-laid.—In the 1st year of *Taoukwang*, *Yuenyuen*, the then governor of Canton, dealt very severely with *Yehangshoo*, a storer-up of opium, and the foreign-merchants had not a foot to trust to (could not engage any body to take care of their opium); which is the reason of their carrying on the trade at Lintin, which is in the district of *Keaoumun* and all the approaches by water are open. There are 7 or 8 large ships anchored there all the year, for the purpose of receiving and storing up opium; these are called *Tun* ships (stationary and receiving ships). In the provincial city are the dwellings of the brokers; these are called *Yaoukows* ("furnace mouths"); these *Yaoukows* weigh the money in the foreign factories, and from those factories an order is given to them on the receiving ships for the goods. There are boats constantly going and coming, which are called "fast-crab and "rowing-dragon-boats," with guns, and spears and swords all prepared. With several tens of "die-hards" they pull away swift as a flying bird past the custom-house stations, most of which are heavily bribed; if they are pursued and intercepted by the cruizers, they forthwith dare to resist, even to mutual wounds and death. The former governor, *Lookwan*, directed the naval commander, *Tsinyuhchang* in conjunction with *Teenpoo*, the Cheheen of Heangshan and others, to seize *Leangkeennee* and his opium boat, and more than 14,000 catties of the smoking mud; they fought and several tens of men were taken alive; further, *Yaoukew* and *Gowkwan*, and others of the *Yaoukows*, were treated according to law, and their property confiscated: in the management of this business the strictest regard to truth was shown, yet in the end it has been found impossible to put a stop to the custom; for the people's dread of the laws is not equal to their thirst for gain; and the laws are not equal to (control) their fox-like crafty cunning and scheming plans.—Further, in the rivers there are parcels of rascals who assume to be deputies of the officers, and under the pretence of searching for opium, carry into effect their plans for robberies. Formerly I was acting criminal judge in Canton, and decided on a great number of these cases, and also cases of bribery and extortion in much greater numbers; and it is impossible to say how many innocent people were involved. All these kinds of spreading evils have arisen since the strict prohibitory laws were enacted. Those who examine and judge the opium-smokers, have generally found them all to be a sauntering, idle, unstable set, fit for nothing; there are also those who are more than 60 years old who smoke opium, so it does not shorten the age of man. A multitude (of teeth) are daily born in the inner waters; surely, therefore, anxiety need not be felt that there will be a want of mouths; but as it yearly exhausts the richness of the middle kingdom, therefore it cannot but be guarded against with the greatest precautions.

The plans should be early; we cannot now shut our custom-houses; the present laws are unoperative; the plan should be to bring the former laws in use, direct the foreign-merchants to bring opium, and receive the duties it on as a medicine. When it enters the port, it must be delivered to the hongs, who are only allowed to barter goods for it; they must not buy it with money. The amount of duties received from the foreigners is less than the bribes; which must cestainly cause them great joy. The foreign money should not more than the Sycee silver be allowed to be exported. If any one disobeys and is seized, his opium shall be burnt, and his money distributed (amongst his captors). As to civil and military officers, students, and soldiers &c., if they exert themselves in the performance of their public duties; or unite their talents and strength ready to be used—they not being allowed to defile themselves by the evil practice (of smoking opium), lest they fall into the crimes of ruining their time and losing their office.—To make the laws more severe they should extend and apply to those who mutually endure each others(smoking)in secret. If there any officers, scholars, or soldiers who indulge the vice in secret, it should be requested that they be immediately discharged, to free them from the name of crime; which leniency will, indeed, be to them a severe punishment. The said high officers and those whom they have recommended and are answerable for, those who having knowledge, and yet connive, should be pointed out examined and punished. Those of the people who buy and use the opium, are not to be troubled. If there is doubt as to the abrogation of the prohibitions, still the present policy has evil consequences. Is it not known that (the improper use of) wine and clothes, food and sleep, all may occasion the loss of life,

The medicines *Foolsze*, *Wootow*,¶ are they not destructive to life? yet from the beginning neither of them have been forbidden. Now the prohibitions should be withdrawn only so far as they affect the class of the ignorant, low and unoccupied.

If the officers of government, scholars and soldiers are not included in this number, then the respectability and policy of the government will not be disgraced. In the barter of commodities each year all the provinces of the empire oozing out more than a thousand myriads of taels weight of silver—where lies the profit and the loss can be easily discerned. But if we doubtfully hesitate and late resolve, deceiving ourselves with vain fancies, taking the shadow for the substance. I humbly apprehend it will be difficult ever to cut off opium by restrictive laws, and we must wait until the people are impoverished and the national wealth exhausted, and then if we begin to revolve plans, our self-repentance cannot recover (the lost wealth).

I, who am a but a useless material, from being a *keishzechung*† looking up have been imbued with the imperial favour and promoted successively to appointments both at Peking and in the provinces. Formerly I was, for ten years, the salt-commissioner in Canton, and I did not make a single line of report. I feel a deep sense of self-abasement.

As to what is greatly beneficial or greatly injurious to the empire, I have not yet been constant in my enquiries; but now seeing that the spreading evil of using opium is at present prohibited and yet daily increases, and that no one has truly reported the facts, I, as I am perfectly master of the subject, *dare not prevent the person above hearing*, and prostrate beg that the supreme ruler will issue secret orders to the governor, fooyuen, and hoppo of Canton, to strictly examine into all the aforesaid circumstances, whether they are true or false, and immediately to devise a thorough change of the regulations of the present system of management; and to report, requesting for the imperial decision how to act.—Thus the leak in the cup may be stopped, and the country enriched. I cannot conquer my anxiety and fears, and wait the imperial orders. A respectful report.

On the 19th day of the 5th moon of the 16th year of *Taoukwang*, (July 2d) *Tang*, the governor-general of the two *Kwang*; *Ke*, the fooyuen, and *Wan*, the hoppo of Canton, received a despatch from the great officers of the privy council—(stating that) on the 29th day of the 4th moon (12th June), the following imperial edict was received. It is authenticated that *Heunaetse*, a *Shuouking* of the *Taechang* chamber, has reported that the increased severity of the prohibitions against opium has only occasioned the evil practice to spread wider. Of late years the foreign ships have not dared to barter it for goods, but it is all clandestinely bought with silver; and that the country is, in consequeuce, injured to the extent of more than a thousand myriads of taels weight of silver. And he requests that the present system of management may be changed, and that it should be allowed to barter it for goods, and so forth. I order *Tang* to consult in council and devise perfect arrangements, and make a prepared report. Let a copy of the original document be made and sent to him for his inspection. Forward this edict to *Tang* and *Ke*—to be by them communicated to the hoppo *Wan*, for his information. Respect this.

The imperial will has been respectfully obeyed, and the letter forwarded (to Canton).

¶ Medicines in common use. The *Footsze* is a strong stimulant.
† Name of an office of the 5th degree of rank.

The foregoing report relates to one of the most important measures that have been brought to the consideration of the emperor of China *since* the commencement of the present century.

The details of the new system when it is matured will of course be communicated to the foreigners through the usual channel—the hong-merchants.

How far the foreigners will be obliged, either by the altered state of the trade which will be the consequence of the legalized admittance of opium into the port of Canton, or by the exertions of the hong-merchants to secure to themselves this vast and legal accession to their monopoly, to *obey the orders*, time alone will show. We are inclined to think that the consequence of this source of unbounded increase of wealth and power to the hongs—and consequently to the local government—will result in the abolition of their monopoly. The free cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium must, we think, be the natural consequences (although *they* are scarcely applicable to *China*) of it's legalized importation. The false view which the Chinese financier has taken of the question, thinking that all the *fine silver* paid for opium leaves the country, is excusable; he has recommended a bold and good measure to his emperor, which—like an estate to sell—is capable of the greatest improvement. "Old custom" is about to be disenchanted; should not the foreigners avail themselves of the new glimmer that is breaking through the chaotic darkness of Chinese legislation, and endeavour to fan it into light and flame!—They are about to make *one* great alteration: it will be our fault if they do not make more than *one*.

Petition to the King in Council.—Mr. James Matheson's letter to Lord Palmerston.

The petition of the British subjects at Canton in December 1834 to the king in council, was signed by the *members* of every mercantile firm *then* in Canton—two excepted: Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. and Messrs. Whiteman & Co. Each of these firms had at that time only one resident member. The ostensible head of Messrs. Thomas Dent & Co. was in the room when many of the petitioners signed their names: this fact was alluded to in the *Canton Register* of the 20th of October 1835, No. 42. In which paper we also proved, against the assertion of *Crito* in the *Canton Press* of the 17th of October, No. 6, that a *large majority* of British-born subjects signed the petition: our then object being to prove the *numerical* opinions on the prayer of the petition.

The established British firms then in Canton who approved the petition were Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Fox, Rawson & Co., Turner & Co., and Douglas, Mackenzie & Co.; the firms which did not *sign* were Messrs. Thomas Dent & Co., and Whiteman & Co. (this last firm is lately dissolved, and its business has been transferred to Messrs. Dent & Co.).

Now we do not suppose that Mr. Whiteman, the head of the firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. or Mr. Lancelot Dent, the ostensible head of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Dent & Co. have conceived that their joint business has embraced the greatest share of the British Free Trade to China; or that their joint experience and knowledge of that trade and of commerce in general,—and other qualifications and acquirements which it is necessary they should possess to defend such pretensions,—render their opinions more deserving of regard than those of their *brother-merchants* who did sign the petition. We repeat that we do not think these two gentlemen have made any approach to such conclusion: yet, by the services of their friend *Crito* and their organ the *Canton Press*, they have been forced into the predicament which exhibits them to the world as a *soi-disant* duumvirate whose opinions on the British Commerce with China outweigh all others!

Such, then, is the party—the two above-named gentlemen and the *Canton Press*—which is opposed to the prayer of the petition; now we will try sup more of their strength; and if we cannot enlist the *Canton Press* on our side, we may, perhaps, neutralize it's opposition by proving to our readers that it's arguments have not been consistent on this question.

In the *Canton Press* of last Saturday are the following sentences.

"We shall just give the extract from that petition, which breathes a very different spirit, a spirit thought reprehensible by many (who were the many?) at the time, and pointing out a line of conduct *which this paper has from the beginning deprecated*. We are of course gratified to see, that *those* (?) who were opposed to the line of policy to be followed with regard to China, *which we advocated* (when?)

are gradually approaching us so near, that in a short time their opinions and ours will be assimilated." * * * *

"It will be observed that in this paragraph (6th of the petition) *actual war is recommended*, yet any *intention to do so is deprecated.* This is not very intelligible, since it can hardly be supposed that the Chinese *empire would not resent* such insults and injuries as here recommended."

The following is the *leader* of the Canton Press of the 9th of January.

"But viewing this abused and perverse conduct (refusal to permit the Jardine, steamer, to enter the Bogue) of the Chinese politically, and adverting to the whole measure of conduct pursued by the fooyuen, and the Hoppo, in obstructing the entrance of the Steamer into the River, after the object had been so clearly, distinctly, and unambiguously, declared in the petition of the foreigners generally, that she was designed exclusively for a vessel of accommodation, to enable them to visit their families, who were compelled, under the Chinese restrictive laws, to remain at Macao,—it seems to us to be nothing more nor less than a wanton disregard of those common civilities, the *comitas inter gentes*, (of which however they are ignorant) which one nation ought to claim of another, as they tend to soften asperities, and not to awaken strife; and when any unmeaning hostility is shewn to these friendly offerings of polite intercourse, we do not know, if it be not within the limits of discretion to give a salutary check to the insolence that impels them.

We are not advotates for any coercive measures against the Chinese, but we are disposed to be of an opinion, that a rational lesson or two of sound and sober policy would bring these *celestials* to become somewhat more *mortal* in their habits and character; but this is not be effected by the remonstrances of a few unaided individuals at the city Gates, nor by any threat of blowing up Canton by pellet guns. If these people are to be changed from their primeval ignorance of the Laws which govern nations, which regulate the intercourse between countries in common and reciprocal barter dealings, and be brought to a proper sense of the value and importance of national faith and justice it is not to be effected by any personal efforts which the foreign residents of Canton may essay to undertake. There is another, and in our opinion, the only essential mode of procedure for its accomplishment, and one which carries with it any thing* like feasibility, namely, a proper demonstration in the immediate vicinity of the Imperial residence at Peking; a spirited remonstrance to the *Celestial Vicegerent* in his regal home, supported by the best of all attendants in the cortége of a British Ambassador on missions of such a nature—a British naval Force, led by a Steamer of some power, in illustration of our not only commanding the seas, but that rivers even submit to our prowess.

What will a British agent, whether be be called consul or superintendent, effect in Canton? Nothing, he will be received as a sort of Taepan, and serve as an object of the Canton authorities to pounce upon, whenever it may suit their barbarous, and ignorant purposes to do so. He will made a sort of hostage for the due observance and submission of the foreigners, to every measure of exaction, every act of imposition, and every extension of restriction dictated by rapacity, and emanating from men, destitute of the knowledge of the simplest courtesies of civilized life.

We were disposed at one time to think, and we were anxious to give them credit for sincerity. that they were capable of performing something like common honesty towards the foreign residents, from some instances of restitution of property that had been detailed to us, but we confess that we are from this manifestation of their hostility to any little enjoyments which might have been derived by them from the plying of the steamer between Canton and Macao, led to the conclusion, that nothing will bring them to submission, until they have had demonstrative proofs of the force of British argument and reasoning, at the foot of the Imperial throne at Peking."

We leave it to the consistency of the *Canton Press* to prove what "line of conduct it has from the beginning deprecated," and what "line of *policy* to be followed, with regard to China it has ever advocated;" it is our present task to prove that Mr. James Matheson has not, in his letter to Lord Palmerston, changed *his* opinions as one of the ninety-one British subjects, signers of the petition; and that he has not so far stultified himself as to the present a petition with his *left*, and a letter implying a desertion of the opinions expressed in that petition with his *right*, hand.

It is said in the *Canton Press* that Mr. Matheson "now recommends diplomatical remonstrance only." Diplomatimatical remonstrance only! and that to the emperor of China! Diplomatical remonstrance! What is it?—A protest against a typhoon. We presume the writer alludes to the following words in Mr. Matheson's letter:—that peace and harmony with China "can be maintained by no other means than by the adoption, in our intercourse with that nation, *of the sound principles of diplomacy* (that is, of inter-communication, of interchange of benefical acts, feelings and sentiments, of a *friendly* and *equal* intercourse) *adhered to in our relations with other indepen dent states.*"—Mr Matheson then proceeds to observe on the little expense that need be incurred "in adopting the course of policy recommended by the petitioners." And such a course is wisely advocated because the petitioners think it would be "essentially pacific *in it's results;*"—and that boundless evils may accrue, should the trade be longer left unprotected and the sluggishness of Great Britain *deceive* the Chinese into a belief of her want either of power or will to enforce justice and repel indignity.

The head that has here discovered a difference of opinion in Mr. Matheson signing the petition and Mr. Matheson writing to lord Palmerston, also thinks the 6th paragraph of the petition contradictory. But it is not just nor critical to look only at a part of the petition, nor of any other paper that embodies feelings and opinions.

After a recapitulation of the constant ill-treatment and present state of British subjects in Canton, the petitioners pray that H. M. will be pleased to send a plenipotentiary to China for certain specified objects. And they then say —"*should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required*"—and they could not be required but in consequence of, and could only proceed from, some overt act of the Chinese—then we, who are so strong, cannot, humanly speaking, be doubtful of the result; we have only to exhibit our force to attain our justifiable objects; it is only by such an exhibition that we can ever attain them; for whilst the Chinese remain in ignorance of our power they will continue rashly and blindly to dare and to despise it: but to once prove to them our determination to be received and treated as civilised men is the surest—the only conduct to prevent more serious warfare.

As to the Chinese empire resenting either injuries or insults, we have a few facts to help us to form an opinion on the probability that the sons of *Han* will ever do so. These facts are scattered through the space of two hundred years; we shall only refer to the *thrice-forced* passage of the Bogue. Their Tatar masters have taught them to *eat* insults—which they think a wise policy; and those musters will practise the same enduring patience that they have so well taught whenever it is called forth by a discovery of their own weakness; but this discovery must be made by a manifestation of the power of other countries: from themselves *they will never know themselves.*

Proof of French Silk.—The French have adopted a system of security against fraud in the sale of silks, by submitting it to examination and experiment in an establishment called the *condition.* Silk exposed to a humid atmosphere, and yet more to wet, will imbibe a considerable quantity of humidity without undergoing any perceptible change in external appearance. This establishment, of which there is one at Lyons and another at St. Etienne, receives about three-fourths of the whole consumption of silk. It is submitted during twenty-four hours to a temperature of from 18 to 20 degrees of Reaumur (72½ to 77 of Fahrenheit), and if the diminished weight be from 2½ to 3 per cent, the application of the high temperature is continued during another twenty-four hours. On a certificate granted by the *condition* as to its true weight, the invoice is made out. The means of correctly ascertaining the real humidity of silks are now the subject of investigation at Lyons, and it is believed that the purity of the material will, ere long, be as accurately tested as is that of metals by an assay. The quality of silk is estimated by deniers, which represent the weight of 400 ells would off on a cylinder; the number, of course, increases with the fineness. The Alais silk is sometimes reeled from three to four cocoons, and weighs only from eight to ten deniers; sometimes from 7 to 8 cocoons, which will give eighteen to twenty deniers. Of French organzines, the quality varies principally from twenty to thirty-six deniers, and of French trams from twenty-six to sixty deniers.—*Dr. Bowring's Report.*

* Qu. everything.

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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JULY 19TH, 1836. NO. 29. PRICE 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWAD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders of cash for Bills of £ 1000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 23rd July 1836.

Macao, 7th July, 1836. EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receip of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, the H. C. Agents will be prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per dollar, billes.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Canton, 28th May, 1836. " J. B. THORNHILL.
Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)
Capital £200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq.	Capt. Sir Andrew Green, R. N.
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John Shudholme Brownrigg, Esq.	Richard Norman, Esq.
Right Honble. Henry Ellis,	William Sargent, Esq.
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Secretary.—Frederick Boucher, Esq.
Inspector and Manager at Sydney.—George Kinnear, Esq.
Manager at Hobart Town.—James Peck Poynter, Esq.
Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Heuty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. Bell & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st. July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. GEORGE T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of

Canton, 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
London, Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis.
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Fast sailing Bark ADELAIDE, A. STEEL, Commander, will leave Whampoa for the above Port about the 15th of July next. For Freight apply to EDWARJEE SAPOORJEE.
Canton, 20th June, 1836. HORMUZJEE SORABJEE.
Dutch Hong No. 6.

FOR BOMBAY.

SHIP CORNWALLIS, J. CLARK, Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to
Canton, 13th June, 1836. FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, to leave with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
19th July.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. SULTANA, Evans from Bombay; OMEGA Russell, Samarang PACOA, Morgan;

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

A married woman, who dwells outside the *Taepingmun* in *Chatsaeyuen* street, under pretence of visiting her relations was in the habit of secretly going to houses where she did what was not right. Her conduct came to her husbands knowledge. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th day of the 5th moon (29th June) the husband and wife met in *Heakew* market. The husband immediately drew a knife and wounded his wife twice in the head; she fell to the ground, when he again wounded her in the back, so that the blood flowed all around. The neighbours, seeing him with a sharp knife in his hand, were afraid to seize him; and he escaped. The district constable carried the woman to the *Tsotang* office to have her wounds examined &c.

About the middle of the 5th moon it is the custom to perform plays for five successive days in the *Chintsun* village in *Heuntih heen*. These plays, which are *second-chop* only and called *Kwangteentsae*, are, contrary to the customs of the provincial city, acted throughout the night, with an exhibition of fireworks. On the night of the 14th day of the last moon (27th June) the crackers set the tent on fire; and the chests &c., containing the theatrical wardrobe were all destroyed, and ten of the lookers-on had their feet trampled upon and wounded in the crowd.

On the 30th of the 5th moon (13 inst.) some soldiers of the fooyuen's brigade had a rencontre with the market-gardeners outside the gate of the 'five genii.' Several of the soldiers received knife-wounds. The *Chunghee* (next in command to the *Kwangchowhee*) immediately petitioned the governor to order troops to the spot and seize (the rioters). When the officers and troops arrived the mob ran and only five of them were taken. The governor, in great anger, immediately ordered them to be delivered over to the *Pwanyuheen* for strict trial and severe punishment.

The editor of the '*Canton Press*—has, despite his expressed resolution of taking no further notice of us, again dragged into the unwilling day a part of local politics which, we think, he will, before they are again laid by with the things that were, regret to have given a local habitation and a name, although he has failed to adorn them with the first of all excellencies—the vivifying power that sustains the universe — *truth*.

The conduct of a newspaper—the *cause* and the policy (that is, the means of effecting its cause) of those who con-

duct it — their mode of management — does directly affect their characters as men of honor and rectitude; and, as they are candidates for the esteem of the public — or ought to be, for we do not now discuss the duties, views, and efficacy of a paper devoted to *one* particular end — such as the *Anti-Jacobin* — or the papers of *Mirabeau* — they should — knowing their judges — teach, although lamely, and tell, if not fully yet sincerely, the truth.

It is a subject of bitter regret to be deceived where confidence has been placed: the feelings revolt, the mind is thrown off its balance — we doubt ourselves when we see others fail. A newspaper, counting on the indulgence should also command the confidence of the public; above all, it should endeavour to convince its readers that, if it's views and opinions are mistaken, it's intentions are honest.

The letter of Mr. Matheson, on the Free trade to trade to China, to Lord Palmerston, having been printed, is, of course, a subject of public criticism. Any man who thinks and knows better, and is willing to inform the public on the subject matter of the letter, is deserving of attention. We say that any man deserves the public attention who endeavours to inform the public. And on the subject of the Free trade to China the public is in great want of information.

We *asked* for Mr. Matheson letter and we have not any reason to think that had we not *asked* for it's publication in the *Register* we should have obtained it for that purpose.

We gave, therefore, the opinions of a British merchant without remark or comment: in doing so we thought we did our duty to the public: we made no defence of Mr. M's letter (if it requires any). We did not laud him as an ally in England explaining and elucidating the interests of the British free trade to China.

But the Editor of the *Canton Press* at once, and in his absence, enlists this veteran of seventeen years experience, and adds his name to the muster-roll of — what? — the *pacifics*? — yes be they so named, *the pacifics*.

Now — only that we fear we may tire our readers with a prolonged discussion of local and partial feelings and politics, it would be an easy task for us to prove, sentence by sentence, that there is as much nonsense as unfairness in the whole of the article to which we are now replying, and which we shall fully confute.

E. G. The party who *claim* the petition are 91 (*not* 85) British subjects; let each and all of them answer to the assertion of the *Canton Press* that the *personal influence* of Mr. Matheson overcame their sense of right.

If Mr. Matheson had such commanding influence as to inform and guide his fellowcountrymen on a doubtful question, so much and so highly is it due to the praise and character of Mr. Matheson: his *ninety one* fellow countrymen must speak on this question; we, as *one* of them, beg to inform the public — which we believe we have before done, that when we — at that time an alling man left our room to sign the petition where it laid for signature in the house of Mess. Fox, Rawson & Co. had not received any communication from any one on the subject.

As the the Editor of the *Canton Press* has said that the *Canton Register* avers to be *independent*, we think the present a good time to inform him of our conception of *that word and feeling*. The Editor of the *Canton Register* then, signed his name to the petition circulated from the house of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. but the Editor of the *Canton Register* would not have written his name to that petition had he not approved it's subject-matter. The Editor of the *Canton Register* has not admitted letters harshly reflecting not only on the absent but on the dead. The Editor of the *Canton Register*, in proving his claim to independence, as *an Editor*, claims no more than those — either of his friends or enemies (if he has any) will grant.

Our independence is, then, thus based, not on ourselves but on the good-feeling so long as we deserve it, of the public: *argal*; our best way to keep the good opinion of the public is to preserve our own independence, which rests heavily on our *paying* subscribers. (Amongst which we regret, for the honour of that very honorable body, the E. I company, that we cannot number them). Former editors, who lived in happier times, congregated and named their quarter *Grub street*. They wrote, published, fed and lived? but we, who reside in the *Shihsanghang* — that is in the thirteen walks, may walk all day *impransus*. A man without a dinner in Canton must be independent: the *beau ideal* of Cowper.

An honest man close buttoned to the chin;
Broad cloth without and a warm heart within.

Had the *Canton Press* received Mr. Matheson's letter with same feeling as we did — that is, — we did not think that it called for any remark, and that it would make its own way with the public — then it would have escaped the dirty mess into which, it has now stumbled.

The *Canton Press* refers to our personal knowledge E. G. "And we may add, not for his own information, since we are pretty certain that *he* is aware of the fact." This places us in a delicate and particular position. *If* we were aware of *the fact*, we might challenge the confidence of the public to our assertion if we said we also know more than the *fact* — that we know *other facts*.

At the hazard of again and too tediously quoting the pages of our Cotemporary, we yet think he can best reply to himself.

The Prospectus of the *Canton Press* we published in the Canton Register the 1st of Sep. 1835.

The opening and leading article of the first number of the paper has the following (prophetic) passage.

"The onlyserious matter we have to apprehend is, that from being occasionally assailed with qualms and compunctions, we may, at some critical juncture or other, and when it might be expedient that we should be free from all mental sensibilities, be suddenly afflicted with an irreptitious love of veracity, denounce our profession from its fallacies and, for once in our lives, appear in the character of an upright journalist, in the laudable endeavour of diffusing truth instead of concocting frauds, and in setting such facts in the plain garniture and equipment of common sense, rather than bedizen them in a tawdry suit of sophistry, fit only to mislead and bewilder those, who may be attracted by the gilterings the display."

When the future became the present when the first Editor of that paper had experience and persumed to judge for himself he and his Employers differed. With that we have not any thing to do: and both, our tongue and pen are tied when "our knowledge of the *fact*" is recollected. We throw, as Southey says, the *Register* on the waters, content if it gives us *daily bread*, which is our *independence*. And bread itself is hardly worth the breaking in this world where those who *can* do *not* make it sweeter.

Dear Mr Editor, — In using the "manifold writer" I have lately made use of, or I may say invented, the following improvement, which I may as well let you know of, for the good of *John Public*; it is this — instead of the common stiles of glass, steel, ivory &c., use a *rather hard* Black Lead Pencil, which, besides having the property of running over the oil paper much smoother than any of the aforesaid stiles, leaves of course the writing in the letter book by far plainer, — indeed fully as much so as if written by common ink, whereas by the old method, though the letter was well enough the impression, left on the oil paper by the carbonic sheet was barely discernible.

The pencil must not be too soft, as with the requisite pressure it is liable to break. Your obt. servant, *Pro Bono Publico*.

P. S. many a patent has been taken out for far more worthless inventions.

John Public is undoubtedly much indebted to our friend for his *invention* which much have cost him a world of thought before it was fully matured. We would strongly advise him to secure it by a patent right; or probably the original *inventor* of the 'manifold writer' will be so much gratified by the improvement that he will be inclined to *go halves* with our friend in the profits.

CHINA

ROADS AND TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

The public roads of the Chinese, where difficulties like those we have mentioned in No. 226* do not exist, are described as admirable from their

regularity, good repair, and comfort. The missionaries always picture them, after their descent from the bridges and craggy mountains to the campaign country, as being so pleasant and so nicely paved, that a traveller might fancy he was walking over the streets of a city. Wherever an irregularity of surface occurs, if an elevation, their industry has either levelled it or cut through it; and, if a hollow, they have filled it up. The roads are often paved with stones neatly laid in and fitted to each other; and, in regular succession, stone columns, not unlike our milestones, mark the distances. At each eighth of these pillars, which is computed a day's journey, there is an inn erected by government, and under the direction of the local magistrate, where every person travelling on the business of the state is entertained according to his rank. The common inns on the road are pretty numerous, but narrow and mean, and badly provided. In these imperial highways, as in their canals, the Chinese delight in straight lines; and, like the bridges, the roads are often ornamented with triumphal arches, and with temples and pagodas in which travellers may repose by day, but not stay all night, except indeed they be mandarins, when they may make very free with the houses of their gods, and with the idols themselves if they stand in their way.

In some provinces, the public roads are flanked by a row of trees on each side, when they look like a pleasant mall or promenade, or by walls, eight feet high, to prevent the passengers damaging the well-cultivated fields and gardens. At proper distances there are seats erected in a neat style for the repose of the weary traveller, which are well guarded both against the winter cold and the summer heat. There are also occasionally found along these roads men employed by rich and charitable individuals to distribute to the poor travellers tea, and, when the weather is severe, a sort of decoction of ginger of which no return is required save that the wayfarers forget not the name of their benefactors.

According to law, there ought to be a tower with a certain number of soldiers for the security and police of the road at every half league, and each tower ought to be provided with flag-staffs,† to act as a sort of telegraph and make signals in case of alarm. It appears, however, that in many places the towers do not exist, while in many others they are described as being very mean and often unprovided with a guard, serving merely to mark the distances.

Their post-houses are regular and well provided, with a mandarin appointed to superintend each of them; but, unfortunately, all the post-horses are the property of the emperor, who does not permit any one to use them except his couriers, or the officers and persons despatched from court.

The government publishes an Itinerary, or book of roads, where all the roads are laid down, from the capital to the different extremities of the empire, and proper directions given to travellers. The missionaries, however, from whom this account of the roads is chiefly taken, complain of insupportable clouds of dust in summer, and of snow and inundations in winter; and Mr. Barrow is probably right when he limits the excellence of the roads to certain districts and provinces, though when taking his account of inconveniences and horrors from a disappointed and irritated Dutch ambassador, we think he goes beyond the fact, and must believe in the concording testimony of missionaries, who were not generally disposed to make light of the difficulties and dangers they had to encounter on their journeys, that there are many roads in the empire, besides those he mentions, that can "be ranked above a footpath."

Triumphal Arches.—These arches, mentioned as being so frequent on the bridges and roads, are also found in great abundance within the cities where the great streets intersect each other. The Chinese call them Pai Lou. Ou- name of triumphal arch does not exactly apply to them, as they are rather monuments erected to the memory of those who have deserved well of the community, or who, leading a life of virtue, have obtained an extraordinary longevity. Some of them are of stone, but they are more usually of wood, painted, varnished, and gilt in the most splendid manner. They are uniform, consisting invariably of a large central gateway, with a smaller one on each side, like the entrances to the Chinese palaces. The whole is covered by projecting, shelving roofs, richly carved, on the friezes under which there is an inscription, generally in letters of gold.

On the roads, as near the bridges of the canals and rivers, and within the towns, the traveller frequently meets with *taas* or lofty pyramids, some of which are of great strength and antiquity. They are from seven to nine stories high, of a square form, without bells, but surmounted by a bronze urn. They are said to have been dedicated to Fo and the spirits, but no religious ceremonies are now performed in them. Antiquaries have endeavoured to identify them with the pyramids of Egypt (which they resemble in nothing save in decreasing, though in far different proportions, as they ascend), with the sacred obelisks of the Hindoos, with the upright stones of the Celts, the theocalis of the Americans, the obos of the Tartars, &c., and thus to attach them to a primitive and universal worship that has disappeared from the face of the earth. Without admitting this identity of faith, we may observe that the glorious heavens spread above our heads have universally been considered the abode of superior and immortal essences, and that the pyramidal form going off in an evanescent,—point vanishing as it were in those ethereal regions, would naturally strike the imag nation of men in different climates and under different religious institutions.

* See "Bridge of China." Register No. 27.

† In some provinces these towers are also furnished with bells of cast-iron. Many of the towers have been allowed to fall to a ruin. "A watch-tower in ruins gave us an opportunity to examine its structure: the brick-work was about four feet in thickness, with an opening in the interior sufficient for a staircase, leading to the platform; on the top there were embrasures, but the parapet-wall was not of sufficient thickness to permit of cannon being mounted;—the form is a square." *Ellis's 'Journal of Lord. Amherst's Embassy.'*

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The president of the United States, by the hands of Major Donelson, communicated the following

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the charge d'Affairs of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United State and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motive for a cordial good understanding between the two nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will not doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

On the elevated and disinterested part of the government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasioned to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the executive, or to point to any other Department or branch of the Government to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of the Government in preparation for hostilities must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the people who have confided to us their power is not to place our country in such an attitude always to be so amply supplied with the means of self-defence as to afford no inducement to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our seacoast, or our interior fronties. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time inevitably elapsing before that to body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I eatnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make suhe provisions, that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now, fortunately, so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt; and, if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these sggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The "United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary "to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a dis- "tance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of "every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United "States among nation which will be withheld, if not absolutely "lost, by the reputation of weekness. If we desire to avoid in- "sult, we must be ablet o repel it. If we desire to secure peace, "one of the most powerful instrumentt of our rising prospe- "ty, must be known that we are, at all times, ready for war."

FEBRUARY 22, 1836. ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was laid on the table, and 5000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The sale of real estate yesterday is considered one of the best that ever took place in this city. The 20 lots belonging to the estate of the late Joel Post, sold for an aggregate of *over seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars.*

Whimsical Anecdote of *Ayaishah*, widow of *Mahommed*.

Previous to her going finally in the confederacy, it is said, that on an visit to the mother of Selmah, after avowing the sense which she felt of the cruel injustice to which the injured Othman had fallen a victim, and lamenting the dangerous commotions, to which that fatal event seemed likely to give birth, Ayaishah proceeded to express her anxiety, lest the discord which threatened its fundamental principles, should ultimately shake to pieces the sacred fabric of their religion. She then ventured to apprize the mother of Selmah of the expedition into Irak, which Telhah and Zobair had in contemplation, for the purpose of checking the progress of these disorders, and of the importunities by which she had been prevailed upon, to be an associate in their views. And she concluded by a solicitation, that the mother of Selmah would accompany her in the enterprise, and afford by her countenance to their proceedings a stronger probability, that the threatening trouble might be speedily tranquillized.

The mother of Selmah, who, it may be necessary to recollect, was the sixth in order among the names of the prophet's wives, testified her utmost concern and disquietude at what she heard, and demanded in reply, with what kind of assurance, knowing, as she did, the intimate ties of affinity by which the son of Abutauleb was allied to their prophet, she could entertain a thought of embarking in measures so directly hostile to him. "It was but yesterday," observed this prudent and respectable widow, "that you attached impiety to the name of Othman, and to day "you can as readily affix the appellation of tyrant to that of Ally. Be on "your guard against the deceitful suggestions of these men, who are "evidently misleading you from the path of rectitude. In the presence "of the Almighty, whose messenger he was, I call upon you to declare, "whether, at this moment, you do not recollect the prophet's express per"diction, that but a short period would elapse, before the very dogs near a "certain river in Irak, called the Judaub, should raise a clamour at the "appearance of one of his wives engaged in the cause of rebellion. Nay, "further, when from the emotion of surprise, he observe me involuntarily "drop the pitcher which I bore in my hand, whether our husband did "not expressly declare that in his belief you, yourself, was the person to "whom this circumstance would occur." Ayaishah acknowledged her recollection of this fact, and signified her immediate determination to withdraw from the design; observing that she considered the advantages of personal safety paramount to all others.

The result of this conference being communicated to Abdullah Zobair, *Ayaishah's sister's son*, he repaired to her presence, and declared his resolution either to destroy himself, or become a devoted wanderer in the solitude of the desert, if she persisted in declining to accompany the expedition. She continued, notwithstanding, firm to her purpose, until, through the contrivance of some of the party, it was reported to her that her nephew had actually departed for Bassorah, on foot, and without any sort of provision for the journey; and that unless she adopted some step to overtake him without delay, he was in imminent danger of perishing in the desert. Every other consideration was now obliterated by Ayaishah's affectionate regard for this her favorite relative, and she consented at last, however reluctantly, to accompany the malcontents, in compliance with their repeated importunities, on their march towards Bassorah.

On reaching the Judaub, as already noticed, the ears of Ayaishah were suddenly assailed by the barking of the dogs at a neighbouring village, which forcibly reminded her of the circumstances just related; she most solemnly adjured Telhah to reconduct her immediately back to Mekkah, accounting for this her apparently capricious behaviour, by the prophet's prediction which she then repeated. To induce her to recede, however, once more from this sudden change of resolution, Abdullah Zobair suborned certain Arabs of the desert by liberal presents to attest before Ayaishah, that this was not as she had apprehended the Judaub; *thus furnishing to the historian the first instance of false evidence recorded in the annals of Islam*

Finding, after all, that the misrepresentation of the Arabs had not made sufficient impression on the belief of Ayaishah, Abdullah, who was entrusted with the command of the rear guard, rode suddenly in, and spread an alarm, that Ally and his troops were close at hand; so that between the apprehension of an immediate attack, and the terror of some portentous impending calamity, she found it impossible to retreat. And in this state of painful suspense she again required the attendance of the guide to remove her suspicions with respect to the name of this station; Telhah now informed her, that apprehensive of having deviated from the proper route, the guide was absent in the rear, making the necessary inquiries in order to satisfy his doubts. (*Prices Mahommed an history*).

The two *Kinchaes*, who left Canton on the 15th inst. did not carry with them any report from the local government in obedience to the emperor's orders on the of *Heuneutsze* recommending that the practice of *Keenlang's* seign should be reverted to in the management of the foreign trade in Opium at the port of Canton.

The hong-merchants have met in *Consoo* on this important matter; but we have not received any information as to their determination—if they have made any—on the subject.

We consider this change—this unexpected change—in Chinese politics will involve many others affecting the Anglo-British trade to China. The measure itself, however justifiable and prudent on the part of the Chinese government, we think is likely to affect the political relations—if there are any—and the *commercial prosperity*—but not the *national happiness*—of England and India.

If we were to apply the *Kantian* philosophy to China how should we be met? Or has not China already had it's *Kants*?

The philosophy now developing itself in Europe, if not *loyal* is at least certainly *manly*. These two adjectives comprise much of human laws and government; whether *that* or *this*: *that* which relates to a not well-understood abstraction, and *that* which relates to *man* in his individual wants and capacity, man *may* determine.

The human mind is now making daring advances. It has been checked by governments; the bridles which have curbed have been strong; strong to *stab* and *bullet* it; strong to *ignoritse*: but it must be clear to every thinking man that those days have passed and for ever.

It becomes, then, a serious duty how it is to be guided henceforth. The writer of a book or the Editor of a paper is placed in a perilous position.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☉ 1	73	84	29:90	NaSE Unstld. with rn. at times—thundr & lght.—variable breezes.
☽ 2	76	80	29:90	NEaSE. Cldy.—unstld. with rn.—moderate.
♂ 3	76	85	29:90	SE. Fine weather—cldy. at times do.
☿ 4	76	84	29:90	SEaE. First part fine—mid. and latter rain with thunder and lightning.
♃ 5	74	76	29:80	EaSE. Heavy rain throughout with thndr. & lightning—light breeze.
♀ 6	72	80	29:80	N. Fine weather—light breeze.
♄ 7	76	82	29:80	NaNE. Fine wthr. l[illegible] rn. & unstld.
☉ 8	74	82	29:85	NaNE. do. do. [illegible]—lat. rain.
☽ 9	77	86	29:80	SEaE. 1st part he[illegible]—middle & latter cloudy with lightning.
♂ 10	67	70	29:80	SE. Fine weather first and mid. latter—ltr. cldy. with light rn.—lghtng.—mod. br.
☿ 11	78	88	29:80	SE. Fine weather first part—mid. & latr. hvy. rn.—thndr. and& lghtng.—light br.
♃ 12	74	77	29:85	N. Heavy rain first part—mid. and latter unstld. with rain at times.
♀ 13	72	81	29:85	NaSE. Fine weather light breeze—vble.
♄ 14	74	77	29:80	SE. Unsld. with hvy. rn. at times—mod. br.
☉ 15	74	76	29:80	SE. Constant rn. 1st&mid.—latr. fine at tms.
☽ 16	75	82	29:80	N. Unstld. with freqt. rn. 1st&mid. ltr. pt. hvy. rn. thunder and lightning.
♂ 17	74	78	29:80	SE. Constant rain 1st and mid. ltr. unstld. with rain at times.
☿ 18	74	83	29:80	SEaE. Most part rain—moderate breeze.
♃ 19	74	85	29:90	SE. Fine weather at times cloudy light br.
♀ 20	76	88	29:90	SEaE. do. 1st & mid. ltr. unstld. with rain at times.
♄ 21	77	88	29:90	SE. do. do throughout
☉ 22	78	90	29:90	SE. do. do. moderate breeze
☽ 23	79	90	29:90	SE. do. do. do.
♂ 24	80	90	29:90	SE. do. do. do.
☿ 25	80	89	29:90	SE. do. 1st & mdl. lat. arin unsettled.
♃ 26	78	86	29:90	SE. First part unsettled with rain.—mid. & latter fine fresh breeze.
♀ 27	78	88	29:95	Showers in part—otherwise fine weather fr. br.
♄ 28	78	88	29:90	Fine wheather—moderate breeze.
☉ 29	78	75	29:90	do. do. do.
☽ 30	78	79	29:90	do. most part rain—in med. pt. mod. br.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE No. 3, Danish Hong.

DIED on the 2d inst. at Camsing moon, W. Cole, Commander of the *Exchange*: his age 42.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1836. NO. 30. PRICE 50 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future, By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

15th April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, the H. C. Agents will be prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
" J. H. [illegible] HILL.
Canton, 28th May, 1836. *Agents to the Company.*

FREIGHT TO LINTIN

THE WALDEMAR Captain D[illegible]es, is now ready to receive Freight for the above place appply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton 26th July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, to leave with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
19th July.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing ship CHARLOTTE, C. Melville Commander. To leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to
Canton, 24th July, 1836. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
Powshong No. 5.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE "SULTANA," Captain Evans, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to, H. & N. CURSETJEE.
25th July 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."
Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE,

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Capital £200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq.	Capt. Sir Andrew Green, R. N.
Edward Barnard, Esq.	Samuel Eustace Magan, Esq.
Edward Blount, Esq.	Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
John Shudholme Brownrigg, Esq.	Richard Norman, Esq.
Right Honble. Henry. Ellis,	William Sargent, Esq.
Oliver Farrer, Esq.	John Wright, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Wright & Co. *Solicitors.*—Messrs. Farrar & Co.
Secretary.—Frederick Boucher, Esq.
Inspector and Manager at Sydney.—George Kinnear, Esq.
Manager at Hobart Town.—James Peck Poynter, Esq.
Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Henty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. Bell & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

BELL & Co.
Canton, 20th May, 1836

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.
Canton; 1st, July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of
Canton, 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
London, Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis.
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co. *Secretaries.*

SCHEME

OF A LOTTERY OF 12,000 DOLLARS

PROSPECTUS of the third Lottery to be made by the Macao Charity House (Mizericordia) for the benefit of the poor.

The capital of this Lottery to be Sps. Drs. 12 000 formed into 2000 tickets Sps. Drs. each. 12 per cent to be deduced from this for it's object and the remainder to be devided into the following prizes viz.

Prizes			Prizes			
1	- - -	$ 2000	49			8293
1	- - - -	600	1	the 1st Blank on the 1st day		80
1	- - -	500	1	last do.	"	80
1	- - - -	250	1	1st do.	2d	100
1	- - -	150	1	last do.	"	100
1	- - - -	100	1	1st do.	3rd	125
5	85 each.	250	1	last do.	"	125
10	25 " -	250	1	1st do.	4th	150
10	20 " -	200	1	last do.	"	320
139	10 " -	1390	1	1st do.	5th	200
300	8 " -	2400	1	last do.	"	1000
490		8293	500 Prizes			9105.60
			1500 Blanks 12 pr. ct. on $12,000			1440
			2000	Tickets $6 each		$12000

The small prizes exclusive of those of Sps. Drs. 100 shall be paid in the treasury of the said house on the 2d day of each drawing, and the others six days after the last.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. 19th July ERICK (Da.) Hoyt from Samarang, 21st CHARLOTTE, Melville, HELEN, Setford, GOLCONDA, Bell. 22nd GLENELG, Lungley, from Bombay, PORCIA (Am.) from Manila, and CABOT, from the U. S. Gibraltar and Manila.

PASSENGERS. Per Charlotte, W. S. Gray, Esq; Cabot, W. Delano, Esq.

SAILED.—19th July, MERMAID, Stavers, Singapore and Calcutta. 20th. DIANA, (Knipkinser) Lindeman, Batavia and Rotterdam. GIRARD, (Am.) Cunningham, Manila and Philadelphia. CORNWALLIS, Clark, Bombay. 23rd RUBY, Warden, Singapore and Calcutta. 26th ADELAIDE, Steel, Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per Ruby, Mr. and Mrs. William Dent and family. Mr. and Mrs. John Dent and family.

Passenger omitted last week, per Zaanstroom, Mr. Netscher.

The following is a list of vessels that have sailed from St. Helena; taken from a list lately received, dated Cape Town, 16th May, 1836.

Neptune, Fairy Queen, Minerva, Patriot King, and *Isabella*, sailed on the 6th April; *Abercrombie Robinson*, on the 7th; *Derwent* and *James Sibbald*, on the 10th; *General Palmer* and *Enmore*, on the 11th April.

The *Eugenia*, Portuguese, from Macao, arrived on the 7th April—was surveyed and condemned, and the cargo ware-housed.

The American ship *Martha*, from Manila to Boston, sailed 31st March, and the *Mariposa*, same destination, sailed 8th April.

The overland despatches to Bombay bring the following shipping intelligence from England to the 2nd April. *Castle Hartly*, on Shore at Torbay. *Charles Grant* had received damage by a ship running foul of her. *Orwell*, at Falmouth. *Windsor* and *Lord Melbourne*, in the channel. *Thames* and *Repulse* had not left the River.

The *Penelope* had arrived at the cape.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The imperial commissioners returned to Canton on the 24th inst. having received at *Yingtikheën*, distant about 470 lee from Canton, orders from the emperor to make enquiries into the conduct of the *Foo* of Chungchowfoo and *Chaou yung*, the keen magistrate of Hwaytung.

Kinqua's, (the hong-merchant) son, formerly known by the name of *Leanglunke*, but now by that of *Leangtungsin*, has been elected to the *Hanlin* college. He will there study for three years; when, if he is successful, he will be eligible for the office of a *Tsungtuh*, or governor-general of one of the provinces of China. He is a native of *Pwanyuhe'n*.

Several thieves have been seized and delivered over to the proper authorities in the course of the week.

Peking Gazettes. Third moon, 26th day (May 11th) Imperial Edict. Tangtingching and his colleagues have reported requesting instructions about interest of money, to provide for the defences against foreigners.

All the batteries at *Hoomun* (the Bogue) in Canton, are for the purpose of guarding against the foreign soldiers. And when the said governor, &c. review the troops each year, there is a necessary expenditure of powder and iron bullets, as well as rewards of grain and money; the total exceeding the sum of 6,700 taels. This, he thinks, should be guarded against by early regulations, which should be distributed in proper places. I order that it be done as he has requested. It is permitted that he appropriate the seized and confiscated goods, money, and effects of the absconded criminals *Yaoukew* and *Gowkwan*, (the celebrated opium brokers), amounting to more than fifty thousand taels, and lend the same to the pawn-brokers at interest at the yearly rate of five thousand and odd taels. This is not sufficient by more than a thousand taels to supply the whole sum on account of defences against the foreigners. I order that the cruizing boats on the river be reduced, and the deficiency supplied by the money saved by this reduction. The said governor and the others must, all the years of my reign, be very careful in the different items of expenditure; and it is decidedly necessary that what is returned as having been expended must have been duly and truly used: thus a good example will be transmitted to the remotest ages. Respect this.

EUPHRATES

A letter from Bussorah, dated the 14th of May, mentions that Colonel Chesney was then distant only ninety miles, and that he and his steamers were expected there on the 21st of May; they were engaged clearing out some impediment in the river; their relations with the border tribes were improving.

Lord Belhaven was on his way out as governor of Ceylon.

We have made a rather long extract from the *Singapore Free Press* of the 7th instant which contains the latest English news we have seen.

A friend has kindly sent us the reply of the hong-merchants to the great officers on the opium question; but, as *Tony Lumpkin* said—"it is written in as d—d crabbed hand as we ever saw." And we must wait until we procure a fair copy, before we attempt to translate it. Yet we hope to lay before our readers it's general meaning, if not a full translation, in our present number.

We regret to report that the excluded officers (of the late maritime service of the E. I. Co.) are finally excluded, by a majority of twenty-seven in the court of proprietors; from a participation in the pension list.

In our columns will be found a letter adverting on the inconsistency of the "Canton Press," from a reader of both Papers."

Our correspondent, we fear, is quite right in saying that the controversies of Editors are tiresome to their supporters. And yet it is difficult at all times to avoid them, or to give to every subject-matter that forms the multifarious contents of a newspaper *une belle couleur de rose*. We conceive we have been very moderate in this last instance; for our friend of the Press deals so much in assertion without proof that we may safely leave him to the good sense of his readers.

PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

DEC. 1834.

"*Pacific results*" are the objects of the petition, which the petitioners thought could only be obtained by making the Chinese know that Great-Britain is something more than a *nation of shopkeepers*. In what part of the history of the world, and particularly of Chinese history, has the expansive force of trade—even of reciprocally-important trade—which the foreign trade to China is not—been so great as to burst asunder the bounds of a fixed and iron despotism, more especially one so ancient, one so ground into the peoples souls; and, we may say, into their prejudices and feelings, which makes them admire the hand that crushes them—even as the crouching spaniel licks the striking hand of his master. How lately has the system of free trade been a subject of study in England! and it is not, even now, in any part of the world in full and free operation. Yet—if the "Canton Press" is right in it's opinion on the trade to Canton—that which all the people of all the governments of Europe, and those of the United States of America, with a free press and thousands of newspapers and periodicals, have not yet been able to make their governments do, the *Chinese* are *soon* to succeed in forcing their Tatar dynasty and Tatar and Chinese governors of provinces to do!

This people and government have long considered themselves as the first, nay the only and the supreme of this world—as placed on the very acme of knowlege, power, morality, politeness and art: as the first, especial favorites of *heaven and revolving nature*. We must repeat that it is our conviction they never will descend, *freely*, from that high eminence—why should they?

SINGAPORE

THURSDAY, 7TH JULY, 183[illegible]

By the *Amelia*, from Batavia the [illegible]st, which arrived on the 5th inst, we have received *Java Courants* from the 18th to the 20th ultimo inclusive: from which we learn that the following vessels had passed *Anjer*:

June 18th Am. ship *York*, P. S. Meyer, from Canton 9th May, bound for New York.
20th Br[illegible]ship *Sulimany*, A. McFarlane, from China 16th May, for Bombay,—Passenger, A. Grote, Esq.
" Am. ship *Louvre*, A. H. Brown, from Singapore 13th May, for Boston,—Passenger, J. W. Weed, Esq.
21st Am. ship *Walter Scott*, N. Webber, from Canton 15th May, for New York,—Passenger, Messrs. Ruce, Olny, Diminis and Howen.
23rd Am. ship *Alexander Barclay* F. Perry, from Manila 29th May, for Cowes.
24th Port. ship *Rosalind*, H. Branch, from China 27th April, for St. Helena.

Private letters from Batavia of the 30th ultimo mention that accounts from England to the 8th and from Havre to the 18th March had reached that place, and that the Europe markets still continued favorable for E. I. produce. Good Java sugar had been sold in London on 2nd March *a* 41 *s.* per cwt.

Sugar in Java was saleable *a f.* 19. and in good demand—*Padang. Coffee*, *a f.* 26 *a f.* 26½; *Rice*, at Batavia, plentiful, *a f.* 110 *a f.* 114, per 27 pcls. in double bags, and likely to decline; at Samarang, Rice continued high—*f.* 90, for cargo, and *f.* 95 for white, per 28 pls.; at Sourabaia, *f.* 90 silver per 30 pls. *Rice* was expected to decline all over the island, as it was known the crops are every while abundant.

H. M. Sloop of War *Raleigh*, Capt. Quin, arrived yesterday morning from Madras and Penang. We hear that the object of this her second visit to the Straits is to co-operate with the *Andromache* in the suppression of piracy in these seas—but as it is not known where the latter has proceeded to, the *Raleigh*, it is said, will await her return to this port. We learn by the arrival of a boat which left Lingin 2 or 3 days ago, that the *Andromache* had not been there—and we can only conjecture that, in all probability, she had proceeded to Batavia; as, according to report, Captain CHADS is in charge of a despatch from the Governor General of British India to the Java Government.

The Madras Papers which we have received by the *Raleigh* extend to the 10th ult. and in the *Madras Courier* of the 9th. and 10th. we find extracts of European intelligence up to so late a date the 1st April, received by an overland despatch which had reached Bombay a few days previously.

The following are the principal items of news that we gather:

Lord Elphinstone has been appointed to succeed Sir F. Adam as Governor of Madras.

His lordship is said to be young, but talented and liberal.

Lord W. Bentinck has been returned Member of Parliament for Glasgow. Lord William took his seat in time to vote in favor of Mr. Buckingham's Compensation Bill which was, however, lost by 125 to 81

An Association has been formed among the Shipowners and Merchants connected with the India Trade, for the protection of the interests of persons trading to India and China. A Committee of management has been appointed.

The late Bishop of Durham is dead—Dr. Maltby is appointed to the vacant See, with an understanding that it is subject to reform. The ecclesiastical commissioners have recommended the abolition of the see of Bristol, and the creation of two new Bishoperis, Manchester and Ripon the maintenance of which to be drawn from the enormously rich see of Durham.

In Spain, Mendizabal had dissolved the Cortes and convoked a new one in which he expected to have a decided majority for the Election law The war still lingers on the frontiers, the Carlists having rather the advantage.

A new ministry has been formed in France of which Thiers is the head There has been another plot to assassinate Louis Philippe, which however, was timely discovered.

A theatre in St. Petersburg took fire on the 14th March, in which about 200 people perished.

Measures of great political importance are contemplated by the English ministry, the principal of which are—Reform of the English church—commutation of tithes in England and Wales—Redress of Grievances of Dissenters, including Registration and Marriage—Reform of the Law and Chancery Courts—Settlement of Irish tithes—Irish municipal reform, a poor law for Ireland &c. To these, ministers stand pledged, and indeed have already introduced some of them into parliament. Orange Lodges have been abolished, the Duke of Cumberland having publickly renounced all further connection with such associations.

(*Singapore Free Press*)

Mr. Editor.—It is a matter of notoriety that controversies betwixt Editors are not palatable to their readers. I am, therefore, well pleased to see that the late one betwixt you and your cotemporary is likely to go to sleep.

As one of the public, however, interested in your power, and subject to your lash, there are some points in your cotemporary I must be permitted to remark on; and some, in the name of society, I protest against.

The user of so dreadful an implement as the press, who is also in possession of the ear of the public, is deeply implicated, if he rashly put in print and circulation a grave charge against one of the bad-politic, which he is not *advisedly* prepared to support. Yet the Editor of the "Press" does on the 9th of July, in his number 44, bring the heavy charge against a Canton citizen of *inconsistency* in a published letter to a minister of state; and on the 16th of July, in his 45th number (just eight days after) *without any one new fact or evidence before him*, he retracts this charge!—This is better, certainly, than persevering in an untrue statement; yet it does not tend to increase the public confidence in the prudence of that paper.

On the subject of the consistency of the "Canton Press" itself I was disposed to have said nothing at present, had not it's Editor thrown down his gauntlet as ready to meet a foe who he avers did not appear: see number 46th of July the 23rd. So situated I take up his gauntlet, and if his horse is the *consistency* of the "Canton Press" it will be no difficult task to unhorse him.

On the 12th of September the "Canton Press" began its career (hardly eleven months since); and had this paper been a daily leading one in London or Paris, it would have been held vain and foolish in boasting of an eleven months consistency. The leading journal in our language FELL after a consistency of eleven years not months; yet it's allegation of *former* consistency could not save it.

Thus, then, had the claim of consistency been true from the 12th of September last, it must value not as a *power* but as absence from *error*; this is the favorable view: let us see what really happened.

An Editor, not knowing our relative situations with the dominant Chinese, is imported here to advocate, against reason or fact, the *pacific* or *servile* system; and horsed by the "Canton Press," he begins on the 12th of September, 1835, and after a very *rambling* ride on *servile* errands, for four months, on the 9th of January, 1836, (No of "Press," 18) this pacific rider, convinced by passing events, turns round and makes a very determined charge abreast with you, Mr. "Register," against the abominations of the Chinese.

We do *not know* that this gentleman has changed his opinions got by experience; but we *do know* that he is no longer mounted at the expense of the "Canton Press."

So from the eleven months of consistency, beginning on the 12th of Septbr. 1835, four months are cut off, leaving the "Press," a consistency of seven months!

If four months of passing events in China to totally turned round *one Editor* of the "Press" from the *servile* to the opposite side, why should not eight months set on the new Editor in the same way, even admitting he may be made of colder and less excitable materials.

I say what pledge have the public for the consistency of the "Canton Press"? None. It is clearly more no than yes against them.

So stood matters as to the moral power grounded on it's consistency up to date 16th of July, (it's number 45) when the plain declaration of it's present Editor, that he does not write his own sentiments, but is paid to advocate the servile cause of those who remunerate him, arrives.

This is fair and *above-board*. and like a barrister coming into court saying: "I have got five guineas to defend A. B. a robber; but I will work well for my money, and "*by my character*," you shall have a good speech." So be it: yet, however brilliant the speech, no jury-man in the court forgets that the barrister is working to defend a robber who *has paid him* for doing so.

So here, *politically*, the "Canton Press" receives money to defend a certain cause, whatever may be the Editor's own private opinion or whatever the opinion of his readers; nor can I as one of these readers, nor can the public find out whether the paper is bolstering up *the opinions of a* (PROVED) *small minority of foreign merchants here*, or *whether, deeper rooted, the* "Canton Press" *is not representing, through Howqua's dollars, that servile plan agreeable to Chinese views, and by adhering to which Howqua has so often and so ably defeated our country.*

A READER OF BOTH PAPERS.

Canton, 25th July, 1836.

CHINA.

THE VARNISH-TREE.

The Varnish-tree (*rhus vernix*).—The beautiful black Japan varnish so much admired in Europe is the production of a tree which grows wild in China as Japan. It is cultivated in plantations, and is so much improved by the treatment it receives that a cultivated tree affords three times more of this valuable product than the wild one. The Chinese call the tree "Tsi-Shoo"; it has some resemblance to the ash, with leaves shaped like those of the laurel, of a light green colour and downy feel. It is of no great beauty, but is valuable as the source of a very lucrative manufacture. There is scarcely anything more curious in this tree than the common manner of propagating it, which is neither by seeds nor suckers. Early in spring, a small branch or twig is selected, about a foot and a-half or two feet in length, and a ring of bark cut from it all round, about half an inch in breadth. The wound is immediately coated up with smooth soft clay, and a ball of the same clay formed all round it as large as a child's head. This is then covered up with matting to prevent it from falling to pieces, and a vessel of water hung over with a very minute hole in the under part, sufficient to let the water drop slowly upon the ball and to keep it constantly moist. As the water drops from the vessel it is of course replaced from time to time, and in the course of six months it is found that the wounded edges of the bark have shot forth into the mass of clay, fibre-like roots, which form the more readily as the tree is still supported by the sap from its parent stock. When the twig is thought to have taken sufficient root it is sawed off from the tree a little below the clay, placed immediately into a hole prepared for the purpose, and becomes at once a tree.

When these trees are seven or eight years old, they are capable of supplying the precious varnish, which is gathered in the following manner:—About the middle of summer, a number of labourers proceed to the plantations of these trees, each furnished with a crooked knife and a large number of hollow shells, larger than oyster-shells. With their knives they make many incisions in the bark of the trees about two inches in length, and under each incision they force in the edge of the shell, which easily penetrates the soft bark and remains in the tree. This operation is performed in the evening, as the varnish flows only in the night. The next morning the workmen proceed again to the plantation; each shell is either wholly or partially filled with varnish; this they scrape out carefully with their knives, depositing it in a vessel which they carry with them, and throw the shells into a basket at the root of the tree. In the evening the shells are replaced, and the varnish again collected in the morning. This process is repeated throughout the summer, or until the varnish ceases to flow. It is computed that fifty trees, which can be attended by a single workman, will yield a pound of varnish every night. When the gathering is over, the varnish is strained through a thin cloth, loosely rammed down earthen vessels; and the little impurity that remains in the strainer is used in physic.

There is a corrosive property in the varnish which operates very injuriously to the workmen employed in the preparations of the varnish, if the utmost care and precaution be not taken to obviate its distressing effects; a kind of tetter appears on the face, and in the course of a few days spreads over the whole body; the skin becomes red and painful, the head swells, and the whole surface of the body is covered with troublesome sores.

To prevent these effects the workmen rub their bodies well with prepared oil, before they proceed to their work; they wash themselves with a decoction of herbs and bark, and prepare themselves by a course of medicine. In addition to these precautions, they wrap their heads in linen veils whenever they are at their work, leaving only two holes for their eyes; and also cover themselves with a close dress of leather, and wear long gloves reaching

above the elbows; by these means they are enabled to escape the diseases generated by the noxious properties of the varnish tree*. It is not improbable that an exaggerated version of these precautions may have given the first idea of the fable of the dreadful Upas or poison-tree of Java, with which the Dutch writers of the last century amused or horrified their readers.

Another tree very useful to the Chinese artisans is the Kou-Chou, which resembles a fig-tree. This tree on incision yields a milk, or liquid gum, which they use in gilding with leaf-gold. They wet their pencils in it, and them draw their figures and ornaments with the gum upon wood, over which they apply the leaf gold, which is so firmly cemented by the gum, that it never detaches. This gum in its effects is like the transferring varnish now used in Europe, but more tenacious.

* It is said that there are men that will handle this varnish-tree or touch the juice with impunity, while others are dreadfully affected even by being in the way of the smoke, or the wind which carries the effluvia of the tree. The artisans who employ this varnish can only work in the dry season when the north wind blows. The varnish is brought to market in great jars—its natural colour is white, and it looks like cream, but it blackens in the air. Dampier says they make in Tonquin the best glue in the world from it.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following translation of that part of the paper containing the report of the hong-merchants, in *Consoo* assembled, to the local government on the management of the trade in Opium under it's licenced importation, as a part of the monopoly of the Hong-merchants.

We conclude that opium will be admited under certain legal and onerous restrictions; but we have not the slightest conviction that those restrictions will be attended to, either by the hong or foreign merchants.

TRANSLATION OF A PART OF THE REPORT OF THE HONG-MERCHANTS ON THE IMPORTATION OF OPIUM INTO CANTON.

We have received an edict as to whether, if it is permitted to the hong-merchants, according to former regulations, to trade openly in opium, it can or not be made a barter trade. The question is difficult.

It is requisite that I make it the especial duty of the richest hong-merchants, in whom the foreigners have hitherto and will still confide, to report on and manage the duties on opium.

For from the circumstance that each foreign merchant may himself choose any hong-merchant he likes to receive his goods, and barter them according to the current price and so prevent fraud and deceit, whoever (of the hong-merchants) sells the opium, or to whatever places it is sent, whether or not he secretly barters either sycee silver or dollars, the said senior merchants (who manage the duties) should be ordered to increase the strictness of "the bond"; and report each time how it has been *broken* and *circulated*—(How the opium has been sold in lots), and each month make out a list, and report it both to the governor and hoppo, for them to preserve on record, for proof to the revenue board." Such are the circumstances.

We, the hong-merchants, have bowed our heads and examined. Heretofore, we and the foreigners have mutually traded; but it has only been a barter trade. As to those goods which could not be exchanged, the difference between *this* and *that* was made up in foreign money. Further, when the said nations came to Canton with a small quantity of goods they brought much money into port with which to buy goods and return to their country; and the custom was, as to the surplus money, not to forbid them to carry it back. Therefore, as to the case of permitting one third of the foreign money to be exported, some of the said foreign ships bring a very full cargo into port; now, whether from the goods of the inner land being high in price, or whether in returning to their ports, they cannot sell, (there not being any demand for the produce of China); from these causes the purchase of goods is diminished: hence the unemployed foreign funds become exceedingly large; besides exporting one third, the residue, is either shut up in the treasuries for the purchase of goods or lent amongst themselves: these are their usual customs in their affairs. Now, as at present rice-laden ships enter the port, those which bring more than ten thousand peculs, the sale price will not exceed twenty or thirty thousand dollars; and those which bring a less quantity of five or six thousand peculs, the price will not exceed one thousand and odd dollars. And in the return-purchase of goods, each (rice) ship, whether she has two or three hundred thousand dollars, or one hundred or two hundred thousand dollars, this is not fixed, so much is lent of these surplus funds amongst the foreignners entering the port with goods for sale or barter. This arises from the rice ships borrowing the surplus money of the different foreigners, for the purchase of goods for homeward cargoes: this has been already clearly ascertained.

We now come to the question of the *ordered* opium, it being permitted to enter the port, to pay duty according to law, and allowed public sale hereafter, supposing the orders are put in force.

We have made separate enquiries of all the foreign merchants whether they can or not all exchange the money price of their opium for goods, and not require specie for exportation; and it is a fact that they have reported that the proposition to exchange their money price for goods is reasonable and proper and should be respectfully obeyed.

But (they also say) the foreign merchants returning to their ports are not all the same, and that the consumption of goods at the different ports is also different. As the foreign merchants bring opium to Canton where with to purchase goods and return to their countries; because the consumption of these goods is not equal, they cannot all exchange the whole proceeds of their opium for goods: then the surplus funds are lent around amongst themselves for the purchase of goods. So that compared with the foreign merchant who imports opium and exchanges it all for goods there is no difference (between the opium-importer and the foreigner borrowing money). Or they cannot lend all their funds; and their wish is, according to former laws, to carry back of foreign money one third out of the port. If each ship is limited in the barter of goods; we sincerely apprehend that, the impediments will be so great, it will be difficult to effect. It is proper we request that the management may be according to the former unrestrained practice. Such are the words of the foreign merchants.

We, the hong-merchants have examined and find as to the carrying back of foreign money, although it does not bear duty, whether the amount is small or large, it must certainly be reported for inspection: thus then much cannot be carried away.

Now, as to the deliberation on opium entering the port, whether it can be or not thus regulated, we wait your excellencies' decision.

Heretofore, when foreign ships arrived in Canton, the foreign merchants all obeyed the former laws and selected their security merchants: this proceeded from their own minds; it was not violently forced upon them. The whole of the goods were reported for inspection and levying the duties.—When the foreign ships entered the port and sent up their goods to the provincial city, the former laws required the security merchant to report the goods for inspection and levying the duties. The goods of each ship were also divided in shares between the hong merchants. Until the whole of the duties were received, the former laws required the hong-merchants who received the goods to pay the duties into the hoppo's treasury: thus, it was impossible to cheat or defraud.

If opium is permitted, by order, to be brought up for inspection according to the regulations, and for the future placed on the same level with woollens, cotton, and other goods; whatever hong-merchant buys it, or to whatever place it is sent, the same law and management should apply to it as in the case of those goods.

That which is bought for exportation into another province, and to be transported by land, (*a dry road*), must be reported, to the hoppo, at the eastern and western customhouses, requesting orders that according to it's warrant it be inspected and passed.—That which is sent by a *water road* in sea-going ships, then it must be reported at the *Fuhchow* hong* for inspection and passing.

The established laws are altogether perfect: it appears, to be useless every time to announce the *tearing up* and *scattering* (the sale of opium in lots); or every month to make a list for a separate report (to the governor and hoppo).

The foregoing is so much of the Chinese document, as particularly relates to Opium. We hope to publish a translation of the whole document, if not in a supplement, at all events in next week's paper.

* The place for *entering outwards*.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1836. NO. 31. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE—MESSRS. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co. are no longer employed as our Agents in Europe, our correspondence being transferred to MESSRS TIMOTHY WIGGIN and Co.

The arrangements of MESSRS DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co. for establishing here a Firm of their own do not affect in any way our establishment.

The misinterpretation gone abroad through MESSRS. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co's circular of establishment here has rendered the above intimation necessary. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE and Co.

Batavia, June 20th 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

The Dutch ship LOUISA, Captain Sullock, will sail from Macao for the above ports with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, or B. BARRETTO Esq. Macao.

Canton, 30th July, 1836.

FREIGHT TO LINTIN

THE WALDEMAR Captain Duues, is now ready to receive Freight for the above place appply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton 26th July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Cpatain Durant, to leave with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

19th July.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville Commander. To leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th July, 1836. Powshong No. 3.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE "SULTANA," Captain Evans, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to, H. & N. CURSETJEE.

25th July 1836.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Advertisements, see Price Current.

August 1st, 1834. Dr. Morrison died in Canton.

ARRIVED.—July 21st. AURELIA, Hadley, from Singapore and Bombay; LOUISA, (Dutch) Sulloch, ASIA, Stead, Samarang. 26th. LUCONIA (Am.) Pearson, from Bostom 3rd. March, and Samarang 3rd. July. GLENELG, Lungley, from Bombay; DAVID CLARK, Hutchinson, Singapore and Calcutta. ELEANOR, Havelock, London and Batavia.

PASSENGERS. Per *Eleanor*, Mrs. Havelock. Per *Glenelg*, Doctor Merrit & Senhor Veigas.

In another column our readers will find a translation of the whole of the Chinese document referred to in our last number—the paragraphs relating to opium having been published in that number.

In reading this document the memorial of *Heunaetse*, a translation of which was published in the *Register* of July 12th, should be borne in mind. That memorial, and the hoppo's order to the hong-merchants and their reply, form a series of very important official documents. They are important, even if *Heunaetse's* memorial should be laid on the shelf; as they evince not only a readiness on the part of some Chinese statesmen to depart from long established regulations when the necessity of so doing is forced upon them by the circumstances of the times, but they also prove an admission on the partof the imperial cabinet, stronger than ayn other that we can at present call to our recollection, of the *importance of the foreign commerce to China*, and particularly of the British portion of that commerce.

The policy of admitting opium into Canton was, we believe, brought to the consideration of the local government some years ago; whether *Heunaetse* was then in office here we know not. And althongh it now seems that the imperial government has taken up the question with some degree of earnestness, we are not so sanguine as our coteimporaryis as to the certainty of the speedy adoption of the recommended alteration in the regulations. If this new measure is matured and put into active operation six or seven months hence, we shall not be a little surprised.

The emperor, who has been a *hard-goer* himself, must smile at the idea of restraining the "civil and military officers, students, and soldiers" from all indulgence in the "flowing poison." It would be as reasonable to deprive the German of his meerschaum or the Spaniard of his cigar. Who 'll be an officer or gentleman in China if he is not allowed to have his pipe of "ocean-smoke"?—They will say with the draymen when the gin-act was passed:

What fools ye be!—tell us to *think*!
If *you* will govern, *we* must *drink*.

Alas! for the dignity of the celestial empire and govern ment

Our readers will not fail to discover, from the *naiveté* of his enquiries, that the hoppo is a *Johnny Newcome*; and that the hong-merchants themselves appear to be somewhat puzzled by the credit and exchange transactions of the foreign trade.

Insurrection in Kwangse. It is reported that a dispatch has just reached his excellency Täng, governor of Leäng Kwang,—the 'two wide' provinces, Kwangtung and Kwangse,—the 'wide-east' and 'wide west'—respecting insurrectionary movements in the latter province.

Szechuen. The disturbances, which have from time to time been reported in this province, have been generally supposed to be of a trivial nature, but from a document incidentally referring to them it would seem that this is not the case. The disturbances have been chiefly occasioned by the wild tribes lying between that province and Tibet, and extending from thence southwards between A'sám and Yunnan. The only data we have for judging of the character of these disturbances is from a statement contained in the document above mentioned, that after they had been successful in driving back the barbarians and burning their strong holds, the financial commissioner (pooching sze) of Szechuen drew up a list of 56 civil and 350 military officers deserving of rewards; and even after the governor had reduced the number, there still remained on the list presented to the emperor, the names of above 30 civil and 200 military officers. The document which contains these statements is the result of an inquiry into the conduct of the financial commissioner, who had been accused of taking the power into his own hands, and unduly influencing the actions of the governor; of which charge he has been acquitted. Two imperial commissioners havebeen dispatched into this province, for what reason we do not learn.

North-western Tartary. The estimate of the military expences of these colonies for the year 1837 is 680,000 tsels. What the amount of expences on the civil list is, does not appear.

Keängsoo. The salt works in this province have been until lately underthe direction of a distinct governor, of rank equal to a provincial lieutenant-governor. Having very much diminished in importance, the government of them was transferred to the governor of the three provinces Keängsoo, Nganhwuy, and Keängse. Under his care they have increased in importance and value,and his excellency finding the trust a heavy one has requested a return to the former plan. This request however, his majesty has, with high commendations of the governor's character, refused.—Taoushoo has been at the head of the government many years, and was in the course of the last spring permitted to visit the imperial court for a season.

(*Chinese Repository July* 1836.)

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Yesterday the imperial commissioners left Canton for *Chekeang*, to investigate there some cases of appeal.

The 14th. of the moon (27th. ulto.) was the birth day of *Le*, the *Heoyuen*, or literary Praefect. The governor and fooyuen paid their visits of congratulation, and were detained to feast. (*eat pastry*). On the same day an offender named *Keale*, after having been tried by the governor and fooyuen, was decapitated at the usual place of execution.

CHINESE PAWN BROKERS.

Proclamation by the *Nanhaeheen*. This is on account of seizing swindlers, and returning thanks for *my* management; sundry persons again begging for a perspicuous proclamation. The following appears from the petition of the pawnbroker, *Gowyangkwangse* and others, inhabitants of my heen district:

"We, pismires dwellers in shops inside and outside of the gates of the city, are constantly exposed to (the cheats) of traitorous, avaricions swindlers who forge pawn broker's licenses, and set up decoy shops with false signboards, traffic every where in the *duplicates*, deceive and cheat the people out of their money, causing confusion and calamities.

Some years ago, the fictitious pawnbroker, *Linayuen*, was seized by the (people of the) shop, *Chingtseutang*, which is outside the west gate. Again, the forger of duplicates, *Linalin*, was seized by the (people of the) pawnbroker's shop *Yungsengtang*, in *Teshihpoo* street. They were delivered over to the magistrates; when before the bench they confessed their crimes, and were sentenced to the bamboo and collar. Prior to this, when prisoners were taken they were certain of receiving the most severe punishment.

The blackguards and swindlers of the present day appear neither to have seen or heard of (these severe punishments). Now, happily, we are placed under your glorious government, to ferret out the swindlers, and rejoice the people.

Lately the *Lungshing* pawnshop delivered over to your office the fictitious pawnbroker and forger of duplicates *Hwangasan*; and on his judicial examination he confessed that he had twice deceived (with forged duplicates), and all together had obtained upwards of eighty taels weightof silver. From the (circumstances of) the examination he was sentenced to banishment; and the superior officers were requested to fix the place where he should be sent to.

We, pismires, the pawnbrokers of your district, will praise you as the *Kantang** (for punishing *Hwangasan*).

We humbly conceive, because the criminal has been already heavily punished, the inhabitants of the city have not requested the issuing of an edict; and we really apprehend that the people far and near will not be fully acquainted (with what has happened); and so will be-un-warned: which is the reason why we have united, and knock head requesting the favour of your condescending to issue a proclamation, to be pasted up conspicuously all about the district; that all may see and hear; and when the swindling brotherhood know of this they will tremble with fear: thus traders and people will be relieved from anxious thoughts and the dread of distracting calamities. Such is the affair.

Ths coming before me, the *Heen*, it is proved on examination that this swindling vagabond, *Hwangasan*, forged the name, tickets, and snig-board of *Lungsing*, the pawnbroker, in order to deceive and cheat. This is the case. The said offender, *Hwangasan*, has already been examined, and confessed that he and his accomplice, *Chinakin* — not yet apprehended—united together to forge in order to deceive and cheat; but the booty was not confessed to.

The case has been clearly examined and decided according to law. this is on record. Besides reporting the foregoing circumstances, it is proper that a severe prohibitory edict be issued forthwith, for the full information of the military and people of my district; to strike their eyes and arouse their minds. "Henceforth let your collected multitudes strive to be virtuous. If again there are any knots of vagabunds who, fearless of the laws, dare to forge pawnbroker's tickets, and cheat the people by selling them, the injured persons are allowed to seize, petition, and immediately bring the swindlers before me to be treated with all the rigours of the law. Further, I order that *at all times* they be searched for and pursued, and directly they are seized they shall be forthwith punished. Be cautious, then, and do not with your bodies try experiments with the law. Let all tremblingly obey; oppose not. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 6 moon, 3rd day (July 16th.)

* Referring to an ancient story of a popular officer who dwelt near a *Tung* tree.

ORDERS FROM THE HOPPO AND HONG MERCHANT'S REPLY.

We have now the pleasure to submit to our readers a translation of the whole of the paper containing the hoppo's orders to the hong-merchants and their reply. We trust our readers will forgive us the repetition of that part relating to opium which appeared in our last number, as we are obliged to re-publish it, in order to give the entire translation at one view.

Translation.

Orders from the Hoppo to the hong-merchants to examine and consult on various subjects and send up a report.

1st. Orders to examine according to former orders, transcribed with additions and reported to the emperor. (Meaning the report of *Heunaetse* respecting opium. *Vide, Register* of July 12th No. 28). In which it was said that the foreign merchants dared not indeed openly carry on a barter trade (in opium is implied); that all used sycee silver in their clandestine transactions, and carried it out of the country. "But (says the hoppo) to carry sycee silver out of the country has long been prohibited, and I think the hong-merchants dare not clandestinely ooze out a hair's weight; yet the evil practice has prevailed. Perhaps there are traitorous natives who traffic in it; and it is hard to say there are not." Such are the circumstances.

"We, the hong-merchants, have examined and found that the causes why the foreign merchants dare not openly carry on a barter trade (in opium) are the extreme severities of the prohibitory laws.

As to the article of sycee silver, we, the hong-merchants, every year, all bind ourselves by a *sweet-bond* not to be connected in any way with the export of sycee silver, which bond is sent up to the offices of your excellencies; should we dare, then, to ooze out even the tricklings of a drop, we should involve ourselves in crime. But traitorous natives may traffic in it clandestinely; and truly, as your excellency has said, it is hard to say they do not.

But to investigate into this clandestine trade is most certainly beyond our strength; we should rather request your excellency to exert your power to detect these clandestine dealers, and let the law take its course upon them; whilst you increase the rewards of the detectors: thus, if any one seizes a person exporting sycee, let the whole of the recovered sycee be his reward; and drum and rouse him up by acknowledging (his zeal and services). By such handsome rewards, those who are sent in pursuit of the smugglers will most surely exert themselves to the very utmost to seize them; and the smugglers themselves, bearing of these great rewards, will be filled with fear and dread.

2ndly. The orders enquire as to the tea leaf, rhubarb, cassia, sugar, silk, raw and manufactured, and other goods, being articles of necessary use to foreigners.

Heretofore the hong-merchants were required to keep these goods stored up in sufficient quantities for bartering; if afterwards the imported goods (of foreigners) were greatly in excess, how were the stored up goods (of the hong-merchants) divided to meet them in a barter trade; or, if all the foreign goods were not sold, the foreign merchants not being able to remain long, whether were they allowed before returning to their country, to transfer their goods to the hong-merchants to sell for them; and when the foreign merchants again returned to Canton, did they still continue their barter trade as before: is it so or not? You must consult on all these circumtance with great care. Such are the circcustances.

"We, the hong-merchants, have examined and find that heretofore the foreign ships arriving in Canton to trade, after their goods had reached the hongs, the goods required

from the inner land the foreign merchants made a list of and delivered it to the hong-merchants to be distributed amongst the hongs and shops, in order that these goods might be purchased to barter for the foreign goods; *not even one* description of these goods was kept prepared in store. Of late years, the hong-merchants have become miserably poor, and neither (money for the) expenditure of the public offices nor for the taxes are forthcoming; it is a question whether we have enough of wealth left to buy goods ready (for the foreign demand).

Now and then the foreign goods arrive in great excess, and at times cannot be disposed of; and when it is required to despatch the foreign ships, then the hong-merchant receives the duties from the foreign merchants and pays them to government; the goods are warehoused and sold off by the hong-merchants from time to time. In future, when the foreigners come to Canton, they must still carry on the barter trade: these are the former regulations of managing (the trade), and it is right we should request that they be not altered.

3rdly. The orders enquire as to opium, whether, if it is permitted to the hong-merchants, according to former regulations, to trade openly in opium, it can or not be made a barter trade.

As the question is one of extreme difficulty, it is requisite that I make it the especial duty of the richest hong-merchants, in whom the foreigners have hitherto and will still confide, to report on and manage the duties on opium.

For from the circumstance that each foreign merchant may himself choose any hong-merchant he likes to receive his goods, and barter them according to the current price and so prevent fraud and deceit, whoever (of the hong-merchants) sells the opium, or to whatever places it is sent, whether or not he secretly barters either sycee silver or dollars, the said senior merchants (who manage the duties) should be ordered to increase the strictness of "the bond"; and report each time how it (the opium has been *broken* and *circulated*.—(How the opium has been sold in lots); and each month make out a list, and report it both to the governor and hoppo, for them to preserve on record, for proof to the revenue board." Such are the circumstances.

"We, the hong-merchants, have humbly examined. Heretofore, we and the foreigners have mutually traded; but it has only been a barter trade. As to those goods which could not be exchanged, the difference between *this* and *that* was made up in foreign money. Further, when the said nations came to Canton with a small quantity of goods they brought much money into port with which to buy goods and return to their country; and the custom was, as to the surplus money, not to forbid them to carry it back. Therefore, as to the case of permitting one third of the foreign money to be exported; some of the said foreign ships bring a very full cargo into port; now, whether from the goods of the inner land being high in price, or whether in returning to their ports, they cannot sell, (there not being any demand for the produce of China); from these causes the purchase of goods is diminished: hence the unemployed foreign funds become exceedingly large; besides exporting one third, the residue, is either shut up in the treasuries for the purchase of goods or lent amongst themselves: these are their usual customs in their affairs. Now, as at present rice-laden ships enter the port; those which bring more than ten thousand peculs, the sale-price will not exceed twenty or thirty thousand dollars; and those which bring a less quantity of five or six thousand peculs, the price will not exceed ten thousand and odd dollars. And in the return-purchase of goods, each (rice) ship, whether she has two or three hundred thousand dollars, or one hundred or two hundred thousand dollars, this is not fixed, so much is lent of these surplus funds amongst the foreigners entering the port with goods for sale or barter. This arises from the rice ships borrowing the surplus money of the different foreigners, for the purchase of goods for homeward cargoes: this has been already clearly ascertained.

We now come to the question of the *ordered*-opium, it being permitted to enter the port, to pay duty according to law, and allowed public sale hereafter—supposing the orders are put in force.

We have made separate enquiries of all the foreign merchants whether they can or not all exchange the money price of their opium for goods, and not require specie for exportation; and it is a fact that they have reported that the proposition to exchange their money price for goods is reasonable and proper and should be respectfully obeyed.

But (they also say) the foreign merchants returning to their ports are not all the same, and that the consumption of goods at the different ports is also different. As the foreign merchants bring opium to Canton wherewith to purchase goods and return to their countries; because the consumption of these goods is not equal, they cannot all exchange the whole proceeds of their opium for goods: then the surplus funds are lent around amongst themselves for the purchace of goods. So that compared with the foreign merchant who imports opium and exchanges it all for goods there is no difference (between the opium-importer and the foreigner borrowing money). Or they cannot lend all their funds; and their wish is, according to former laws, to carry back of foreign money one third out of the port. If each ship is limited in the barter of goods; we sincerely apprehend that, the impediments will be so great, it will be difficult to effect. It is proper that we should request that the management may be according to the former unconstrained practice. Such are the words of the foreign merchants.

We, the hong-merchants, have examined and found as to the carrying back of foreign money, although it does not bear duty, whether the amount is small or large, it must certainly be reported for inspection: thus, then, much cannot be carried away.

Now, as to the deliberation on opium entering the port, whether it can be or not thus regulated, we wait your excellencies' decision.

Heretofore, when foreign ships arrived in Canton, the foreign merchants all obeyed the former laws, and selected their security merchants: this proceeded from their own minds; it was not violently forced upon them. The whole of the goods were reported for inspection and levying the duties.—When the foreign ships entered the port and sent up their goods to the provincial city, the former laws required the security merchant to report the goods for inspection and levying the duties. The goods of each ship were also divided in shares among the hong merchants. Until the whole of the duties were received, the former laws required the hong-merchants who received the goods to pay the duties into the hoppo's treasury: thus, it was impossible to cheat or defraud.

If opium is permitted, by order, to be brought up for inspection according to the regulations, and is for the future, placed on the same level with woollens, cotton, and other goods; whatever hong-merchant buys it, or to whatever place it is sent, the same law and management should apply to it as in the case of those goods.

That which is bought for exportation into another province, and to be transported by land, (*a dry road*), must be reported to the hoppo, at the eastern and western customhouses, requesting orders that according to it's warrant it be inspected and passed.—That which is sent by a *water road* in sea-going ships, must be reported at the *Fuhchow* hong* for inspection and passing.

The established laws are altogether perfect; it appears, to be useless every time to announce the *tearing up* and *scattering* (the sale of opium in lots); or every month to make a list for a separate report (to the governor and hoppo).

4thly. The orders enquire as to trading in other provinces, and refer to the deliberation of plans and framing regulations for guarding against the trade to foreigners.

† Orders have been sent to all the coasts of all the provinces stating that all goods without the hoppo's mark are to be considered as smuggled goods, and vessels and goods are

* The place for *entering outwards*.

† *Vide, Canton Register* of March 24th 1835, *Edict issued from the hoppo's office*.

to be seized and delivered over to the magistrates, to be dealt with according to law. And if any are detected trading with the opium-store ships, and as to how the hong-merchants are to act to prevent it: all this is to be consulted upon and arranged.

"We, the hong-merchants, have examined and found that last year we received orders to consult on and frame regulations as to guarding against the trade of foreigners. These regulations stated that the vessels of whatever provinces which bought foreign goods, must have their *manifests* all similarly stamped by the seal of the hoppo of Canton. A list of all the goods is to be made, and there is not to be any smuggling. The orders were circulated through all the provinces, to be respectfully obeyed accordingly. Further, the entrances to all rivers are to be strictly examined. If vessels are found traversing the ocean with goods, and on examination are found to be without the hoppo's permit, they are forthwith to be considered smugglers and dealt with according to law, and vessels and goods delivered up to the officers. Such are the regulations.

The precautions for guarding against (the foreign trade & smuggling) are all thoroughly well conceived, and fit, to meet all emergencies: it is our duty to respectfully request that in accordance with and obedience to them the management of affairs be.

As to what further relates to those who traffic on the outside waters with the opium-storeships, it is not in our power to prevent it. We request that in compliance with the orders and regulations received, it be made the especial duty of the commandant of the cruizers; who, beingon the outside waters, should be constantly on the alert cruizing about; and if there be any (natives) who carry on a clandestine trade with the foreign vessels, then seize and deliver them up for trial and punishment. And the vessels and goods should be given up to the hoppo, to be distributed as rewards.

Further, we earnestly entreat (your excellency) to issue a perspicuous proclamation respecting all the provincial trading vessels, causing them to know (what is forbidden) and giving them serious warning.

We, the hong-merchants, with the most anxious strictness will instruct and lead every foreigner, generally as to what goods *must* be brought into port and pay the duties; and that they must not, as hitherto, remain outside carrying on a smuggling trade: for the duties are a most important matter.

Our cotemporary of the "*Canton Perss*" says "that he is open to conviction if good reason is shown him." Now, we have reasons, "plenty as blackberries;" one or two of which we shall presently submit to his notice; but before we enter into a recapitulation which will be as wearisome to ourselves as it can be to any of our readers, we shall attempt to soften the irrhability which has been engendered in the bosom of the Editor of the 'Canton Press' by a letter from 'A Reader of both Papers;' which appeared in last weeks' *Register*.

Our cotemporary, then, has, we think rather needlessly, applied personally to himself the latter part of the last paragraph of the letter in question; when it is obvious that the paragraph is meant for the proprietors, the *primum mobile* (who ever they may be) of the paper; for the "*Canton Press*"—not the Editor, is mentioned. As he (the Editor) has "declared candidly he is not independent,"—we do not understand why he should repel with indignant personal feelings, a charge, or a suspicion (unfounded of course, for we consider the allusion to *Howqua's* dollars as a mere joke: however, it appears to have been a cutting one) against the paper over which he is placed but—*does not* preside. *Sic vos non vobis*

We now recur, and for the last time—for nothing shall again drag us into the question of the "petition"—unless we hear of it from England for the last time, we repeat, we enter upon the question of the consistency of the "Canton Press," and the petition.

When a paper is first established, the part it *intends* to take in local or general, politics, and the discussion of questions and opinions, is usually set forth in a prospectus, and avowed and explained in the leading article of the first number.

The prospectus and the first number of the Canton Press are within the reach of the community.

In the third number (Septr. 26th.) of the "Canton Press" is a letter signed "Common Sense," on the subject of the E. I. Cos. remittance through China. (All those who want *common sense* should read it)

The *then* Editor of that paper *then* said—"we are aware that the Co's agency is a *sore thing to one part of the community*, but we can ascertain that *to the other portion* it is essentially *advantageous*; and receiving *consequently*, their cordial acquiescence and approval."

How is it that the "Canton Press" has changed on this question? Have the advantages taken unto themselves wings and flown away?

In the 6th. No. of the Canton Press (Oct. 16th) is a letter signed *Crito*: and here commenced the discussion which we are now about to strangle for ever. We thought we had put it to death in our notice of that letter in the *Register* of 20th. of October; but, as we were then either too negligent or too merciful—for it yet struggles in gasping agony—that task still remains: *Voici, done, le coup de grace.*

In the *Register* of the 16th of July we quoted the established firms *only* in Canton, the members of which signed the petition, because it had been argued that casual visitors and clerks had swelled the numbers to the great majority which it's supporters boast. We set firms against firms (our local readers will know how far they were *then* equal); but we did not—we were too considerate—count the resident and *signing* members. We must here repeat, what we have often said, that from the presence in the signing-room of the head of one firm, it is fair to infer that gentleman was not *then* opposed to the petition, although he did not sign it. Well then, if we allow—which is an act of grace—the minority *two*, whilst the majority has *four*, firms; the minority can only boast the *head of one* to be set in opposition to the *seven signing* members of the four firms of the majority: these are the long-odds.

We have never argued that the petition represents the wishes of the majority of the *present* community: it was local and temporal, and we have never attempted to represent it otherwise. And if our cotemporary would do us the honour to notice our use of the tenses of the English verb, he will, we trust, discover that we have never confounded time past with time present. If he would be as careful, we should have less trouble in following him through his articles; but his arguments appear to us loose and slippery. Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?—

E. G.* "The writer in the Register observes that only the Canton Press and two other individuals, compose the party which *was* opposed to the Petition, this we have shown above (?) was not the case, as we do not find amongst the signatures the names of several persons constant residents and engaged in trade here." The "several persons" of our cotemporary will not, we think, even including those lately in the service of the E. I. Co. amount to half-a-dozen; whilst we have not enlisted a more than equal number on our side who also are "constant residents and engaged in trade." We have made it a question of *firms*—and how stand the minority in that point of view! as for the Canton Press, it was not then established (we have not made this quotation as a piece of verbal criticism—which we thoroughly despise—but because it does not appear to us that the writer in the Canton Press is master of his subject.)

Whatever may be the present opinion of the British born subjects *now* in Canton, we think no further proof is needed to settle the question that the majority—both numerically and commercially, that is, representing the greatest part of the British trade—*were* in favour of the petition. And why this has ever been disputed is, we confess, to us rather a mystery.

With respect to "attacking the reputation of the dead,"—we beg to refer our cotemporary to page 162 of the 'Press' at the bottom of the first column; where he will find allusions to a late chief of the company's factory which, to say the least, were quite uncalled for.

Compare now the prospectus, and leading article of the first number of the "Canton Press" with the course it has pursued.

It at first defended the company's remittance through China.

It has changed sides on this question.

It commenced the discussion respecting *the Petition*.

And has, we trust, been completely overthrown.

It stooped to the low tory trick of giving nicknames, introducing the terms *hostile* and *pacific*; before unknown in this *united* community.

It's right of advocacy of any course of British policy towards China is, of course, free as air; but we, as yet, have seen nothing tangible—nothing that is thought by the "Canton Press" as proper for Great Britain to do. We are informed by the Editor of the "Canton Press" that "each day brings us nearer and nearer to admissions from the Chinese government." Will he have the goodness to describe *one*. He claims now to be the organ of the *majority*; but does he not perceive that by this *assertion* he is taxing our courtesy of belief to the very utmost?—As to the encreased and encreasing power of the "Canton Press"—when we recollect that the present Editor (in his second number) claimed even ourselves as a recruit, and that lately he has averred an absent number of our community has also taken *his shilling*—we must confess we are inclined to be a little sceptical as to the real, efficient strength of his *corps d'armee*. If he has enrolled any deserters from us, we advise him to place them under strict surveillance.

That *all* gained wisdom from the occurrences of 1824 we hope; how that wisdom will be applied in future we will not pretend to judge; but we put this question to those who will take the trouble to read and answer it—by the way, what does the Editor of the "Canton Press "think desirous" for British commerce in this country? Is it that a few resident agents and bill and opium brokers are not to have their lives and properties rendered insecure whilst they are making their fortunes in Canton?—Is this the British free trade to China? But to return to our question, which is:—Are there any *data* in the past or present connections of foreigners with China, such as to afford a well grounded hope that *soon*—that is in a few years, three to five, or ten—the government of this country will voluntarily grant concessions to any or all foreigners in the conduct of their trade, such as to render neither the hoisting of a Christian and European flag nor the residence of Europeans in Canton derogatory to the nation or to the individual?

We court enquiry on this subject. Perhaps we may say more of the claims of the world on China in our next number.

* Canton Press 16th. July.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE No. 3, Danish Hong.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1836. NO. 32. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR SALE, deliverable in CANTON, MACAO, or CUM-SING-MOON —a fresh supply of BEER and PORTER in Casks and Bottles; HAMS, CHEESE, CURRANTS and RAISINS in drums; and various other articles IN ELIZA STEWART. STANFORD & MARKS,
Canton, 9th August, 1836. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE,
A few BOLTS of good CANVAS, on board the ISABELLA ROBERTSON at Cum-sing-moon. Apply to CAPTAIN HUDSON.
4th August, 1836. on board.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA
THE "SULTANA," Captain Evans, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to, H. & N. CURSETJEE.
25th July 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE fast sailing ship CHARLOTTE, C. Melville Commander. To leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to
Canton, 24th July, 1836. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & TAROOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
Powshong No. 3.

FREIGHT TO LINTIN
THE WALDEMAR Captain Danes, is now ready to receive Freight for the above place apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton 26th July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE GOOD SUCCESS, C. Jaire Durand, to leave with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1st July.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.
The Dutch ship LOUISA, Cornelis Sutteus, will sail from Macao for the above ports with all despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Canton,
Canton, 30th July, 1836. or B. BARRETTO Esq. Macao.

NOTICE.—Messrs. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co. are no longer employed as our Agents in Europe, our correspondence being transferred to Messrs TIMOTHY, WIGEIN and Co.
The arrangements of Messrs DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co. for establishing here a Firm of their own do not affect in any way our establishment.
The misinterpretation gone abroad through Messrs. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co's circular of establishment here has rendered the above intimation necessary. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE and Co.
Batavia, June 20th 1836.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—August 2nd HIMALAYA (Am.) Fraser, from New-York 24th March; BETA (Am.) Barnard, Boston March 1st and Batavia July 15th; VILLE D' OLERON (Fr.) ——, Manila; LORD CASTLEREAGH, Tonka, Bombay 18th June, and Singapore 20th July; August 4th ANNA (Port.) Aguiar, Demaun 5th June, and Singapore 20th July; August 5th INDGEN, ——, Liverpool, March 21st; ELIZA STEWART, Millar, London April 8th; SYLPH, Viall, Calcutta, 4th July; ALLALEVIE, Clarke, Bombay.

The *Ruby*, for Singapore and Calcutta, and *Dona Carmelita* for the Austral Asian colonies, have put back from stress of weather.

The *Lord Castlereagh* met the *Emily Jane* on the 2nd inst. off *Pedro Branca*, and the *Alexander* in Lat. 14°, N.

SHIPWRECK OF THE BARK SUZANA, BELONGING TO MACAO. (*From O Macaista Imparcial, 4th August*).

The Bark *Suzana*, having sailed from Bombay on the 12th June, bringing 1,383 Chests of Demaun opium, 200 bales of cotton, and other goods the produce of the Straits, was caught in a storm (which visited us here on the 31st) on the 29th, 30th, and 31st Ulto. They were obliged to cut away the masts, but finding themselves in sight of the coast of *Caulao*, 30 miles to the westward of the Ladrone, in Lat. 21°. 55'. and not being able to get out to sea, they came to an anchor about daylight on the 1st inst. and were cast ashore on the beach of *Nam-con* situated near the same spot.

The people on board calling out for assistance from some Chinese on shore, these gave the end of a rope which those in the ship made fast on board, the other end being in the hands of about a dozen Chinese who held it fast on shore; part of the crew were enabled to escape by the rope, but the Chinese suddenly letting go *their* end (in order to seize upon those who had already landed to rob them of the money which they had brought with them), the rest of the crew, who still were on the same rope were thrown into the sea and 11 of them were drowned; namely: 7 Chinese, 1 moor, 2 natives of Macao and Senhor H. A. Leiria, one of the freighters of the Suzan.

The Chinese shippers from Singapore had opened on board their boxes containing gold and silver, and distributed to those who wanted; those who reached the shore with dollars were immediately robbed of them, and were even threatened with weapons until they should give the very rings on their fingers to save them from being cut off. They could only obtain a good reception from one old Chinaman, named *Chumhop*, who supplied them with food and clothes and procured for them a *Lorcha* in which came the captain L. d' Encarnação, and all the officers, passengers and crew of the vessel; they sailed at Macao the day before yesterday about 7. 30. P. M.

We deeply feel and lament the disastrous death of Sr. H. A. Leiria, a native of Lisbon, and one of the aldermen of the present municipal chamber. The victim of this shipwreck, he met his death at the very moment when he thought he should escape. His body being found on the beach was buried in the same place in the evening of that day by those of the ship.

This deserving citizen, who was gifted with fine qualities and a kind disposition, will be a great loss to Macao; his death will agonize the hearts of his friends—and they are all the inhabitants of this city.

A brig was sent yesterday, and other means are being taken to save the goods which remained on the beach from the shipwreck. The loss is estimated at one million of dollars, or more

The Admiral Baikes belonging to Manila, which left this on the 20th Ulto. was caught in the same gale she had 9 feet of water in her hold; when all hands on board being discouraged abandoned her and took to the boats. They were picked up by the Brig Barcello, Capt. Marcaide, and landed here yesterday.

OPIUM.

The important measure of admitting opium into the port of Canton under a duty appears to be determined on by the local government. Our readers will find in our columns a letter from the hong-merchants and the report of the judge to the governor on this subject; the report of the treasurer we hope to be able to publish in our next number.

We have neither time nor room to enter upon the probable consequences of this unexpected and rapidly-executed measure; and, indeed, it is a subject that deserves and will bear long and deep reflection; the report among the natives is, that the emperor originated it, and that the memorial of *Heunaetse* was drawn up by the emperor's orders.

We can only refer our readers to the answers of the governor and hoppo to the letter of the foreign merchants, although they are deserving of the most indignant comment. We may probably recur to them next week.

A pamphlet by Mr. Matheson, a letter by Mr. Lindsay, and an article in the "Times" of the 8th of April on both of those publications, shall be noticed in the next *Register*.

Late London literary papers announce the "*Memoirs of Lord Napier*" by Captain Marryatt. The memoirs are to include an account of the mission to China in 1834. (*Englishman*, June 20th).

The *Singapore Free Press*, of the 21st of July, contains an extract from the Parliamentary report for March, in which lord Sandon is represented as asking lord Palmerston whether the vacancy, occasioned by the death of lord Napier, would be filled up; and lord Palmerston is represented as replying that the magnitude and importance of the commerce of Great Britain and India with China had induced the government to pause before they adopted new measures; and that there were now three superintendents *at Canton!*

The news of lord Napier's withdrawal from Canton and subsequent death *at Macao*; and the *impolitic "filling up of the vacancies"* reached London in February 1835; yet an officer of Government can declare in March 1836, in his place in the house of commons, that the superintendents are *in Canton!* that is: that they are in the full and undisputed

exercise of all their functions—acknowledged, therefore, by the Chinese, and respected and obeyed by their fellow countrymen—*proh pudor*.

The *Allalevie* fell in with a portion of a wreck two days before her arrival; this circumstance has been the foundation on which various rumours of maritime disasters have been based; but we have not heard any report so worthy of credit as to justify us in giving currency to it. We remark, in the words of an experienced officer—"that it is not generally the case that a ship separates soon or easily, and were I to fall in with a wreck at sea I should not deem it of a recent founder."

Since the *Canton General Price Current* was issued—it having been hurried to publication to be in time this morning for the *Sylph's* despatches—the prices of opium have been reported as declining; but the market is in a state of great fluctuation. Rattans have, it is said, also fallen in price.

OPIUM.

LETTER FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

A respectful notification.

We have been verbally instructed by the governor that opium being classed in the hoppo's lists as a medicine, it has been deliberated and concluded to request (the emperor) to rescind the prohibitions, and according to the regulations make it subject to a duty only, with some other items of charges, more than which not the value of a hair shall be received. When opium is allowed a free entry into the port, the ships that bring it can only exchange it for goods; they are not allowed to export specie on their return vogage.

As to the receiving ships in the outer waters, as the foreign merchants have only used them as opium stores, when opium is admitted into the port and a free traffic in it allowed, there will then be no further use for the receiving ships; and the foreign merchants should make them all spread their sails and return to their countries Hereafter, when the imperial will is received, permitting the new regulations to commence, the period of three months will be allowed for all the receiving ships to sail away; if they exceed that time and do not go they will be immediately forcibly expelled—such are the circumstances (the instructions of the governor), ordering us, the hong-merchants, to transmit them to you, venerable elder brethren, for your information, and we accordingly have prepared this extract from the instructions for your complete information. praying that you will examine and give yourselves the trouble to cause the gentlemen of your honorable nation to thoroughly understand and respectfully obey accordingly. This we pray for, and transmit this note with our best wishes.

To Mr. Jardine; & others (Signed) BY THE THIRTEEN
6th moon, 24th day (August 6th) HONG-MERCHANTS.

Reply of *Wang* the Judge and *Ah*, the treasurer of Canton, to the Governor General of Kwangtung and Kwangse.

We have met together and consulted upon the despatch of the privy council, stating that on the 29th. day of the 4th. moon an imperial edict was received containing the report of *Heunaetse* on the prohibitory laws against opium.

"The stricter they are made (says the report) the more the opium flowsin. Of late years the foreign merchants have not dared to barter it openly for other goods, but it is all sold clandestinely for money to the yearly amount of upwards of ten millions of taels. It is requested that the regulations be altered and that a barter trade (in opium) be permitted, and so forth."

"I order [says the empersr in his edict on *Heunaetse's* report] that *Tang* and his colleagues assemble, deliberate and frame regulations, and report the same. Let a copy of the report be made for his information; forward this edict to *Tang* and *Ke* (the governor and fooyuen), to be by them communicated to *Wan*. the hoppo. Respect this."

The imperial orders were respectfully obeyed and the documents forwarded to Canton; and the two *Sze* officers ordered to investigate the facts.

"We, the *Sze* officers, have humbly examined and found that the established regulations are good and applicable to the circumstances of the times. In excluding an evil benefit is hoped for; if the evil is not wholly excluded, then on the contrary injury may be done; and the plan for a thorough change cannot but be speedily deliberated upon.

But we have humbly considered that opium is an article which comes from the outside foreign and has flowed into the middle kindom for many successive years.

In the times of *Yungching* and *Keenlung*, it was described in the hoppo's list as (the produce of) a medicinal plant; and originally there were not any prohibitory regulations against selling or eating (smoking) it. When we come to the 4th year of *Keaking* (1799), *Keih*, one of the emperor's cousins, who had formerly been governor of Canton, said that the exchanging the produce and money of the middle kingdom for the blackmud of outside foreigners was a matter of great sorrow and regret; and he apprehended that the custom of using it being transfused into and universally spreading amongst the people of the country, would cause them to ruin their time and lose their occupations; and he prayed that traffic in it should not be permitted; and that the crimes of the offenders should be punished by banishment and strangling. The present laws, therefore, are certainly not lenient. But the people's love of gain is greater than their fear of the laws. Since the prohibitions have been established they have only served to stimulate their crafty thoughts as to how they could traitorously scheme to evade them, and the opium has either been stored up in receiving ships in the outer waters, or has been brought by brokers and stored up in the inner land; and the fast-crab and rowing-dragon and smuggling boats are not a few; and under the pretence of searching and examining, the cheats and extortions of a set of plundering swindlers have greatly encreased.

The thing itself is a common thing enough, and at markets and wells there is no place where it is not secreted, the price being very cheap. But, on account of the prohibitions, the traitorous natives scheme for profit with encreased subtility and the price is doubled: for rarities will keep.* The outside foreigners are loose and dissipated and never cease scheming for gain; the wealth (of the country is heedlessly squandered and the people willingly indulge in the poison, unconscious (of its deleterious effects).

We, the *Sze* officers, have carefully examined the original report, which is true and correct in all it's details, and vividly describes the vice of the times. The view which he (Heunaetse) has taken of the case, recommending that the prohibitions should be rescinded and duties levied on opium as formerly, is justified by the circumstances of the times.

It is proper for us to request you, sirs, (the governor and fooyuen) to earnestly entreat the emperor to allow the original report to take effect. Hereafter, if the outside foreigners bring opium as an article of their trade, let them be ordered to enter it at the custom-house; in conformity to the customhouse regulations in *Keenlung's* reign levy a duty of three taels on every hundred catties with a further charge of two taels, four mace, five candareens; exclusive of which charges the clerks &ca.—are to be strictly forbidden to exact even the value of a hair more; moreover, let the opium be delivered tothe hong-merchants the same as woollens, camlets, and other goods, they being only allowed to barter goods for it and not to buy it clandestinely with sycee silver or dollars.

The duties being less then the fees and bribes, the smugglers will not be encreased but will dwindle away; the trade being legalized the regulations can be at once annulled, and the practices of extortion and cheating—not being forbidden, will cease ofthemselves, and the never-ending contentions and litigations of the people will be diminished, and the prisons will not be constantly filled with criminals. Further, the officers of government, students, and the military being forbidden by the regulations to use opium,—as the offenders therein will be immediately dismissed the service—but the people being allowed to traffic in it and indulge in it's use without being interfered with, those who are immoderatly addicted to it will be known as an idle, sauntering, inconstant set, not classed with the dwellers between garments and caps and in literature (i. e. officers

* Meaning—that Opium is a common natural production—but becomes a rarity through the prohibitions and the monopoly of the dealers.

of government and students), which causing shame and repentance, they will exert themselves to leave off the practice, their hearts being moved with the disgrace of being separated from the respectable part of the community: and it may be hoped that the vicious custom may be in time changed: but the meritorious work of changing it by restrictions and laws is not so good as influencing by good example.

As to what regards the foreign money, the Yushe, *Hwangtseotsze*, formerly reported, requesting that it's export should be forbidden; the case stated that the imperial orders had been respectfully received, ordering all the bearings of the subject to be examined into, deliberated on, settled, and regulations to be made and duly reported.

Former *Sze* officers and superintendent of the public granaries enjoined the orders on the Kwangchowfoo, who directed the hong-merchants to enquire; and it is authenticated that they, having examined, reported back—that in trading with the foreigners, exchanging goods for goods, if the prices did not agree the difference or balance was made up in dollars; and since the balance was thus paid in dollars, it was impossible—the dollars so circulating—to prevent their being exported. Further, when the foreign ships arrived at Canton the quantity of foreign goods that they brought was uncertain, and besides the barter of goods there are the necessary daily disbursements. — The goods and produce of the inner land being bought with the foreign money—whether in large or small quantities—their (the foreigners) wishes and convenience were always attended to (in the purchase of goods). If the imported goods were in great and the exported goods in small quantities; the money which the foreigners brought they could not be prevented from taking back to their own country. Dollars originally were brought by the foreigners, and they are necessarily used by them in all their daily transactions; if they are at once forbidden to be exported, we apprehend that the trade of the hong-merchants and the foreigners will be greatly impeded; such are the circumstances (of the hong-merchant's report to the Kwangchwfoo): which were officially authenticated and reported to the emperor: this is on record.

Now since opium is about to be admitted and to be exchanged for goods, if it happens that the barter is not equal, it is proper it should be allowed, according to former regulations, to make up the deficiency in foreign money; but a traffic must not be allowed in sycee silver; if they (the hong-merchants) dare clandestinely to supply sycee silver, an examination should be immediately instituted, and their opium be burnt, the sycee silver forfeited to the public treasury, and they themselves be dealt with according to law for their offence.

A proclamation should be issued directing the hong-merchants to really & truly obey the fixed laws and not, by neglect, allow the foreign merchants to smuggle sycee silver out of the port, and a strict look out should be kept at the mouths of all rivers; and if any traitorous natives are detected buying and delivering sycee silver for the purpose of sending it ont of the country, let them be instantly seized, prosecuted and punished: by these means the leaking out (of sycee) will be stopped aad the rivers be guarded with majestic severity. It is thus that a thorough change in the management will be made. As to the foreign merchants, it is only necessary for them to pay the custom duties; and, generally, as their private expenditure (bribes, fees, and ships at Lintin) will be lessened, it may be supposed that they will gladly comply (with the new arrangements;) and the destitute swindlers of the inner land will not be able, under pretence of searching for opium, to take opportunities of plundering and extorting (from the people); and good subjects. also, will not be involved in difficulties.

As Opium will only be permitted to be exchanged for goods and not bought with money, the thousand myriads of taels weight of silver will be prevented from leaking out from the middle kingdom: and the cutting off of the streams of this spring (use of opium) is an affair of the most serious importance. Now the rescinding of the prohibitions against using opium only affects the common people; officers of government, students. and the military are not included in this law. In truth, according to the original report, the respectability of the government will not be wounded Orders how to act should be instantly requested. When the imperial answer is gratefully received, it should every where be respectfully obeyed accordingly. The resources of the country and the ways of livelihood of the people will be greatly benefited. Whether the affair is determined on or not it is proper for us (the judge and treasurer) to consult together, and send up our report, waiting for the governor's examination, that the great officers (governor, fooyuen and hoppo) may consult together and send up a duly prepared report (to the emperor).

Again, hereafter when the duties are paid at the custom-house, regulations should be made as to the manner in which the hong-merchants are to barter goods for the opium and then sell it. This part of the subject sould wait for the further deliberation and decision of the merchants. When they reach me I will forward them for your approval. This report on the case has been drawn up by the treasurer, and it is proper that we (the two *Sze* officers) request you (the governor and fooyuen) to decide upon it.

LETTER TO THE VICEROY AND HOPPO, IN FURTHER REFERENCE TO IMPORT DUTIES ON MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Since receiving your excellency's reply to our representation on the snbject of Import Duties we have been furnished by the Co-Hong with a tariff payable on woollen and cotton manufactures, the scale of which fixes somewhat higher rates than were previously demanded.

You excellency will be aware that a large increase has of late years taken place in the imports of woollen and cotton manufactures; the consequence has been a great reduction in prices, more particularly in cotton goods. Longcloths, which twenty years ago were easily sold at $ 12 per piece of forty yards, being now worth only $ 5 per piece; and finer qualities have declined in the same proportion. Thus we are less able to pay the duties now levied, and solicit that your excellency will cause the matter to be enquired into, and some relief afforded. The duty on first quality longcloths is stated, in the tariff just received, at about 98 cents per piece; and on second quality at about 44 cents per piece of 40 yards on which lengths duties are ordered hereafter to be levied instead of on 80 yard pieces as lately allowed.

We also beg to call to your excellency's notice the high duties levied on English and Dutch camlets, which amount nearly to a prohibition; thus preventing our importing them, as well as opening the door to smuggling and depriving the government of a large revenue.

We would further beg your excellency's attention to the subject of goods landed in a damaged state. occasioned by ships meeting with bad weather on the voyage; and pray that an allowance may be made in the duties commensurate with the injury the goods may appear to have sustained.

We would also beg leave to state to your excellency that it frequently happens that goods received by us are from unsuitableness to the market. or from other causes, unsaleable. excepting at a heavy loss on the original cost; and in such cases we would solicit that we be allowed to export them without being required to pay export duties, and that the duties paid on import be also allowed us back. To guard against evasion or advantage being taken of this indulgence, we submit that upon the arrival of goods the realization of which may appear doubtful, they be deposited in some special warehouse under the custody of the government and co-hong; and that a reasonable time be afforded for endeavoring to effect sales.—say nine or twelve months from the date of their being warehoused; at the expiry of which period it would be imperative upon us, failing a sale, to export them.

We would likewise beg pemission to point out to your excellency that differences frequently arise in fixing the quality of

cotton longcloths for the first and second grades of duty; and that the co-hong have suggested that to obviate this in future, we send to your excellency's office a piece of each description as formerly imported; that they may receive an official stamp, and afterwards be deposited at the Consoo-house for reference when needful. We accordingly send your excellency a piece of each quality, the difference between which is easily distinguishable.

The dimensions of cotton handkerchiefs are also frequently a source of vexatious discussion, and we would, therefore, solicit your excellency causing us to be furnished with the standard size on which the first and second class of duties are to be levied; and in order to enable us to make true comparison of the Chinese government measure with our own, we pray that we may be furnished through the co-hong with a measuring rod, to represent the imperial covid under which duties are levied on goods chargeable by length.

Having as yet received only the scale of duties on a few articles of our imports, we would respectfully request that we be furnished with a general tariff of duties payable on all foreign imports; and that an official copy be also deposited in the consoo-house for reference at all times.

We take the liberty of placing these matters before your excellency in the full confidence that they will have your favorable consideration; grounded, as we are willing to hope they will be found, on strict justice and equity. And we would also take leave to point out to your excellency that a defined regulation for the levying of import duties on foreign trade, which is every year becoming more extensive, will be the surest means of continuing a good understanding, and facilitating our commercial operations with the co-hong.

We are, &ca. (Signed) by the foreign merchants, twenty three firms and names.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR TANG TO THE LETTER OF THE FOREIGN MERCHANTS RESIDENT AT CANTON.

Tang, Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwangse, &c. &c. issues this proclamation in reply to the English* foreign merchants, Fox and others.

On a former occasion the said foreign merchants presented a petition at my office; which I, at the time, plainly answered. I also addressed a communication to the Hoppo and received from him the following reply.

"Hereafter, the goods brought by the foreign merchants ought to be regulated according to the measure and quality of the Company's imports. There is a marked difference as regard fineness in the qualities of the first and second classes of cotton piece goods: or if, perchance, any of second quality be rather finer than usual, so as to resemble that of first quality, it is nevertheless to be regarded at the time of examination as really of second quality, and to be assessed accordingly. At the same time, the said foreign merchants must make true reports, nor must they represent as of second, what is really of first, quality. Of longcloths, one hundred covids are to be regarded as the dimensions of one piece, and two hundred covids as constituting two pieces. Broad cloths, long ells, camlets, &c. are to be fairly and equally measured, so as to obtain the consent of all. In regard to the proclaimed tariff of duties and the legal measure, they have already been given."

This full reply has been made known, in order that obedience may be paid to it,—as is on record.

Now, again, a petition has been presented afresh, making a series of requests on the above points.—I have examined the subject, and give this following decision. The tariff of custom-house duties has been fixed, after mature deliberation, by the supreme Board of Revenue, and has been published by command of the Great Emperor. It is to be reverently and for ever obeyed and followed. How can they presume to hope, that, because of late the prices of goods have been reduced, or because the high rate of duties prevents importation, a reduction will therefore be made in the fixed amount of duties? It matters not whether goods be damaged or not, they are to be assessed as the goods which they are found to be. The regulations contain not a word of permitting a reduction on account of damage. As to the market prices, they vary at different times; but the established regulations, once completed, change not. If the market price should be found such as is unsuitable, the said foreign merchants must be satisfied with what they chance to find it; and both on importation and exportation the legal charges must be levied. How can a want of gain on the part of the said foreign merchants—a matter of private concern—afford a reason for indulging them with permission to have their imported goods assessed only if found suitable, and freed from all dues if not suitable? All these requests are flimsy and absurd, and not to be allowed. With regard to the size of Cotton handkerchiefs, the legal covid measure having been given already, they can of course be measured according to it, without error or irregularity. It is needless to consider of this request also. But in reference to the desire that pieces of the first and second qualities of longcloths, sent to the hoppo, may be examined, officially stamped, and given to the Hong-merchants, to be kept by them as musters, which can hereafter be easily referred to for comparison, so as to prevent contention in reference to assessments: let them await the decision which shall be given, when I have sent a communication to the hoppo, that he may examine the subject thoroughly, and may issue orders as to the mode of acting in every respect. This let them do.

Taou-Kwang, 16th year, 6th moon, 16th day, (28th July 1836.)

* In the translation of the letter it was expressly said, "foreign merchants of various nations."

[*Translated by Mr. Morrison.*]

THE HOPPO WAN'S REPLY TO THE LETTER OF THE FOREIGN MERCHANTS OF CANTON.

Wan, by imperial appointment Superintendent of maritime customs in the province Kwang-tung &c. &c. to the Hong-merchants.

On the 17th of the 6th moon in the 16th year of Taou-kwang (30th July) I received from the Governor an official document, as follows;

[The Governor's document commences with a copy of the letter from the foreign merchants to his Excellency which is followed by a copy of his answer, and ends thus.]

"Besides sending the above to the Hong-merchants, and directing "them clearly to enjoin my orders, it is right that I should also address "you (the Hoppo) on the subject, and request you to examine it. I hope "that you will immediately take into consideration the propriety or "impropriety of granting the request, that pieces of the first and second "qualities of long cloths may be examined, officially stamped, and given "to the Hong-merchants, to be kept by them as musters, which can "hereafter be easily referred to for examination, so as to prevent contention in reference to assessments. I hope also that you will declare in "an official edict your decision on this point, and that you will likewise "inform me thereof."

Having received the above, as also a foreign petition in Chinese, from Fox and others, merchants of England and of other nations, of the same tenor as that to the governor; I, the Hoppo, have examined, and give the following decision.

All duties levied upon foreign imported goods are fixed in respectful obedience to the tariff which was established by imperial authority, and was published by the supreme board of revenue. Heretofore, foreign merchants coming for commercial purposes to Canton have always obediently paid these, nor has there ever been any discussion respecting them. How is it possible that the importation and exportation of goods should be left to the will of individuals, or that any increase or diminution of duties should be unauthorizedly made, in accordance merely with the varying qualities or the fluctuating value of commodities? With respect to smuggling, and defrauding of the revenue, explicit rules exist: why should the prevention of goods being imported, when occasioned by high duties on them, lead to the offence of smuggling? Since the said foreigners have dared to embody such a statement in their petition, they must have had reference to something actually existing. Let the said merchants question them authoritatively and minutely hereon, in order to furnish *data* whereon to investigate the matter legally.

In reference to the request, that, if, when goods are imported the price be found unsuitable, permission may be given to re-export the same and to receive back the import duty already paid. I answer, that, as soon as any duties are paid, the sum is immediately entered in a ruled book furnished by the Board of Revenue, and the amount of duties received is from time to time stated, and the money forwarded to Peking. How can such a principle be admitted as to give back the duty because the article may be unsuitable for sale? This request is evidently attributable to the said foreigners ignorance of the rules and statutes of the celestial empire and to their own vain and inflated expectations. It needs no consideration. In regard to the published tariff of duties, and the declared legal measure of the Board, the late Hoppo Pang has already given an answer on these points. Why do the said foreigners again annoy with needless requests? But in reference to vessels which, while sailing on the high seas, may have had their cargoes injured by the violence of the winds and waves; the said foreigners may, whenever a case of this nature occurs, represent it at the time, and it shall then be taken into consideration whether there be any call for compassion to be shown, and to what extent. It is unnecessary, to make any fixed rule respecting this matter.

In regard to the musters of different qualities of longcloths presented for examination, with the request that they may be stamped and placed in the Consoo House to be referred to at any time, I answer, that there are diversities of quality both in bleached and unbleached longcloths; but the said foreigners very commonly pass the unbleached longcloths as all of second quality or even as being all coarse. This cannot but lead to confusion in the classification. They must of course, therefore, present musters of the different qualities of unbleached longcloths also. Then only can the evils of over-reaching and contention be avoided.

Let the hong merchants meet together and consult as to what is allowable and what is not so in the above particulars. They must pay especial attention to these points: to fix the various qualities of goods; to state the differences in their dimensions and weights, and in the duties applicable thereto; and to remove entirely all confusion and the evil practices connected with it. They must with earnestness and assiduity impress on the foreigners these things, that they may implicitly obey the enactments of government, and may cease to render themselves offensive by whining complaints. In compliance with the reply given by the governor, immediately take the subject into consideration and report on it. Let there not be the least connivance or delay. Let this receive the most earnest attention. A special order.

Taou-Kwang, 16th Year, 6th Moon, 18th Day, (31st July 1836.)

(*Translated by Mr. Morrison*).

(*See Supplement.*)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1836.

NOTE AND LIST OF DUTIES FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

ARTICLES.	Estimated weight at which woollen and Cotton cloths are reckoned, for charges per pecul.	"Real" or Original Duty.	Allowance for loss in various ways, by melting &c.	Per centage on the same.	Charge levied on all goods per pecul.	Difference in Scales at Peking, cost of carriage, &c.	Linguist's allowance per pecul.	Difference in Scales at the custom-house	Fees per pecul, payable to various officers	Allowance for inferiority of Silver.	Charge on account of public expenses.	Total Actual Duty.
	Catties	T. M.	T. M. C. C.	M. C. C.	C. C.	M. C. C.	C. C.	C. C.	C. C.	M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.
Broad Cloth,..... 100 Covids.	100	5 -	- 5 - -	- 7 4	3 5	3 7 9	1 4	4 8	2 6	4 2 5	- 6 5 -	7 1 5 1
Long Ells,..... 100 ,,	50	1 5	- 1 5 -	- 2 2	1 8	1 1 4	- 7	1 4	1 3	1 2 9	- 1 9 7	2 1 6 4
Camblets, English,..... 100 ,,	100	6 -	- 6 - -	- 8 8	3 5	4 5 4	1 4	5 8	2 6	5 0 9	- 7 7 5	8 5 6 2
———, Dutch,..... 100 ,,	100	10 -	1 0 - -	1 4 7	3 5	7 5 5	1 4	9 6	2 6	8 4 5	1 2 9 2	14 2 1 6
Long Cloths,—First quality. 10 Pieces.	50	5 -	- 5 - -	- 7 4	1 8	3 7 7	- 7	4 8	1 3	4 2 3	- 6 4 6	7 1 0 6
———, Second do... 10 ,,	50	2 -	- 2 2 -	- 3 2	1 8	1 6 7	- 7	2 1	1 3	1 8 7	- 2 8 7	3 1 5 2
———, Coarse,..... 10 ,,	100	- -	- - 5 -	- - 7	3 5	- 4 -	1 4	- 5	2 6	- 4 7	- - 7 2	- 7 9 5
Handkerchiefs, large,....100 in No.	200	2 -	- 2 - -	- 3 -	7 -	1 5 5	2 8	2 -	5 2	1 7 9	- 2 7 3	3 0 0 7
———, Small,....100 ,,	100	1 -	- 1 - -	- 1 5	3 5	- 7 8	1 4	1 -	2 6	- 8 9	- 1 3 7	1 5 0 4
Chintzes or Palampores,.. 10 ,,	50	2 -	- 2 - -	- 3 -	1 8	1 5 2	- 7	1 9	1 3	1 7 1	- 2 6 1	2 8 7 1
N. B. a Piece of Chintz, is estimated to contain 6 Palampores.												

Al the above are accurately reckoned, in regard to weights, measurements, and charges, in exact accordance with a stamped copy of the Custom-house book.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 16th. of the moon a corpse was found on the ground in *Chingtsaouke* street near the east gate; it bore marks of violence. The next day the people of the neighbourhood stated the circumstance to the *Pwanyuheen* for investigation. The body was afterwards buried.

18th. of the moon (31st July). In consequence of the strong easterly gale and heavy fall of rain the streets of *Fuhshan* (about 60 les from Canton) were flooded; the tide did not ebb until noon of the 19th. The flagstaff in front of the customhouse was blown down.

19th. of the moon (1st, inst). The crew of a chinese boat at the Honam ferry, finding it difficult to make way against the wind and tide, one of them went *forrud* to get out another oar; as he was putting it into the water, the man who was at the scull lost his hold and fell overboard; they endeavoured to drag him inboard but could not and he was drowned.

A woman named *Yangtaeshe* has been brought to Canton from *Nanheung-chow*, and delivered over to the criminal judge. She is about 40 years old. It is said that she is charged with planning the death of her mother in law.

His excellency Leang, the new salt-commissioner, is expected to arrive and take charge of his office at the end of the moon (11th, inst).

Peking Gazettes. 3rd moon, 11th day *Changling*, having the charge of the (collection of the) duties at the *Tsungwan* gate, makes a respectful report respecting an affair in which the imperial will is requested; I look up and pray that the holy (emperor) will glance at the matter.

On the 22nd day of the 2nd moon, the officer on guard at the eastern wicket reported the seizure of the offender *Leshuhlung*, who, under the pretence of attending the examinations, had entered without reporting (for inspection), the ginseng which he was secretly carrying about his person, the quantity being four catties. When he was brought to my office, I directed the said officer to examine him strictly; and it is authenticated that Leshuhlung stated as follows:—"I am a man of the heen of *Ke* in the province of *Shanse*. Formerly I resided at *Keihlin* (north of Peking) as a licenced dealer in ginseng. I was in partnership with *Changyungpaou*; I was the head (of the firm); the business was conducted in the name of Changyungpaou.

In the 13th. year of *Taou-kwang*, whilst living at *Keihlin* I bought, under license, more than eighteen hundred taels of ginseng, which I carried to sell in *Keangnan*; I was not able to dispose of the whole of it. In the 3rd moon of the 15th. year I returned to my native place, and then travelled to *Shantung, Teentsin* (on the *Pihho* in *Pechele*) and *Keangnan*, in order to sell (the ginseng). I have now four bundles remaining, weighing altogether nine hundred and eighty taels. Considering that this is the year of the examinations, I came to *Peking*, to try whether I could sell any more. At once I became stupid and wished to smuggle. On the road there were a party of students going to the examinations bearing a flag. The thought struck me that if I were to make a pretence of going to the examinations, I might save my goods from being overhauled; I did not take into account that I might be subjected to the scrutiny of the officer. It is my wish to pay the mulct. Such is the evidence."

Further, the warrant for the purchase of the ginseng was produced, and the *road passes*. When the ginseng was weighed there were nine hundred and eighty taels.

I (*Changling*) have examined the said offender. It is proved that he himself has in his own possession more than nine hundred taels of ginseng; that he falsely pretended to be coming to attend the examinations, thinking that he could smuggle (the ginseng).

Further, it is proved (that he said) he bought in the first instance upwards of one thousand eight hundred taels of ginseng; why, then, do upwards of two thousand two hundred taels appear in the warrant?—He has now remaining only nine hundred and more taels; his accounts do not at all agree; and the whole of his statement is vague and irrelevant; it is difficult to say that he has not borrowed all these pretences; whether he is or not in partnership with *Changyungpaou*, and a licensed dealer in ginseng, or whether he is a smuggling parer and scraper (buyer) of ginseng, can be examined into by the general commanding at *Keihlin*. It is proper that I request the imperial orders to send *Leshuhlung* to *Keihlin* to be delivered over to the said commanding officer to undergo a strict examination. The correct weight of the ginseng shall be ascertained at my office and forwarded (to *Keihlin*). If it is smuggled ginseng, the said general should deliver it over to the tatar domestics of the imperial household; if it is licensed ginseng, the offender and the ginseng should be returned to my office, in order that he may be fined according to law. This is the affair about which I have presented a prepared report.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1836. NO. 33. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having beenni curred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of Britith Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receip of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, the H. C. Agents will be prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange secured by consignaments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Canton, 28th May, 1836. " J. B. THORNHILL.
Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, to leave with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
19th July.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

The Dutch ship LOUISA, Captain Sullock, will sail from Macao for the above ports with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co- Canton,
Canton, 30th July, 1836. or B. BARRETTO Esq. Macao.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For frieght apply to
D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton 12th Augt. 1836 No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander; will leave WHAMPOA on the 20th September next. For freight apply to,
C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE
Canton 10th August 1836. Powshong No. 5.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE "SULTANA," Captain Evans, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to, H. & N. CURSETJEE,
25th July 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville Commander; To leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to
Canton, 24th July, 1836. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
Powshong No. 3.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Capital £200,000.

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NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

Canton, 20th May, 1836 BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will conducted hereafter under the firm of

Canton 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. GEORGE ADAM, in our respective Establishments at Bombay, Batavia and Glasgow, ceased on the 1st of June 1835. (*Signed*) ADAM, SKINNER & Co.
Bombay, 6th May, 1836.

FOR SALE, deliverable in CANTON, MACAO, or CUM-SING-MOON —a fresh supply of BEER and PORTER in Casks and Bottles; HAMS, CHEESE, CURRANTS and RAISINS in drums; and various other articles EX ELIZA STEWART. STANFORD & MARKS,
Canton, 9th August, 1836. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.

A few BOLTS of good CANVAS, on board the ISABELLA ROBERTSON at Cum-sing-moon. Apply to CAPTAIN HUDSON,
4th August, 1836. on board.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON

ARRIVED.—August 5th PRINCESS VICTORIA, Lee, from London 24th. March; CHARLES FORBES, Wills; CALEDONIA, Lancaster; Bombay, June 9th; —8th. S. F. DE PAULA, (Port.) Oliveira, Bombay; MARQ. HASTINGS, [Port.] Sena, Damaun; ESPERANCA [Port.] Cruz, Goa; —9th. BUEN SUCESO [Sp.] Ramires, TRINDADE, [Sp.] Roiz, and on the 10th. the COVINGTON [Am.] Holbrook, from Manila. JULIA, Richards, from Bombay. LOWJEE FAMILY, Johnston, do 1st. July; CASHMERE MERCHANT, Edwards, Calcutta and Singapore;—12th. TARTAR (Am.) Nichols, Batavia; LORD LOWTHER, Grant; UPTON CASTLE, DUGGAN, Bombay HEYWOOD, Jones, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.—Per LORD LOWTHER, Mrs. Grant and Family, *Lowjee Family*,—Constable, Esq.

Omitted last week. Per *Susana*, T. C. Beale, Esq. Senhor H. A. Lera, (drowned). *Lord Castlereagh*, Mrs. Tonks; Messrs. Furdonjee Hormusjee, Dadabhoy Rustomjee. *Eliza Stewart*, Warner Varnham, Thomas Dickson, John Ade, Esqrs. Calcutta.

SAILED.—August 8th SIR HERBERT TAYLOR, Wemyss, 11th. Omega (Am) Russel, Manila; SYLPH, Viall, Singapore and Calcutta; PORCIA (Am.) Swift, South America; 14th. SOLWAY, Proctor, Manila; *Ruby*, Warden, Calcutta, 15th. SUMATRA (Du.) Joosjes, Batavia and Rotterdam.

OPIUM,

We have now the pleasure to lay before our readers a translation of the treasurer's report on the subject of the *Free trade* in opium.

TRANSLATION OF THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Ah, the treasurer, having met *Wang*, the judge, in consultation (here the opening of the judge's report is repeated *verbatim* down to the words—"deliberated upon." *Vide*, last week's Register).

We humbly state that, originally, we were ignorant from what thing opium was manufactured. That which has entered the middle kingdom from the outside foreigners has periodically arrived for a long continued time. In the reigns of *Yungching* and *Keenlung* it was included in the hoppo's books under the list of medicines; it was regularly reported and duties levied on it. At first there were not any prohibitions against trading in or using it. Arriving at the 4th year of *Keaking*, *Keih*, the emperor's cousin, and a former governor of Canton, reported that it was a *thing* by no means necessary to the middle kingdom; and further

that it was nearly related to *mud*; and to give goods and money in exchange for it, was a most pitiable affair, and that he feared the people of the inner land, from spreading the habit of using it amongst themselves, must eventually injure their bodies, throw away their time and lose their occupations. For these reasons he made a report, requesting that all trading in it should be forbidden. It is from this (report) that the prohibitions sprang, and made it (trading in and using opium) to be severely interdicted in the list of crimes; and the punishments have successively encreased in severity. Since the prohibitory laws have been received an opium store at Macao has been strictly and severely dealt with; and the property of the brokers who monopolized it has been confiscated.

Again, off Lintin is the place where the foreign ships are anchored. Repeatedly have the strictest orders been received by the naval commanders of the squadrons of the civil and military officers to guard against and drive them off. As to those who clandestinely trafficked in it, and secretly built fast-crab boats for the purpose of carrying about the opium from place to place, as well as the inferior officers and class of swindlers, who receive bribes and do not examine, or those who, under the pretence of searching for opium, seize the opportunity to plunder and rob, and the offenders who extort money by false accusations—all these have been subject to secret and strict seizure and examination and the severest penalties of the law: this is on record: still those who indulge in its use are not a few; and the schemes of the traders in it for profit are turned round in a hundred different ways; and the end is that it has been found impossible to prevent it's secret circulation; and truly, as it is said in the original report—the people's dread of the laws is not so great as their devilish, foxlike cunning schemes to get gain.

Now, although the laws have daily encreased in severity and the methods of searching and examination in secrecy, and although it has been especially enjoined on the civil and military officers to head and lead the troops and police to all fords, ferries, and customhouse passes, and the mouths of rivers, and to examine, pursue, and seize with zeal and truth, and if offenders were apprehended to inflict the severest punishment; but the disposition of the foreigners being wily and crafty, although they know the prohibitions of the celestial dynasty, they, not daring openly to deal in it, have in the middle of the vast expanse of the great ocean receiving ships at anchor, where they clandestinely store up and sell the opium. In the last year they greatly increased and sailed away to Fuhkeën, Chekeang, Keangnan, Shantung, Teentsin (*Tiensing*) wandering about the coasts of all the provinces and mouths of rivers; and there is no doubt but that the traitorous natives at those places planned schemes to entice them to traffic: conduct which is most detestable.

Further, formerly the poppy was planted in the inner land and the smoking fat was prepared and mixed (with the foreign opium) and sold; thus being an opponent (in the market) of the opium of the outside ocean;—but now the prohibitions are extremely severe, and the poor people of the inner land dare not again plant (the poppy); there is now only the foreign opium; and the foreigners, availing themselves of this unusual state of things, are the only persons who obtain any profit—which is the occasion of the great importations of the present day; the multitudes are increasing who use it, and the wealth of the natives is daily wasting rapidly away; the waste beginning from these causes (importation of foreign opium and the interdiction to plant the poppy).

We, the *Sze* officers, have most carefully considered the original memorial, which is true and correct in all it's details and vividly describes the vice of the times; and his request that the prohibitions be rescinded, and a complete alteration made, is also proper for the present circumstances and important as a device for enriching the country.

As at the present time it is impossible to prevent the importation of foreign opium; and, further, that its clandestine sale in China cannot be impeded; it is useless, by a confined legislation, thus yearly to decrease the effective wealth of the country; it will be better, to accord with the old regulations, and thus stop the gaping leak. It is right that we should request that you—the governor &ca.—beg H. I. majesty to grant the prayer of the original memorial.

Hereafter, when the foreign merchantmen bring opium, let the foreign merchants enter their opium at the customhouse according to the former regulations of the customs, which existed in *Keenlung's* time: namely;— the legal (imperial) duty on each pecul of opium, being taels 3, with an extra charge (for the hoppo's office) of taels 2. 4m. 5c. the officials being sternly forbidden to exact the value of a hair more.—Further, the opium should be delivered to the hong-merchants under the same regulations as woollens, camlets &ca and it should be exchanged for goods only and not clandestinely bought with money. With reference to the foreign money, the former *Yushe*, *Hwang Tseotsze*, reported, requesting it's export to be forbidden—in the edicts (received on that occasion) the imperial orders were stated as having been respectfully received, directing an examination into the whole affair, and that regulations shoud be formed respecting it &ca.

The then *Sze* and *Taou* officers ordered the *Heen* and *Foo* officers to direct the hong-merchants to institute an enquiry and send up a report. The said hong-merchants reported, saying,—that in conducting our trade with the foreigners, besides the barter of goods, if there is a deficiency we mutually balance the accounts by the payment of foreign money; but that we do not carelessly use the Sycee silver and send it abroad—Further, when the foreign ships come to Canton and the sales of their goods are but small, they must bring money with them wherewith to enter the port and purchase goods for their return voyage; not to allow them to export their surplus funds, when so many ships arrive with dollars and are loaded with purchased goods, the surplus funds remaining after the purchase of a full cargo—to forbid them to export dollars would make it equally difficult for them either to come or go, and would certainly be a very great impediment to trade. Therefore they (the hong-merchants) consulted and requested, that henceforth, when the foreign merchants import dollars they be allowed to export three tenths, in order to preserve them from being involved in difficulties; and so forth.

This answer (of the merchants) was duly examined and reported: this is on record.

Now since the foreign opium is to be permitted to be bartered for goods, if there is not enough to make an equal barter, the difference must he made up in dollars, in the way that has been stated in the case already reported; the difference being allowed to be made up thus, still the sycee silver must not be used in trade; if they dare secretly to use and export it, let an examination be instantly ordered; seize and burn his (the offender's) opium, & confiscate the sycee.

As to the populace and those not in government employ, those who wish to trade and indulge in the use of opium, it is right to request that none of them be the subject of government regulations; but ascending to the civil and military officers, scholars and the soldiery, those preparing for the public service, or these who are fit and waiting for employment—it is not convenient that these classes should be allowed to defile themselves by such an evil practice; it is right that they be forbidden to use opium; if any offend, dismiss them, which will save them from official punishment; and it is right to request that the reccommendations of the origin memorial be adopted.

We, the *Sze* officers, have examined into the practice of the poor natives planting the poppy and preparing opium; and this also it is expedient to allow; and we beg to say that there is no use in forbidding it. From this thorough change and mode of management, the foreign merchants—it being only necessary in conformity to the regulations to report their opium that the duty may be levied, and thus lessening the expenses of fees and bribes, will gladly yield obedience; and the native, unemployed swindlers will not be

able, under the pretence of searching for opium, to avail themselves of the opportunities of plundering and cheating; and honest men will be preserved from entanglements.

As opium will only be allowed to be exchanged for goods &c.—(The remainder of the report being in the same words as that from the judge, published in last week's *Register*.

1. *Address to the people of Great Britain, explanatory of our commercial relations with the empire of China &ca.* By A VISITOR TO CHINA. 1836.
2. *Letter to Lord Palmerston on the British Relations with China.* By H. H. LINDSAY. 3rd edition. 1836.
3. *Remarks on the British Relations with China.* By SIR G. T. STAUNTON, BART. 1836.
4. *The present position and prospects of the British Trade with China.* By J. MATHESON, ESQ. 1836.
5. Leading Article in the "*Times*" April 8th. 1836.
6. "*Morning Herald,*" April 4th. ("Canton Press," August 13th).

The foregoing citations would seem to show that the very serious and important question of the British and Indo-British trade with China (Canton) has, at length, excited some degree of public attention in England: that is just what the question wants—PUBLIC ATTENTION; and a proper understanding of it by the public will soon follow, despite the quillets and quiddities of men who are selfishly crying over their private pecuniary losses,—which have been the gain of the public. These *Billy Lackadays*, who are now out of place, cannot much longer either hoodwink the British people with childish stories of the power, might, majesty, and the tender compassion of the celestial empire; or—we would fain hope—be stumbling blocks in the way of the British parliament advising the king of the British empire to take those measures, the most proper and the best calculated to maintain the honour of his crown, the dignity of his empire, and the lives and properties of his subjects: for such is the duty of a King.

We shall proceed to notice, *seriatim*, the publications which stand at the head of this column.

The first pamphlet is given by the general voice to Mr. Gordon, the gentleman who visited China in 1834. 35 under instructions from the government of Calcutta to endeavour to procure seeds of the different descriptions of the tea-plant, and to obtain a knowledge of the Chinese method of culture.

The success which attended this gentleman and his coadjutors in their novel and adventurous attempt, has been already detailed in the Calcutta papers and the Canton Register; and we much regret Mr. Gordon did not put his name to his book; designating himself not only as a *visitor* to but as a *traveller* in China: it could not have had a better passport to the attention and confidence of those for whom it was written. We consider Mr. Gordon's pamphlet the best of the series, both in matter and matter; and we were glad to quote from it in the Register of the 5th of July, when we obtained it from a friend for a few hours.

Mr. Lindsay, who joined the company's factory in the eventful year of 1821, shortly before the affray occurred between a boat's crew of H. M. S. Topaze and the villagers of Lintin,—commenced his career under favorable circumstances for obtaining a thorough insight into the character and management of the local government of Canton;—we do not say a thorough insight into the Chinese national character—for we do not believe it possible that a few foreigners, resident on the outskirts of an all but tropical province, can arrive at a very clear knowledge of the habits and dispositions of the people of the central and northern provinces of this vast empire; nor draw any inference, favourable or unfavourable to their peculiar theories, except from the established fact of the unity of the empire and the centralization of the government.

Mr. Lindsay's claim to the attention of his countrymen is also justified by his knowledge of the Chinese language, and still further abetted by his having been the first British commercial voyager along the east coast of China, where he visited all the most important maritime marts; he, and his fellow-voyager, the reverend Charles Gutzlaff, have consequently seen more of the trading community and of the local officers of four or five of the maritime provinces of China than any other foreigners of the present day.

With such qualifications for coming before the public on Chinese matters, anything from Mr. Lindsay's pen must, at first sight, have fixed the general attention; that 'the letter' attracted great attention is proved by the most satisfactory, both to writer and publisher, of all proofs—the demand for a third edition; and further, from it's having so far attracted the notice of Sir G. Staunton, as to induce that celebrated chinese scholar to answer it.

"What's in a name!"—a word:—a great deal. That Great Britain should be as mindful of her national honour in China as elsewhere—that she should guard with equal power, watchfulness and jealousy, the lives and properties of her adventurous and enterprising sons in their transactions with this distant and semibarbarous people, no true son of Britain will deny. But the care of her own honour and the protection of her sons, *who have won and are winning that honor*, does not necessarily include the *coercing* of China into any measure which China shall—after due consideration—firmly, and at all hazards, refuse. We are sure such a measure has never been advocated in our columns. It is because the British government will not, apparently, take the most speedy and efficient means of making known to the Chinese government the power and determination of the British people, that places and has placed our relations with this country in such an anomalous and disgraceful position. Were this skilfully done—and it should long ere this have been done—all fear of any serious rupture with China would vanish; but we think Mr. Lindsay's argument *ad hominum* (*sinensium*) rather too abrupt, & not well considered in the details of it's execution.

Sir G. T. Staunton, in his reply to Mr. Lindsay's letter, seems to dread, should H. M. government act upon the advice contained in that letter,—"immediate and extensive hostilities with China." This fear of Sir George's—a man who knows something of China, none know much—has rather alarmed us—for his consistency. How is it that the frequent, nay, almost constant opposition to the orders of the imperial and local government—and also of the *official hongmerchants*—whom the foreigners are likewise bound to obey as well as the linguists—by the company's committies, the mere representatives of the representatives of a trading company,—could be right, and the making known the majesty and the power of Great Britain by the acts of the king's government be wrong? The honour of the country was not an infrequent word in the mouths of the company's supracargoes, who did not represent that honour; is it to be less regarded now that the task is laid on right shoulders:—those of the king and his responsible advisers?

To another fear of Sir George's—equally groundless in our opinion—namely, that the British trade at Canton, "during this *interval* (!) of hostilities would fall into the hands of the French and Americans; but, surely if events should lead to a serious and long interruption with these tea-leaf-twisting children of the far east, Great Britain would declare the ports of China in a state of blockade—and then what would either France or America do?

Sir G. Staunton calls China 'a friendly power.' No doubt he has a proper, grateful, & filial recollection of the great *Keenlung*, and his paternal kindness to him when page to lord Macartney; but friendship necessarily implies equality: now does China admit the equality of Great Britain—would the police magistrate of Canton district—the *Pwanyuhwen*, admit the *taepan*, the chief of the company's factory, even though that chief were Sir G. Staunton, to be his equal and friend? We think Sir George himself will answer in the negative.

Sir George then undertakes to prove, "upon a calm and impartial consideration of the question" that "the conduct of the Chinese towards lord Napier is *no ground at all* for resentment." His argument is this, that lord Napier (who must have known the law from the imformation of persons of the greatest local experience associated with him) had no right or pretext to appear in Canton in violation of the known regulations of the country.

Now we believe that lord Napier received neither advice nor information from any of his associates; but is it becoming in Sir George Staunton, after the enumeration of the various forced interviews between the governors of Canton and British officers, of inferior rank to lord Napier, and also between the governors and various members of the company's factory, as enumerated in lord Napier's observations on governor *Loo's* edict (*Vide*, Canton Regis. Sept. 16, 1834)—is it becoming in one who was in China when captain Maxwel *forced* the Bogue—that one then the president of the company's select committee, and who must well know what was the effect of that measure, and know that—"the Chinese certainly then *were* (andare), what we are [not] too apt to consider them to be, the most contemptible nation upon earth, for they *did* permit such a violation of their laws not only to pass with impunity, but to reap all the fruits of a victory!" ["Remarks," page 13.] and know that the local government then "connived" at the "infraction;" is it becoming in the man who knows all these facts, to step forward before the people of England, and say—"I fearlessly ask, then, what right or pretext had lord Napier to signalize his first appearance in China by a *violation of the known and acknowledged regulations of the country*?

As to Sir George's strictures on the imbecile measures of the home government connected with the China trade since the cessation of the company's charter up to the last dates from London (April 8th), they could not have been too severe.

As we proceed with Sir George's "Remarks" we perceive that he is not thoroughly master of that part of his subject which relates to lord Napier; for, referring (Page 20) to the orders in council of Dec. 9th. 1833, and the *supposed* communications between the chinese authorities and the company's supracargoes conveying an invitation through them to the British government to appoint a chief on the dissolution of the E. I. Company—Sir George remarks that—"this *alleged* invitation is perfectly nugatory as a ground for a positive claim on the chinese authorities to receive lord Napier in the character he had assumed (!)—and that he (Sir G.) does not recollect that he (lord N.) anywhere even pleaded it in his defence."—It is, therefore, plain that Sir George Staunton has never read, or has forgotten, the notice in the Chinese language, dated 26th August, 1834, and signed—"Napier"—which was hung up at the public entrance to the British Consulate; an official translation of this document was published in the Canton Register of the 2nd of September, 1834.

Sir George's remarks and inferences, therefore, on this part of his subject fall to the ground.

Sir George, like many others, gives a wrong bearing to the argument when he introduces the law of nations; where and what is this much talked of law?—We have neither Grotius, Puffendorf nor Vattel to refer to; but on what foundaton is their reasoning based?—the Roman law, the pandects of Justinian: but what have these to do with either the common law of England or the *Ta-Tsing Leu Le*, the laws and regulations of the great *Ta Tsing* dynasty? where and when has it been observed, when to evade or break it has been at once both in the power and the will of any European state? How was it observed in the first congress of Vienna, after that war waged not for the *law of nations* but for the *rights of thrones?* Nay, how was it observed at the French revolution? and if it had been observed in 1803 would the peace of *Amiens* have been broken? The people of England begin to suspect that it is by a continual violation of this said law that they are saddled with 1000 millions of debt. We doubt, if this law was strictly, honestly, and impartially interpreted, whether the destruction of Algiers could be justified. And we are certain that when a government exacts such wondrous sums in taxes from the people as the British government does, it is bound by every moral law that can unite a people to their government or a government to it's people, to encourage the arts and industry of the people and protect them all the world over.

We think Sir George is wandering when he "supposes a *couple* of French frigates *forcing* their way up the Thames" It is supposing an impossibility; for the attempt and the success of the attempt would be impossible at any given period of the history of England and France; but it is still further absurd to suppose that a *like cause* could, also at any given period of such history, have existed between the two countries. It is clear that he has spent his best years in Canton, in fellowship whith the hong-merchants.

Sir George goes on to say that—no personal violence was offered to lord Napier." His lordship, certainly, was not bambooed; but he was denied "wood and water," a guard of soldiers was placed before his gate, which was kept chained; and he was indebeted to the perseverance of his friends for food to eat: Sir George can have a only *striking* idea of personal violence.

We must refer our readers to the Canton Register for September and October, 1834, for the *promises* and *conditions* under which lord Napier embarked under the *protection* of the local government: that *protection* was the exciting cause of his death.

Sir George Staunton will not allow that lord Napier was "the representative of our sovereign" although his lordship held a special commission: but Sir George was not backward in claiming to be the representative of his country when only a chief supracargo of the company's factory in Canton.

Sir George Staunton agrees with Mr, Lindsay's suggestion,—"that a person of no pretensions should be sent out as agent of the (British?) customs"—that is, we presume, a mere "hoister of the flag? If the Free trade to China is to be thus "protected and promoted" by H. M. government, we beg to suggest that the *berth* of "hoister of the flag" be given to one of the signalmen of the *Holy Joe* or *Caledonia*: these men have *really served* their country.

There is a vulgar saying—"*that we cant buy and sell both.*"

We have observed that those persons who have proved themselves so tremblingly alive to any attempt to *reason with the Chinese on equal grounds*: that is,—when we tell them we may in return be told the *truth*—are not the best friends to the *historical, constitutional, prescriptive* rights of their own countrymen in their own land of freedom. We cannot understand why Sir George Staunton, who must know what the local government of Canton *is*, and what *Howqua* and his colleagues *are*, should take the trouble to defend a set of open, shameless, dishonorable liars, and censure a distinguished officer and nobleman and the great body of his fellow-countrymen, in China, because they are impatient under undisguised oppression, contempt, and extortion; sickened to the very death to see the name and the sons of England made the unresisting sacrifices to the vile plea of a beneficial commerce, when that very commerce would be, beyond all calculation, more benefited were England to take her proper position here. Have we not been taunted by the Chinese government itself for our tame and long submission?—And what have we to do with the "claims China may have for reparation? If her forts have been dismantled, her troops killed and, her laws and territory violated, what induced these acts? her own ignorance, falsehood, treachery and cowardice. Let China avenge her own wrongs; let her redress the grievances of foreigners and she will remove the cause of too probable future wrongs. Above all let Great Britain turn it's ear to the "*voices*" from China.

Sir George Staunton, towards the end of his remarks, with what appears to us the most singular inconsistency, seems to advocate as an *ultima ratio* the taking possession of some island on the coast of China; and this, too, after talking so much of the law of nations! would not this law be as much violated in principle by taking possession of the barest rock on the coast of China as it would be in subduing a province?—for what island on their coast would the Chinese grant to be out of the limits of their jurisdiction? Sir George further remarks, (page 42) on Mr. Matheson's pamphlet, that "there is an infinite number of *intermediate* Islands, possessing every facility and convenience both for navigation and commerce, which might be taken possession of, not only without a contest, but without the violation of any *right in practical exercise.*"

We now turn back to pages 17, and 18 of Sir George's remarks; where we find it said—"that no person was permitted to visit Canton from Macao without a license. It does not signify that these regulations were often disregarded, and the infractions connived at by the Chinese authorities, in cases of little moment, and which did not necessarily come, in any way, under the cognizance of the government. (that is—"*the sight was not in practical exercise*"). This, however, was notoriously the *law*; and in a case of so much publicity and importance as the arrival of a public officer (according to Sir George, he was not *such* to the Chinese), claiming important rights and privileges, *connivance at any infraction was obviously impossible.*"

Now is it feasible that the Chinese would connive at the infraction of the law when one of their islands—or rocks, it matters not which—are *seized* by foreigners? and is their connivance more *obviously possible* in one case than *obviously impossible* in the other? No—but Sir George has taken great but useless pains to prove that lord Napier was altogether and always wrong.

Sir George Staunton has his own plan for a third mission; as it is not known it can neither be approved nor otherwise at present. He afterwards uses the word "Ambassador."—We presume, then, the object would be to obtain an audience of the emperor; but Sir George, we are sure, will not advise the performance of the *Kotow:* does he think an audience can now be obtained on other terms?

We respect Sir George Staunton highly as an excellent Chinese scholar and as the able and industrious translator of the Chinese penal code; our respect for Sir George has not encreased from a perusal of his "Remarks;" nor do we think that he, skilful as he may consider himself, would be either an acceptable or successful envoy to China, in *any* capacity. His having been a company's servant is a misfortune for him in this case; he was not liked—(and so much the more to his credit) by the Chinese authorities; his character is "on record."

As we have quoted from Sir George's remarks, we conclude our notice in the spirit of his last paragraph (page 29); and likewise "hope" no reader will decide in his mind the question at issue between us, without referring to *our* authorities.

Mr. James Matheson's pamphlet requires no recommendations from us to ensure it it's due attention from our local readers. We need not say that we agree generally in Mr.

(See Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1836.

NOTE AND LIST OF DUTIES FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

M.'s opinions on the course Great Britain should pursue in future towards the Chinese government; that is, that her national honour and interests should be upheld, her flag respected, and her subjects protected in this country.

These are the desiderated ends, the means are left to the sense of duty and judgment of H. M. government; but should all the proposed plans be laid aside, the making China an independent naval station under an admiral, with a respectable squadron, would be the cheapest and most efficient mode of awing the ipsolent local government; whilst the whalers of the South Sea and off the coast of Japan would also reap the benefit of a court of reference, in the cases of the frequently occurring mutinies, instead of being obliged to leave their grounds and run down to Port Jackson.

The notice the "Times" has taken of these publications are for the *Times*; the measure that gains credit both with the government and the public the "Times" will defend.—The "Morning Herald," however. pretends to know a little of the matter. Does the editor or the writer in that paper, think himself a more honorable and honester man than any one of the resident British merchants in Canton? Forsooth, we are to have a searching inquisitor to pry into our dealings and see that we do not cheat the cheating Chinese! —Balderdash.

The "Herald" says "our tea does not taste a whit the worse that the people who sell it are in some respects very grotesque savages &ca." This is justifying the end by the means finely. Why the tea would not "*taste a whit the worse* if an Englishman were to be strangled every year—sacrificed to the timorous cupidity of the chancellor of the exchecquer and to the Chinese Moloch of — *the law*; and the "Morning Herald" perhaps, would not drink a a cup the less if his kettle were boiled by human bones.

If our trade is not speedily placed on a more respectable and sure footing by the efforts of the British government, that government deserves to lose it's revenue, the fundholders their interest, the manufacturers their market, and *all* their tea—obtained by national degradation: it should never be forgotten that it is *impossible* for the free trade to remain, like the company's, *stationary*; and that it is not so much the question what the trade now *is* but what it will certainly *be*, when the imperial goverument is convinced of the necessity of the policy of meeting us on more equal terms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—In the Asiatic Journal for April last I observe a short paper on British relations with China, being a review of Mr. Lindsay's letter to Lord Palmerston. The writer dwells much upon the "very uncomfortable and helpless condition" in which we are placed at Canton by the removal of the Company, which he calls "the casting away of the shield and bulwark of the valuable China trade." He endeavors to fortify his position by an extract from Mr Lindsay (the son of a director, and lately a member of the company's factory), to the effect that, "had the company's trade and establishment been preserved, no change in our political relations would have been requisite.". Really, Mr Editor, men of this stamp, who will again and again repeat their oft refuted assertions, and found arguments thereon, are deserving of the most condign punishment, of the severest literary flagellation. Can you not once and for all annihilate them with a word?

We are, surely, as well off now as ever we were in the company's time. I, at least, can see no difference. Are we insulted by the government, nationally and individually? Not more so than we then were; nay less so, for the notorious insulting proclamation is no longer openly published. Are we more subject to a stoppage of the trade? No, for the government can no longer, with any show of reason, involve all in what if due, is due only to the offence of one. —Are we more subject to fresh imposts on our commerce? I doubt it; for what the chinese could not lay on openly in the company's time, on account of the unity of interest, they could always lay on secretly, yea, and more exorbitantly than now, owing to the lack of watchfulness. Are we any more in the power of the government, in case of an affray, ending in homicide, than we were. I think not; for surely all will join, in a case in which too severe a punishment shall threaten a guiltless fellow-countryman, and will do every thing to aid his escape; and to what *Taepan* shall the Chinese then apply for "the murderer" to be delivered up? Finally, Are our private comforts more abridged now, than they then were? are we more separated from our families? By no means; on the contrary the greater number of foreigners resorting to and resident in China has caused an increase in the means of conveyance, by which our facilities of locomotion are greatly augmented. In what respect then does our condition at present call for the commiseration, or rather the exultation, of the Asiatic Journal. Instead of citing Mr. Lindsay, the writer should have sought information from a witness who has seen China since the days of free trade. You, Mr. Editor, may give him such information albeit unsought for by him. Tell him, then, that, like numerous waterwheels set in motion by the same stream, we all quietly revolve in our allotted space, and that our only anxiety is to increase the power of the stream. How the placing a larger and governing wheel among us is to effect this, we are at a loss to discover.

FREE TRADE.

VOCABULARIUM LATINO SINICUM.

(*From a correspondent.*)

This is the title of a small 12mo. volume of 245 pages, lately published by the REV. J. A. GONSALVES, of the College of S. José, Macao, for the use chiefly of his Chinese pupils in the College. It is one of the series of works on the Chinese language commenced in 1828, and although not at that time included in the list of intended publications, is almost indispensable as an accompaniment to the "Grammatica Latina ad usum Sinensium juvenum," with which the series commenced. The Grammatica has been already noticed in our pages, as have also the "Arte China," and the Diccionarios China-Portuguez e Portuguez-China, which followed it, between 1828 and 1833. All these are for the most part rendered difficult to the foreign student, in the commencement of his career, by the want of any pronunciation attached to the characters occurring in phrases and longer sentences. This difficulty, in as far as regards the Grammatica Latina, is removed by the little volume now before us. It contains nearly 4000 Latin words arranged alphabetically, to give the sense of which rather less than 3000 Chinese characters are employed in different combinations. Reference is made by figures to the "exercises" and "colloquies." which form fully two thirds of the Grammatica Latina, by which the position of the Chinese words in sentences is illustrated; thus enabling the student to require, not merely a string of words which it may be wholly out of his power to use idiomatically, but also a good understanding of the construction of sentences, and the slight changes which the words may undergo, according to their location in a sentence. In a third column, after the Latin and Chinese terms, the pronunciation of the latter is given in Roman letters, the four tones being noted by figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, according to the order in which the tones are generally ranged, namely the even, the ascending, the descending, and the abrupt. To the snative student, who knows his own language, the work forms a small and useful dictionary, to enable him to read the Latin exercises and colloquies of the Grammatica.

The Chinese significations attached to the Latin words are almost always correct and elegant, such as are employed in polished conversation and in writing. By *polished* conversation, we would designate that of gentlemen met from different provinces, or what is commonly, and by our author also, called the mandarin dialect. We object to this term, as it is not a *dialect*, but the *national language*, of which provincial dialects exist in most parts of the empire; but no where so strongly marked as in the provinces Kwangtung and Fuhkeen. As an assistant in the compilation of what is yet a great desideratum, a good European and Chinese dictionary, in which the European language—be it English, French, Portuguese, or Latin—shall precede the Chinese, we think very favorably of this little work. From the cursory comparison we have made between it and other dictionaries, we think that, while it necessarily on the whole contains a much smaller number of words, it at the same time comprises a goodly number of expressions not to be met with in any other dictionary. There are of course some manufactured terms, such as declension, conjugation, case, number, gender, &c., and a few names of men and places, but the proportion of these is very trifling We hope

that Padre Gonsalves will continue these useful labors, to which he has already devoted so much of his time. We only regret that he is not furnished with better type and a more skilful printer. The work is to be procured at the College of S. José, Macao, price $1.50, or if bound $2.

HEADS AND TALES

[*By Paul Chatfield, M. D.*]

The late Mr. Suet, the actor, going once to dine about twenty miles from London, and being only able to get an outside place on the coach, arrived in such a bedraggled state, from incessant rain, and so muffled up in great coats and pocket-handkerchiefs, that his friend inquired, doubtingly—"Are you *Suet?*"—"No!" replied the wag—"I'm *dripping*!"

NONSENSE—Sense that happens to differ from our own, supposing that we have any.

OPINION—A capricious tyrant, to which many a free-born Briton willingly binds himself a slave. Deeming it of much more importance to be valued than valuable;—holding opinion to be worthier than worth, we had rather stand well in the estimation of others, even of those whom we do not esteem, than of ourselves. This is, indeed, the

"Meanness that soars, and pride that licks the dust."

The greater the importance we attach to our opinions greater our intolerance, which is wrong, even when we are right and doubly so when we are in error; so that persecution for opinion's sake, can *never* be justifiable. Our own experience might teach us better, for every man has differed, at various times, from himself, as much as he ever has differed at any one time from others.

Suffering others to think for us, when Heaven has supplied us with reason and a conscience for the express purpose of enabling us to think for ourselves, is the great fountain of all human error. "There cannot," says Locke, "be a more dangerous thing to rely on than the opinion of others, nor more likely to mislead one; since there is much more falsehood and error among men than truth and knowledge; and if the opinions and persuasions of others, whom we know and thing well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be heathens in Japan, Mahometans in Turkey, Papists in Spain, Protestants in England and Lutherans in Sweden."*

Were a whole nation to start upon a new career of education, with mature faculties, and minds free from prepossessions or prejudices, how much would be quickly abandoned that is now most stubbornly cherished! If we have many opinions, in our present state, that have once been proscribed, it is presumable that we cling to many more which future generations will discard. The world is yet in its boyhood—perhaps in its infancy; and our fancied wisdom is but the babble of the nursery. However quickly we may take up an error, we abandon it slowly As a man often feels a pain in the leg that has been long amputated, so does he frequently yearn towards an opinion after it has been cut off from his mind,—so true is it that

"He that's convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

So wedded are some people to their own notions, that they will not have any persons for friends, or even for servants, who do not entertain similar views. Lord L—— makes a point of strictly cross-questioning his domestics, as to their religious and political faith, before he engages them. While residing on his Irish estates, a groom presented himself to be hired, resolving, beforehand, not to compromisse himself by any inconsiderate replies.—"What are your opinions?" was the peer's first demand.—"Indeed, then, your lordship's honour! I have just none at all at all."—"Not any! nonsense!—yon must have some, and I insist upon knowing them."—"Why, then, your honour's glory, they are for all the world just the same as your lordship's."—"Then you can have no objection to state them, and to confess frankly what is your way of thinking."—"Och! and is it my way of thinking you mane by my opinions?—Why, then, I am exactly the same way of thinking as Pat Sullivan, your honour's gamekeeper, for, says he to me, as I was coming up stairs, Murphy, says he, I'm thinking you'll never be paying me the two-and-twenty shillings I lent you, last Christmas was a twelvemonth.—Faith! says I, Pat Sullivan! I'm quite of your way of thinking."

SPECULATION. A word that sometimes begins with it's second letter.

* On the Human Understanding, l. iv. c. xv.

(*Morning Herald, April 7th.*)

The *Madrid Gazette* promulgates the following decree:—"The Queen's Ambassador at Paris has made known to the Government of Spain that the French Minister of the Interior has given orders to the Prefects of Departments to deliver up to the Spanish Government all strangers found in France who may have incurred the pain of death. On her side the Queen Regent has given the same instructions to the civil Governors with regard to all Frenchmen under the same circumstances who may be claimed by the French Ambassador.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 9th of March, say it is confirmed that negotiations for the evacuation of Silistria are on foot, and it is affirmed that it will certainly take place this year.

The deaths of three Bishops within six weeks, in addition to the Regius Professorship and a stall at Christchurch, are instances of an accumulation of Church patronage which scarcely ever fell to the disposal of any Minister of the Crown within so short a period.

ITALIAN SILKS.—Letters from Turin and Milan mention a progressive rise in the price of silk, and the scarcity of common qualities, which are attributed to the large orders executed for England and America.

RAILROADS IN AUSTRIA.—The iron railroad to Galicia is to be commenced in April. It is hoped that it will be completed as far as Brunn in 18 months. The journey from Vienna to Brunn, with post horses, now takes 15 hours; then it will take only four hours.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
☿	1	80	90	29:85	S. E. Fine weather, mod. br.
♄	2	80	90	29:80	SE.—— do. — do. lghtng lat. pt.
☉	3	80	91	29:75	SE.—— do. Sultry 1st&mid. lat. pt. rn.
☾	4	80	90	29:80	SE.—— do. throughout, mod. br.
♂	5	79	90	29:85	SE.—— do. — do. —— do.
☿	6	80	86	29:85	— mostly fine wr. heavy rn. 1st part. mod br.
♃	7	77	88	29:85	— — do. — — rain at intervals — do.
♀	8	78	84	29:85	—Unstld.with freqt. rn. thndr &lghtng do.
♄	9	78	88	29:90	NE.aSE. Fine wr. mod. br.
☉	10	77	80	29:75	EaSE { 1stpt. hy. rn. mid &lat. unstld wh lghtng.
☾	11	79	88	29:80	SE. { 1stpt unstld wh rn. mid &lat. fine mod. br.
♂	12	77	86	29:85	— unstld wh frqt rn. thndr & lghtng.
☿	13	76	84	29:95	— do. hy—do.—do.—do.
♃	14	77	88	29:95	— Most part fine wr. lght br.
♀	15	79	90	29:95	— Fine weather. do.
♄	16	80	90	29:90	— do. do.
☉	17	80	92	29:85	— do. do.
☾	18	81	94	29:80	— do. do.
♂	19	81	94	29:80	— do. do.
☿	20	80	93	29:80	NaSE. { do. 1st &mid. lat. unstld wh rn. thndr & lghtng. lght br.
♃	21	79	89	29:90	SE. 1stpt rn &unstld; mid. &lat. fine, lght br
♀	22	77	90	29:95	NEaSE. Fine weather vble light breeze.
♄	23	77	90	29:95	SE. do. mod. do.
☉	24	80	92	29:90	SE. do. light do.
☾	25	80	91	29:85	SE. do. do. do.
♂	26	80	91	29:90	SE. do. mod do.
☿	27	80	92	29:85	SE. do. do. do.
♃	28	80	90	29:80	SE. do. do. do.
♀	29	80	92	29:85	SE.aN.aSE. { do. mostly lt. br. lat. thndr& lghtng. fr. br.
♄	30	80	90	29:85	N.aNE.aE. { do. 1st &mid. mod. br. lat unstd. thndr& lghtng. fr. br.
☉	31	79	79	29:70	SE.aE { unstld cldy wh rn.1st &mid fresh br. lat. blowing strong in hy gusts wh. rn.
				29:65	In the afternoon.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1836. NO. 34. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

15th April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receip of cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees for One hundred (100) Spanish dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice, the H. C. Agents will be prepared to make advances on bills of Exchange secured by consignaments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Spanish dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
" J. R. THORNHILL.
Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM: CAPT. FRASER, will be despatched in the first week of October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &. Co

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, to leave with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

19th July.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For freight apply to D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.

Canton 12th Augt. 1836 No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander; will leave WHAMPOA on the 20th September next. For freight apply to, C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE Powshong No. 3.

Canton 10th August 1836.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE "SULTANA," Captain Evans, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to, H. &. N. CURSETJEE.

25th July 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville Commander. To leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE. Powshong No. 3.

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

BELL & Co.

Canton, 20th May, 1836

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Capital £200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.	
Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq.	Capt. Sir Andrew Green, R. N.
Edward Barnard, Esq.	Samuel Eustace Megan, Esq.
Edward Blount, Esq.	Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
John Shudholme Brownrigg, Esq.	Richard Norman, Esq.
Right Honble. Henry Ellis,	William Sargent, Esq.
Oliver Farrer, Esq.	John Wright, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Wright & Co. *Solicitors.*—Messrs. Farrar &. Co.
Secretary.—Frederick Boucher, Esq.
Inspector and Manager at Sydney.—George Kinnear, Esq.
Manager at Hobart Town.—James Peck Poynter, Esq.
Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Henty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st. July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will conducted hereafter under the firm of

Canton 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart&Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co, DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM, in our respective Establishments at Bombay, Batavia and Glasgow, ceased on the 1st of June 1835. (*Signed*) ADAM, SKINNER & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1836.

FOR SALE, deliverable in CANTON, MACAO, or CUM-SING-MOON —a fresh supply of BEER and PORTER in Casks and Bottles; HAMS, CHEESE, CURRANTS and RAISINS in drums; and various other articles EX ELIZA STEWART. STANFORD & MARKS,

Canton, 9th August, 1836. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.

A few BOLTS of good CANVAS, on board the ISABELLA ROBERTSON at Cum-sing-moon. Apply to CAPTAIN HUDSON. on board.

4th August, 1836.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previs noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

FOR SALE on board the Bark LINTIN, RUSSIAN and ENGLISH CANVASS, CORDAGE, BEEF, PORK, BREAD, and other ship's stores.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the papers containing "Suggestions relative to the formation of an association to be called the MORRISON Education Society," are requested to meet, at No. 2 American Hong, on Wednesday the 28th. of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing the Society and electing officers. All other gentlemen, whether resident or visitors here, are invited to attend.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. C. BRIDGMAN,

Canton, August, 22nd. 1836.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

—12th of the 7th Moon, Choo Sauo, ('cessation heat') term.

ARRIVED.—18th. August. Mossoos [Am.] Remonds, from Boston; 8th April. 19th JOHN BANNERMAN, Wilson, Bombay; 20th. COLON [Sp.] Yenza, Manila; 21st. LADY HAYES, Ovenstone, Lombock.

PASSENGERS.—Omitted last week. Per *Charles Forbes*. James Hamilton, Esq. *Loujee Family*, Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, Esq. *Heywood*, Adam Gordon Smith, Esq.

SAILED.—JULIA (Du.), J. Jorden for Batavia; LUCONIA (Am.) Pearson, Manila; GENERAL CHASSE, (Du) Wallace, Batavia. LOUISA (Du) Sollsek, Singapore and Batavia:

PASSENGER. Per Gl. Chasse. J. Miller, Esq.

The *Charles Grant*, having refitted, sailed from Plymouth on the 9th of April.

By the *Heywood* we received London papers to the 18th of April, and supposing that our local readers have been some days in possession of their not very interesting contents as concerns China, we do not give any extracts.

(Continued on the 4th page).

REPORT ON FOREIGN DOLLARS.

The two *Sze* officers, the treasurer and judge, return an answer, (to the governor) requesting it may be reported to the emperor—referring to the circulation of foreign dollars, in compliance with the wishes of the foreigners, and to the prohibition of using sycee silver in commercial transactions; which will cause it to flow out of the country.

We have humbly examined and found that the (*ocean money*) dollars were first introduced by the foreigners; and they are now used in trade on the coasts of all the provinces, and are in daily use by all the coasting vessels in purchasing the necessaries of life; and being thus used in almost universal barter they cannot, for a moment, be reduced.

They are only in general circulation in the provinces of *Keangnan*, *Chekeang*, *Fuhkeën*, and *Canton*; these being neighbouring provinces and connected in their marts and roads; and their circulation in the pursuits of life and in travelling about should not be interfered with; moreover, they cannot pass many hundred les beyond these limits; for they are not current in *Pechele*, the two *Hoo*, *Szechuen*, *Yunnan*, *Kweichow* and other provinces; and if by chance a few pieces are seen there, they are objects of surprise and are looked upon as curiosities; and if it is endeavoured to pass them they are immediately depreciated in value, so to use them is difficult; how, then, can it be expected that they will easily come into circulation: this is the general truth concerning them.

The *Yushe*, *Shinyung*, formerly reported (as follows). "I apprehend that the foreign money is not pure; to exchange the sycee silver of the middle kingdom for it will complicate and disorder accounts; I beg that the subject may be taken into consideration and regulations established; for I consider it of the greatest importance to the policy of the empire and the maintenance of the people."

As to the circumstance of the dollars being current in the eastern and southern provinces, there are reasons for it: there the foreign ships resort, and the circulation of the foreign money follows as a matter of course; for in the petty household expences of the people for rice, salt &ca., there is not a day passes without there being occasion for the use of foreign money; therefore it must be had; and in the markets, where the prices of goods are reckoned by dollars, the use of them is of the greatest convenience, and causes general content and gladness, profit being thus obtained; and the people on the coasts cannot, in any way, do without them. And the resident traders of the inner provinces, going in boats on the ocean to trade with their original stock of money, in transporting the regulated currency (sycee), it being difficult and inconvenient for their petty expenses, and fearing to offend the established regulations by taking gold and silver out of the country, they are placed in a dilemma which absolutely forces them to carry foreign money for the necessary purchase of goods; and thus these resident traders are obliged to use foreign money.

As to the foreign ships that bring dollars to Canton, in order to purchase goods with it, the amount they may bring is uncertain; as to their surplus or unemployed funds, whether they follow the bent of their inclinations, making large or small purchases of goods, or in a large or small daily expenditure:—much money always command a good price; this is true both of foreigners and the flowery chinese; therefore, the foreign merchants of the outside nations cannot but use the foreign money.

We have heard that the English, American, and Spanish nations all have silver mines. The method of fusing the metal and coining the dollars—although they are not all alike—their touch, or purity, on an average is nearly equal; comparing them with the sycee silver of the central and flowery kingdom, they are is nine touch and upwards. They are coined from the produce of the foreign mines, and not from the silver of China; and in matters of trade, all (the foreigners) are independent of each other and each manages his own affairs as suits his convenience.

Vessels come ten thousand les to offer up precicous stones, duties and tribute; and all nations bring tribute and obtain profit; all this is done under ancient and fixed regulations; what fear, then, is there of the general circulation (of the foreign money.)

The imperial edicts say truly—that the foreign money has long been current in the southern and eastern provinces.—It would be right to establish laws—by which the whole empire would be tranquillized, that the foreign money should pass in all the provinces; this would not injure the middle kingdom a hair. The inconvenience of the foreign money consist in this—that neither it's comparative weight with the tael nor it's purity are taken into account; thi scustom began in Canton; afterwards, to guard against counterfeits, they *chiselled* them in order to ascertain their purity and weighed them by the tael weight; and when they passed in the markets &ca., they went under the name of *Lanpan;* and they are bartered for sycee at a discount of three or four per cent. In *Chekeang* and *Keangnan* the new (Sº. American) dollars are current, which in Canton are exchanged for the *Lanpan*, or broken dollars, at a premium of six or seven per cent and upwards. Sometimes the brokers, scheming to get profit, if there is a deficiency of the new dollars, hastily collect and hoard them up. In provinces of *Chekeang* and *Keangnan*, we do not know what is the practice.

If the imperial will is requested—ordering the foreign money to pass current, it must be by weight, in all the provinces, and not be valued by number; and in the barter of foreign money for sycee, the different kinds should not be distinguished; the sycee must be exchanged at a premium and not at a discount.

With reference to those who debase, or coin the foreign money, they are well known in the markets and easily detected, it will be useless to look strictly after, or to make laws against, them, The purity can generally be ascertained by weighing; and though the disposition of the foreigners is false and crafty, they will have no means to spread their cunning snares. It is important that the custombouses have fresh prohibitory orders against the export of sycee. It is right we request that henceforth the foreign merchants be not allowed to mix up and confound sycee silver (in settling their accounts); that they be not allowed to use it in any of their dealings; a *sweet bond* to this effect should be regularly taken from the head and the rest of the hong-merchants; if any of them offend by opposition; let the case be accurately distinguished, and their crime punished with the utmsot severity, and double the amount forfeited to the public treasury. If any of the shokeepers, or natives offend (in this matter) they should receive still heavier punishment. Further, it should be especially enjoined on the customhouse stations, civil and military officers, soldiery and police, and the commanders of cruizers, to scatter themselves in different places and row guard; and when the foreign ships sail away, to overhaul and examine truly and zealously. Those who seize and deliver up for trial (offenders), shall immediately received the sycee as reward. If any dare to screen and connive, let it be immediately examined into—and if the seizure has been made in another place, clearly ascertain from what place it went out of the river—immediately let the officers, soldiery and police be brought forward and punished with the utmost rigour of the law. Thus the regulations will be clearly fixed.

All men will know the honorable and prosperous state and the inexhaustible stores of the central flowery kingdom. Our precious (things) are not from abroad; and the skill and ingenuity of outside foreigners even when allowed full scope will surely never injure our policy, whilst they will not be without advantage to the maintenance of the people.

It is proper for us to request that the imperial favour be earnestly entreated that the foreign money be allowed to pass current in all the maritime provinces, by which the dispositions of the foreigners will be soothed and at the same time it will be very convenient for the natives; whether our plan is right or not, we have, in conformity to our instructions,

met and deliberated, and we wait your excellency's examination of the facts. A prepared report.

PROPHECY—*end of Tea.*

In a very able and highly interesting article which appeared in the Quarterly Review for January 1834, two very important *predictions*, as to the probable results of injudicious measures in relation to our commercial connexion with China, were put forth. The *first* of these predictions has already been fulfilled, almost to the letter, by the melancholy fate of Lord Napier's mission.* The *second*, and, hitherto at least, happily unfulfilled prediction of the Reviewer is to the following effect: "That any attempt to force our commerce, alliance, and friendship upon the Chinese, by sending ships of war "to that country, not for protection but aggression, will prove no less *futile* "than atrocious;" and that, sooner than submit to such dictation, "the "Chinese, in order to save the empire, and to get rid of the temptation that "draws foreigners to it, not only to trade, but, by specious pretences, to "seduce the people from their allegiance, will not hesitate, if it be thought "necessary, to eradicate every tea-plant in the empire." No. c. p. 445—7. To dissuade then, from such an attempt; and to avert, if possible, the fulfilment of this latter prediction (in the justness of which, as well as atrocity, of the supposed attempt, I entirely coincide), is the purpose of the publication of this pamphlet.

(*Remarks on the British Relations with China &c.* By SIR G. T. STAUNTON, BART.)

We have made the foregoing extract from Sir G. Staunton's remarks, as it is a matter of great wonder that the quarterly reviewer should find so firm an ally in an individual who is considered an authority when China is the argument.

This "very able article"—which, "we have reason to believe is a bundle of mistakes"—was not unnoticed by us when No. C. of the quarterly review reached Canton. We then considered the assertion,—that the *saving* policy of the Chinese would, *if* it be thought necessary, induce them to eradicate every teaplant in the empire—as the mere raving babble of a disappointed monopolist—and as such undeserving of any serious notice; and the reviewer further showed what a special authority he is on the subject he attempted, unfortunately for himself, to handle, when he said, the Chinese would turn their teafarms into rice plantations! The teashrub growing only where scarcely any thing else will grow, in an elevated, dry, sandy soil; while rice is the most bibulous of all grains.

The world have learnt from the travels of *Conolly* and *Burns* that tea is used all over northern Asia in unbounded quantities; we believe this universal use of tea in those countries wasnot generally known before the publication of those interesting books. The teashrub is cultivated, more or less, in *nine* provinces of the empire, and is the common drink of all classes, from the emperor to the peasant; and as drink is as necessary to life as food, it may be considered as a necessary of life in China. Now, that a reviewer should advance absurdities and untruths in support of his theories and arguments is too common a matter to excite any great surprise; but that an ex-member of the legislature, who passed the prime of his life in Canton, and who is, moreover, thoroughly acquainted with the chinese language,—that such a man should fall into the cant of the reviewer is most astonishing; is it possible that Sir G. Staunton can sincerely think that the "latter prediction" *will* or *can* ever be fulfilled? Sir G. Staunton says he "coincides in the *justness* of the prediction." This is the first time that we have ever heard of the "*justness*" of a prophecy: justice is not a necessary correlative of fore-knowledge. In this case, however, it is clear that

> —old experience does [*not*] attain
> To something like prophetic strain.

How satisfactorily, how un-answerably do the new regulations respecting opium prove the falsity of the reviewers prediction, and make him one of the most ridiculous of pretended prophets. The emperor is about to legalize the trade in opium, and permit his subjects to plant the poppy and manufacre the drug—because he cannot put down the smuggling trade; yet the man and the people who act thus, would, it has been said, rather deprive themselves for ever both of a luxury and a necessary of life than listen to reason, and admit the just claims and expectations of the foreign trade! Supposing a scheme so absurdly wicked were to enter the heads of the emperor and his council, can it be for one moment thought that they would either dare, or succeed in, the fiendish attempt? No—despot as the emperor is, slaves as the chinese are, this could never be; the very supposition is almost blasphemy; a denial of a particular providence; that the useful and beautiful gifts of the bounteous creator should thus be held at the pleasure of ONE man; and yet it has been calmly and seriously made by writers in that review which particularly professes *faith*, *hope*, and *charity*; which is a great stickler for church and king, for state religious-establishments and tythes; why, we wonder that their love of these latter did not at once make it clear to them that the chinese autocrat must have an equal love for the most taxable produce of his wide-spread empire. But so are men blinded by an unsocial love of privilege.

CHINA. GINSENG. AND RHUBARB.

We must not omit to mention the far-famed ginseng, which the Chinese consider the most valuable production of nature. It is their specific for all disorders of the lungs or of the stomach, curing asthma, strengthening teh eye-sight, renewing a worn-out constitution, and delaying the approach of old age, thus rivalling the professions of the most fearless quacks of the present day. These virtues are most probably over-rated, as Europeans have not found the same good effects from thisplant as are ascribed to it by the Chinese: we have, however, some authority for admitting that, when fresh, its imputed good qualities are not wholly imaginary. The Père Jartoux, when employed in constructing a map of Tartary by order of the emperor Kam-he, frequently made an infusion of the ginseng-leaf, or drank the decoction of its root, and felt himself always much better after its use; when exhausted by a hard day's work, by walking over the rugged plains, or climbing to the elevated stations proper for measuring extensive angles in the prosecution of a great undertaking, he invariably found himself much relieved by this remedy. We have, however, often found the same effect produced in England by two or three cups of good tea, and are inclined to imagine the virtues of the ginseng to be of no very superior stamp. The Dutch naturalists thus described the ginseng:—"Its name is taken from its shape, because it represents a man (in Chinese *Gin*) striding with his legs. It is larger and stronger species of our mandrake. The dried root is of a yellow colour, streaked round with blackish veins, as if drawn with ink. It yields when chewed an unpleasant sweetness, mixed with bitterness. The Chinese will give three pounds of gold for one pound of it.

To the Chinese this plant is in some measure a foreign production, as it is found only in Manchoo Tartary; but it does not owe all its reputation to its distant origin; the Tartars also prize it, and give it a name (Orhota) expressive of its quality as the chief of plants.

They endeavour to procure it at the risk of losing their lives or liberty, equally endangred by the nature of the country where it is fonnd, and by the policy of the Chinese government, which endeavours to monopolize this much esteemed production.

A large extent of country to the north-east of Pekin, covered with inaccessible mountains, and almost impassable forests infested, with wild beasts, and affording no means of subsistence, is separated from the province of Leao Tong by a strong barrier of stakes, always carefully protected by guards of Chinese soldiers who seize and punish unlicensed intruders. this is the native country of ginseng, and these precautions are considered necessary to preserve the valued plant from depredation.

The above-named Père Jartoux, while employed in the survey of Tartary, describes the the mode of gathering the ginseng, as it was practised at that time; his authority on this head is undeniable as he frequently met with the parties of Tartars employed on the service. On this occation ten thousand Tartars were commanded to gather all the ginseng that could be found; and after deducting two ounces from the quantity gathered by each man, they were allowed for the remainder its weight in pure silver. This army of botanists divided themselves into companies of a hundred men, with a chief to each company. The whole territory was then apportioned to the several divisions; each division formed a line, and slowly advancing, traversed the whole portion of country allotted to it; nearly six months were spent in the occupation, and the whole territory was thus searched through. This clumsy mode was probably adopted to give employment to a number of persons who might otherwise have been troublesome, as a tenth part of the number employed if acquainted with the habits and localities of the plant, would have been more successful in discovering it.

These Tartars had little to subsist on but the flour of a sort of millet-seed which they carried with them; they slept usually under trees, merely covered with pieces of bark or such few clothes as they were able to carry with them. But few however perished on this expedition, and we may conclude the country, like most other mountainous tracts, to be very healthy, and proper for the reception of much of the surplus population of China, did not the peculiar policy of that government discourage the residence of the people in any part of the empire which might possibly bring them in contact with any of the nations of Europe; and the extension of Russian power along the northern frontier of China, operates as a motive to withdraw the population as far as practicable from that quarter.

Of the ginseng when collected the root is the only part preserved; these are all buried in one place for the space of a fortnight, when they are taken out, washed, and carefully cleansed from dirt by a brush; they are then dipped for a moment in water nearly boiling, and dried over a fire, into which grains of a yellow sort of millet are thrown in order to communicate to the ginseng a colour admired by the Chinese, without which it would lose much of its marketable value. The root may be dried in

* See Quarterly Review, No. c. p. 458, 9.

the sun, and would preserve its virtues equally well, but the want of the favourite colour is a bar to the adoption of so easy and obvious a mode of preparation.

The rhubarb, so familiar to us as a useful simple medicine, is also a production of China. It grows in most parts of China, but is most abundant near and beyond the great wall. The Chinese call it Tayhuan (deep yellow) from its colour. Our name is of curious derivation. A river called Rhu runs through the savage country of the Tartars, beyond the great wall, and as the roots were originally gathered for the Europeans near that stream or sent across it, the material was denominated Rhu-barbarus, a compound of the name of the river, and the barbarous state of the country. Rhubarb found its way into Europe by land, by Kaskar, Astracan and Russia, or through Thibet and Persia, whence the Venetians carried it into Italy. The Dutch were accustomed to bring it by sea to Batavia, and thence to Holland The men who hawk it about our streets, sometimes in a sort of oriental dress, are chiefly Jews from the coast of Barbary.

It is scarcely necessary to describe a plant wich may be found in nearly al our gardens, and the stalks of which we use for puddings and pies. Itl is the root that contains the medicinal property, which our climate is not suited to develope.

When the Chinese dig them up they take great care to saturate the roots with their own juices, which are very apt to escape, and to deprive them of their virtue. They lay the pieces cut, upon a bollow table, and turn them twice or thrice a-day, that so the sap or juice may soak and dry by degrees into the pieces, and remain in them. When they have laid four days on the table they string the roots and hang them up in the shade to dry by the air.

The trade in this medicinal root seems to have been at all times very considerable.

Marco Polo speaks of its excellence and the immense quantities "which merchants who procured loadings of it on the spot, conveyed to all parts of the world;" and Du Halde informs us that while the missionaries were employed in making the maps of the mountainous region that forms the western frontier of China, they often met long strings of camels loaded with rhubarb.—(*Penny Mag*).

(Continued from the 1st page).

We beg to draw the attention of the foreign community to the 'Report on Foreign dollars,' which will be found in the second page.

The Chinese officers appear to be awakening from their apathetic lethargy, and they begin to show symptoms of a keener and truer sense of their own interests. But we do not augur any good to the foreign trade from the proposed alterations; nor any political relaxation in favour of foreigners. On the contrary, the trade, if unprotected, will more likely suffer under stricter and more inquisitorial restraints and increased rapacity: the exactions of the officers will advance, *pari passu*, with the increase of the trade.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Leang, the new salt-commissioner, received the seals of office yesterday at noon.

The copy of the *Peking Gazette* of the 10th of the 4th moon (24th May) details the ceremonies of praying and burning incense by the priests of the *Taou* sect at the *black-dragon* river, &ca., for rain. The emperor himself acts a part in the pageant.

Peking Gazette, 4th moon, 15th day. The *Yushe*, *Tung Tsanheun*, has reported, respecting the case of robbers belonging to *Lungkeang* village in *heuntih* heën in Kwangtung province, opening graves and pilfering the coffins; and that *Tang Tingching* having been directed to examine into the affair, has proved and represented the facts in a duly prepared report, in which he has requested that the acting heën magistrate, *Changhung*, who has been idle and negligent in the performance of his duty, be dismissed the public service, and tried for his offence; and that the case of the plundering and destroying the coffins of the father and of the wife of the eldest brother of *Yung Yewhung*, a native of *Kweishen* heën be legally investigated.

Further, it is proved that the said *heën* magistrate seized the grave-robbers, *Leu Ayang* and three others, and their leader, *Wan Apaou*, alias, *Wan Linpaou*, who were connected with the criminal *Tsang Tas en*; the whole of these were examined and punished (by the governor of Canton) —Such is the report,

Associated robbers who open graves and plunder coffins are the most cruel of men; their names should be found out, themselves seized and punished with the last penalties of the law. The said governor, having issued general orders, connected with this affair; the criminals *Yung kwantih*, *Wan Apaou*, *Tsang taseen*, have been apprehended and strictly examined; and from their evidence respecting their accomplices, the latter must be immediately traced, seized, and tried; their cunning tricks must not be allowed. — As to *Wan Apaou*, that which he has confessed about a man of *Tsunghwa* heen being acquainted with murdering-diabolical arts, what these murdering-diabolical arts are must be elicited by strict examination, and from whom they have been transmitted It must be especially enjoined on *Tsunghwa* heën to take measures to seek for and seize the man who has taught these magic arts, and let him be tried with the rest. — With reference to those who have been subject to these depredations, and have been prevented by fear from complaining, — and this is a very common case—the said governor should carefully select good and active officers and send them to the said district with a proclamation inviting accusers; moreover direct the chief *Chefoo*, to take charge of this duty; there must not be any concealment, until the facts of the case cannot be determined nor a thorough examination be made. Respect this.

The death of *Wang showhe*, a president of the *Lepoo*, or civil board, is noticed in a *Peking Gazette* of the 18th of the 5th moon (July 1st). He is praised and lamented by the emperor, who has conferred on him posthumous promotion. He is succeeded by *Woochun*, a chinese of *Ganhwuy* province.

A Story of Oxford in the last Century

(From a Correspondent.)

In preference to all the towns in Europe, were it my object to select a perfect specimen of manly beauty in the early and attractive period of life, I would resort in term time to the high street of Oxon.

Of a fine summer evening in the year 179— four young gentlemen were making up their party for the water, as is, or was, the pleasant usage of that ancient university, when a servant in rich livery, touching his hat to one of the four said— "my lady requests the favour of your company to drink tea at the 'Angel' at 8 o'clock.

Who is your lady? rose to the lips of our youthful friend; but like all other of the young and gay he wished not only to be well with the fair, but that his companions should think he was so; he, therefore, cautiously answered — "my best compliments and I shall have the pleasure of waiting on your lady."

Persecuted by the enquiries of his fellow-rowers, though the men of Brazen-nose raced against 'Ch. Church,' the excursion of the evening was a short one.

Making his toilet with at least as much care as ever he had before done our student found himself ushered into one of the best sitting-rooms of the 'Angel,' and and in the presence of a very lovely woman, whom he had never before seen.

The lady soon made his acquaintance, and with the address of the fascinating sex got possession of his name and college, without at all informing him of her own name or connections—our student drank tea at the 'Angel.' —our student supped at the 'Angel'; and under the influence of youth and and champagne, found himself at midnight talking delightfull nonsense to the prettiest and most agreeable woman ever he had met with:—our student slept at the 'Angel.'

The sun was shining high and bright next day when our adventurer woke from a sleep so deep that he ever after believed it to have been aided by an opiate. *He was alone!* and on the dressing table lay a letter containing these words in a delicate Italian hand.

"You will never see me more. If any evidence of our acquaintance remains, a quarterly allowance of £ 100 will be forwarded to you for your life, on the expres condition you make no enquiries." "Your Friend."

Solicitations, entreaties and prayers to the inhabitants of the 'Angel,' and to it's fat and respectable landlord, with money freely showered on Yorkshire Tom, the ostler, were all in vain: our student was left completely in the dark

Three months elapsed when an envelope from Messrs Drummonds brought him a bank-note for £ 100.

No young man at Oxford, let his allowance be what it may has too much money; the money was, therefore, acceptable; but it set alive the demon of curiosity which had gone to sleep. Our student set a-going enquiries on an extended scale on every road out of Oxon, and had succeeded in tracing the rich livery some stages on the road to the north, when on second quarter day came Messrs Drummond's usual envelope and enclosure; and same post, London mark, brought a letter in the delicate Italian hand containing these words—"Your enquiries are offensive-cease them! or, however reluctantly, your remittance must cease!" "Your Friend."

The enquires were persevered in with little success. Third quarter came and no envelope from Messrs. D. and our adventurer was left the reminiscences of his romantic meeting to compensate him for the acceptable quarterly £ 100.—So much for curiosity.

Our student died some years since, leaving me in possession of his version of that part of the story I was not myself acquainted with: and since his death, events have come to my knowledge which would have fully gratified his curiosity.

One of the 18th. Century.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1836. NO. 35. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having accurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Master. Britith Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

THE Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk to an extent not exceeding Two Thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence half penny (4.s 7½d) per Spanish Dollar, the Goods to be shipped on or before the 31st. December 1836.

Forty (40) per Cent of such advance, or more at the option of the Agents, will be made in Cash; and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

(*Signed*) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton 29th August 1836.

N. B. Copies of the conditions on which Advances will be made can be had on application at the H. C. Agency Office.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees Per One hundred [100] Spanish Dollars, and Payable Thirty days after sight.—

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
" Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 29th August, 1836.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM; CAPT. FRASER, will be despatchd in the first week of October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &. Co

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 890 and 870 Tons, Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For frieght apply to
D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton 12th Augt. 1836 No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander; will leave WHAMPOA on the 20th September next. For freight apply to,
C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE
Canton 10th August 1836. Powshong No. 5.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.
Canton, 20th May, 1836 BELL & Co.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)
Capital £200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq.	Capt. Sir Andrew Green, R. N.
Edward Barnard, Esq.	Samuel Eustace Magan, Esq.
Edward Blount, Esq.	Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
John Shudholme Brownrigg, Esq.	Richard Norman, Esq.
Right Honble. Henry. Ellis,	William Sargent, Esq.
Oliver Farrer, Esq.	John Wright, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Wright & Co. *Solicitors.*—Messrs. Farrar & Co.
Secretary.—Frederick Boucher, Esq.
Inspector and Manager at Sydney.—George Kinnear, Esq.
Manager at Hobart Town.—James Peck Poynter, Esq.
Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Henty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. GEORGE T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will conducted hereafter under the firm of
Canton 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.
London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart&Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR SALE, deliverable in CANTON, MACAO, or CUM-SING-MOON —a fresh supply of BEER and PORTER in Casks and Bottles; HAMS, CHEESE, CURRANTS and RAISINS in drums; and various other articles EX FLIZA STEWART.
STANFORD & MARKS,
Canton, 9th Augnst, 1836. No. 1 British Hong.

FOR SALE.

A few BOLTS of good CANVAS, on board the ISABELLA ROBERTSON at Cum-sing-moen. Apply to CAPTAIN HUDSON.
4th August, 1836. on board.

FOR SALE on board the Bark LINTIN, RUSSIAN and ENGLISH CANVASS, CORDAGE, BEEF, PORK, BREAD, and other ship's stores.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."
Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the papers containing "Suggestions relative to the formation of an association to be called the MORRISON Education Society," are requested to meet, at No. 2 American Hong, on Wednesday the 28th. of September next, at 11 oclock A. M.; for the purpose of organizing the Society and electing officers. All other gentlemen, whether resident or visitors here, are invited to attend.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
Canton, August, 22nd. 1836. E. C. BRIDGMAN.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—DIANA, Dudman, from Calcutta.
22nd. JOHANNA *Suzanna* [Du.] Berest from Batavia. ARDASEER—— from Bombay; BUSSORAH MERCHANT, Moncrief, London.
PASSENGERS.—Per *Johanna Suzanna*, Mr. Tiedeman, *Bussorah Merchant*,—Wallace, Dalrymple, Ker, Esqrs.
SAILED.—INCA, Harrison for Manilla; PHILIP 1st, Skellington, New-York; DAVID CLARK, Hutchinson, Singapore and Calcutta.

By the *Ardaseer* we have received the *Bombay* Gazette to the 20th of July; and from an Extraordinary Gazette of the 18th of July we learn that by the H. C. Soop of war Clive, from Suez 29th June and Mocha 7th July, the following English intelligence to the 1st of June had reached Bombay.

London, June 1st 1836.

On the 19th of May the Irish, Municipal corporations bill, with lord Lyndurst's amendments—which had been carried in the house of lords on the 9th after an animated debate—was brought down to the house of commons. Lord J. Russel stated his intention of moving that the amendments introduced by the other house should be printed and read a first time, and thus their effect upon the principle of the measure would be fully and clearly understood. His lordship expressed his wish to examine the new bill with calmness; and to avoid, if possible, collision with the other house; the amendments were ultimately ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on the 1st of June.—

On Friday 20th of May, Mr. O' Connell took the oaths and his seat as member for the county of Kilkenny; on the same evening he gave notice thaton the 21st of June he

should move for leave to bring in a bill to reform the house of lords.

On the 30th of May the further consideration of the Irish corporation bill, which was to have come on on the 1st of June in the house of commons, was postponed until Tuesday, the 2nd of June.—The second reading of the bill for relieving the disabilities of the Jews was read a second time on the 30th May.

Spain. The intelligence from Spain during the past month has been unusually interesting. In my last I mentioned the difficulties which Mendizabel laboured under in forming a Cabinet, which however he at length completed, himself filling the post of President of the Council and Finances. Since that period another important ministerial change has taken place. Mendizabel and his colleagues have been dismissed, and on the 16th of March a new ministry was formed. The head of the new Cabinet is Don Francisco Xavier de Isturiz, who is appointed President of the Council and Secretary of State for foreign affairs. It is understood that the policy of the new cabinet will be no less liberal than that of the last. Since the nomination of the new ministry the Queen has dissolved the Cortes.—Two important engagements have taken place between the Carlists and the Queen's party, both of which have terminated decidedly to the advantage of the latter. The first battle was fought on the 5th of May; 4, 500 of the British Troops under Col. Evans, supported by 1, 500 Spaniards, made a Sortie from St. Sebastian, and attacked the Carlists in their fortified positions above the town; after a warm conflict, the British triumphantly carried a triple line of defences, which the Carlists had spent a considerable time in constructing, and which were very important to them. The loss to the Queen's party in killed and wounded was 833, and that of the Carlists was about equal. Intelligence of a second engagement was received in London a few days ago. Cordova and the General commanding the French legion, had formed a junction with Genl. Evans. The Carlists were in this instance, as in the former defeated.

We learn that Mr. Horsburgh is dead, and that Captain Ross, the Master Attendant here, is likely to succeed him.

The Duke of Gordon died in May, and the title is now extinct. (*Bombay Gazette, extra* 18th July.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 11th of the moon (22d inst.) *Le*, the literary praefect, commenced the examination of the candidates—belonging to the *heën* districts in the *foo* department of *Kwangchow*—for the first degree—called *Sewtsae*.

The following is a translation of the proclamation which H. E. issued on the 8th of the moon.

I, *Le*, by imperial appointment, literary praefect, &ca. &ca. &ca. have heard that those who have taken the degree of *Sewtsae* in Canton province, have been in the habit of giving bribes, in order to have their compositions recommended (at Peking)—which bribes are called—*conveying* expenses!—and that the candidates for that degree give bribes under the name of '*book gold*'—or, '*small expenses for opening the door!* Wherever I have held examinations I have, by proclamations, forbidden this practice: this is on record. Now, as I am about to proceed to hold examinations in the *foo* of *Kwangtung*, I issue another perspicuous proclamation relating to these practices—the writers must not disobey the orders and receive, nor the *Sewtsaes* clandestinely offer, bribes. All should tremblingly obey; if any oppose, they will be taken up and punished.—A special proclamation. Taoukwang, 16th year, 7th moon, 8th day. (19th August.)

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.

We have the pleasure to inform the Subscribers to the late Sir Andrew Ljungstedt's valuable work on "Macao and China" that five hundred copies have lately arrived from the U. S. and that they will be delivered to the subscribers from the *Canton Register* Office so soon as they are received from J. G. Ullman, Esq, of Macao, one of Sir A. Ljungstedt's executors.

THE TALLOW-TREE OF CHINA.

THE TALLOW-TREE [*croton sebiferum*], called by the Chinese *oo-kieou*, is of the height and appearance of a pear-tree, with twisted branches and a large rounded head. The trunk is short and thick, and the bark smooth. The leaves are alternate, and resemble those of the black poplar: The blossom is yellow; but the most singular part of this tree is the fruit, which is enclosed in a husk, like that of a chestnut: When the fruit is ripe the husk opens of itself, showing three white grains about the bigness of a filbert: These grains contain the beautiful vegetable tallow so useful to the Chinese. The fruit of the tallow-tree goes through nearly the same process as the seed of the oil-plant. The machine by which it is bruised, however, differs from that used in the other case for pounding the seed of the oil-plant; but, says Mr, Abel, " it is, no doubt, often used for both purposes: That writer gives an engraving of it: It consists of a wheel moved back-ward and forward in the trunk of a tree, which is shaped like a canoe, lined with iron, and fixed in the ground: The axis of the wheel is attached to a long pole, which is laden with a heavy weight and suspended from a horizontal beam. The berries, thus bruised and divided, are exposed for a considerable time to the action of steam until they become very soft, when they are quickly thrown upon layers of straw, covered up again with other layers of straw, and spread about as equally as possible. Men do this with their feet; and as the berries are very hot, and of course warily trodden upon, the operation is said to bear a striking resemblance to dancing: The appearance of a number of men gravely and carefully performing sundry evolutions on their toes has been described as irresistibly ludicrous, particularly as it is unaccompanied by music. By this process large cakes are formed of the mingled grains and straw. The cakes thus formed are afterwards pressed in the same manner as the bruised seeds of the oil-plant. Pressure is, however, not the only method of obtaining the tallow; for it is sometimes procured by boiling the bruised seed in water and collecting the oily matter that floats on the surface. The tallow is hard and white, and has all the sensible properties of that from animals.

Du Halde says, that three pounds of vegetable oil are mixed with every ten pounds of the tallow, and that a quantity of wax is used to give it consistence. The best candles are also coated with wax. When properly prepared, they burn almost without smoke, and quite free from disagreeable smell. It does indeed often happen that the candles prepared with vegetable tallow burn with a great flame, throw out much smoke, and consume very quickly; but this must be attributed to a slovenly and dirty mode of preparation, and to the nature of the wick, which is usually made of a dry and light wood, not much unlike the wick of a rushlight. Candles made of this tallow by Europeans have been found very nearly equal to those made of wax.

The tallow-trees are usually planted in extensive plains, and in regular order. The leaves being either of a deep purple or brilliant red, and the blossoms of a bright yellow, the contrast is said to have a very pleasing effect; and European travellers have described the groves of those trees as the most beautiful objects in a Chinese landscape, having a resemblance to extensive flower-gardens. (*Penny Mag*).

In the absence of interesting Chinese intelligence we beg to submit to our readers some extracts from the British Almanac for 1836, under the heads of *Postage* and *Medical Police and Jurisprudence.*

POSTAGE.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 25.—21st August, 1835.]

An Act to extend the Accommodation by the Post to and from Foreign Parts, and for other Purposes relating to the Post Office

1. Reciting that it is expedient, for facilitating the intercourse with foreign countries, that the postage, British as well as foreign, on letters and packets, should be payable in whole or in part either by the sender or receiver: allows accordingly the postage on letters to and from foreign parts to be taken and paid in one entire sum; but such payment is to be optional.

4. No letters liable to any foreign rates of postage to be received free.

5 empowers the Postmaster General to regist r letters, and to demand the postage for such registered letters settled by the Treasury.

6 regulates the packet postage on letters between the ports of France and Great Britain.

7. Postmaster General empowered to reduce postage on letters to and from foreign parts.

8 reduces postage on ship letters, as therein prescribed.

10. Letters may be sent by other vessels than packets.

11 assimilates rate of postage on ship letters in Ireland to the rates on ship letters in Great Britain.

12. Letters from China liable to the same rates of sea postage as other letters.

15 and 16 reduce postage on newspapers brought by private ships from the colonies, from 3*d.* to 1*d.*

17 gives postage on newspapers sent by private ships to the colonies, of 1*d.*

18 and 19. Reduction of postage on newspapers sent and brought by private ships to and from foreign ports, as therein particularly prescribed; but such postage may be again increased with the consent of the Treasury.

22 and 23. Such newspapers must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and must not contain any writing, &c.; and must be put into the post within seven days from the time when published, if sent out of the U. K.

21. Postmaster General may examine newspapers sent by the post to discover whether any writings or marks are upon them, or any papers enclosed with them, and if there are, treble letter postage may be charged.

28 gives a summary power of recovering arrears of postage due, either for letters received or from any collector, &c., and not exceeding 20l., by warrant of distress, to be granted by any justice of the country; and in case of resistance thereto, the constable, &c., may break open any place, and in case of insufficiency of distress, the party may be committed to gaol.

30, limits the time and directs the mode of suing for injuries arising under the Act.

Medical Police and Jurisprudence.

Beer.—The medical jurist, says Christison, should make himself well acquainted with the external characters of Cocculus Indicus, "because, besides being occasionally used in medicine, it is a familiar poison for destroying fish, and has also been extensively used by brewers as a substitute for hops—an adulteration which is prohibited in Britain by severe statutes." (*On Poisons*, p. 619.) The learned author does not however state any chemical test by which the presence of Cocculus Indicus can be detected; and the existence of this and other pernicious drugs in our London porter can, we fear, be known only by the head-ache and dyspepsia which they cause. The Monthyon prize is bestowed at Paris annually upon him who discovers a method of making some trade less insalutrious—would it not be well to found a similar prize to be the reward of him who, by the discovery of a test, shall render some adulteration less facile? When we speak of the *cephalalgic* powers of London porter, we understand the liquor as it comes from the publican, for the brewers' porter is very good. Those who know the largeness of retail profit will understand the force of the argument, when we inform them that porter is nominally cheaper when bought by the pint from the publican than when obtained by the eighteen gallon cask from the brewer.

Wine.—Fodéré has many interesting observations on the subject of this agreeable beverage. A sweet liquor is sold in France under the name of foreign wine, composed of common wine, honey, and brandy. This and several other imitative wines which Fodéré describes are all heavier than water, and their spuriousness is thus easily detected; for every real wine is lighter than water. Wines poisoned with lead are more common on the continent than in England, as the nefarious device is made use of to correct the sourness of the poorer sorts; thus, in the second volume of the "Transactions of the College of Physicians," Dr. Warren mentions that thirty-two cases of colic occurred in the Duke of Newcastle's family, then in Hanower, in 1752, occasioned by their using, as a common drink, a small white wine, adulterated with calces of lead. The adulterations with lead or copper are easily detected by means of sulphuretted hydrogen; but there are other admixtures not so obvious, but well worthy of the investigation of some public conservator of hygiene.

"*Vinegars*," says Mr. Brande, "are also sometimes intentionally adulterated by sulphuric, muriatic, or even nitric acids. The former may be detected by the addition of acetate of baryta, which occasions a precipitate of sulphate of baryta, to be distinguished from the malate and tartrate of baryta (which also *may* be thrown down) by its insolubility in nitric acid. The presence of muriatic acid is shown by the precipitate formed by nitrate of silver being insoluble in nitric acid, but perfectly soluble in liquid ammonia. To ascertain the presence of nitric acid, let the vinegar, mixed with a little common salt, be saturated with potassa, and evaporated to dryness; upon the dry residue pour equal parts of water and sulphuric acid through which some gold leaf has been diffused, and boil the mixture; if nitric acid be present, the gold leaf will be dissolved, but if absent it will not be acted on." (*Manual of Pharmacy*, p. 4).

We shall conclude this division with a few remarks on a beverage which, though never adulterated, is often bad, namely *water*. Fodere, in his description of good water [*Médecine Legale*, 2nd edit. tom. vi. p. 337, et seq.], makes no distinction between water destined for drinking and for cooking. He requires good water not only to be free from any bad taste or smell, in which every one will agree with him, but to be fit for boiling leguminous vegetables, to make a good lather with soap, and to yield no precipitate, or very small ones, when treated with chemical reagents. These are the tests by which soft water is known, while most of the pump water is hard, makes bad lather and throws down copious precipitate with nitrate of silver and oxalate of ammonia. At the same time Fodere is far from recommending rain water, snow water, or boiled water, which, from having lost their atmospheric air and carbonic acid gas, are disagreeably insipid. Heberden, too, speaks with reprobation of hard water, *saponis impatiens* as he calls it. Prout, again, says that hard and impure waters frequently derange delicate stomachs, and cause the formation of gravel. (*An Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Diabetes, Calculus, &c.*, 2nd edit. p. 119.) Are these great authorities in the right, and all the water-drinkers in the wrong! The matter is worth examination. The bad and nasty water, however, which is served out to many houses in London wants no examination; but the medical minister of police might begin, as Minos is said to do, by punishing first:

"Castigatque, auditque dolos, subigitque fateri."

CHINA.

Silk-worms and Silk.

The zoology of China offers to our consideration little that is new or peculiar. All the larger quadrupeds of China are common in many other parts of the world, and are too well known to require any description. We shall also spare our readers the description of flying cows and flying apes,—of the baboons on the mountain Tayun, in the province of Suchuen, "which in bigness and shape are ye y like a man,"—of the musk-deer, which when taken out of the kingdom of Lu into the kingdom of Laos "dies instantly, like a fish which is taken out of the water,"—and of all the other marvellous beast, birds, insects, and fish, which Marco Polo, and, after him, credulous missionaries or imaginative Dutchmen, palmed upon an age that had a surpassing facility of belief. We will only dwell on what is peculiar to China and authentic or curious.

In the zoology of China there is, in fact, nothing more worthy of notice than that which is, to all appearance, the most humble and insignificant;—this is the silk-worm, the history of which, and of its valuable product, is full of interest and instruction.

In the best ages of Greece and Rome silk was hardly known but by report; and the little information obtained by the interest and curiosity of merchants was confounded and obscured by being mixed up with some notions of the cotton-plant. The soft wool of the Chinese is celebrated by Virgil as combed from trees; and nearly four centuries elapsed before a distinct knowledge of the truth found its way to Europe. The manufactures of this precious substance—then more costly than gold—were patiently unravelled by the artists of Greece, and re-manufactured with a mixture of some less costly material; the transparent garments formed of the mingled stuff were worn by ladies of high rank at Rome, and the moralists of the time were strong in their disapprobation of the indecent innovation. The terms of "woven air" and "textile clouds" will demonstrate the extreme thinness which the high price of the material or the caprice of the purchaser compelled the workman to produce. But the communication between China and the western world, which the wars of the Romans and Parthian empires had restricted, became more easy by the destruction of the latter in the third century;—the supply of silk increased, and a rich Roman might now, without the imputation of extravagant luxury, be clothed in the gorgeous fabrics of the East. In the reign of Justinian (A. D. 552) the valued manufacture was brought to Europe. The missionaries of the Christian religion had successfully preached the Gospel in India, and had even penetrated into China. Two Persian monks, during a long residence in that country, had carefully considered the advantages which might accrue to the western world by the introduction of the insect itself, instead of the precarious and expensive importation of its produce. Their proposal was eagerly embraced by the enlightened Justinian; and after many attempts, and some danger, a sufficient number of eggs was enclosed in the hollow of a cane, and successfully conveyed to Constantinople. Plantations of mulberries had been prepared; after some awkward attempts, silk enough was produced to show that a proper method had been adopted; the artists of Greece gradually approached perfection, and, in a few years, equalled or surpassed those of China. The ingenuity of the Arabs discovered the secret in the eighteenth century, and the manufacture was introduced in the dominions of the caliphs; but the profitable monopoly of supplying the Christian world was retained by the Greeks until the twelfth century, when the Norman Roger, after his conquest of western Greece (A. D. 1146), by an enlightened policy, most uncommon in that age, carried off among the prisoners a number of silk weavers and spinners, whom he settled at Palermo. Sicilians were instructed in the process;—Italy soon acquired the valuable art; and the manufacture has gradually spread itself over the western world. The artists of London now rival those of China, and under the superior management of Europeans the insect itself has improved. A healthy cocoon, which hardly ever equals a grain in China, has been known to weigh three grains in England, and the average of many thousands show a weight of more than two grains.

Penny Mag. (*To be continued*).

Political wisdom to be arrived at by experience, if the hearts of our rulers were not for good purposes hardened.

It appears to me that the following parts of history should form a portion of the school primer for all kings and mighty lords.

The state councellors of Egypt oppressed the Israelites; their—"go to, let us deal wisely," destroyed Pharaoh and all his chivalry in the red sea.

Solomon's son, Rehoboam, said to these Israelites,—"My father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions"—and "Israel rebelled against the house of David to this day."

Who, reading of the Persian monarchs bringing their myriads to enslave the free Greeks, can fail to look on the glorious march of Alexander and his steel-clad Macedonians, as the direct retribution of providence? and the blood shed at Arbela is felt as a just result of the sack of Athens.

The Roman patricians enslaved their fellowcitizens; a long dynasty of Cæsars began by the great Julius, by the people's help enslaved the patricians *themselves*, extending their oppression over the whole earth; and who has read in Tacitus—"*et quando solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant*."—that does not in his fancy cheer on the after shout of these Gauls in the *capitol* itself as the just avengers of their nation's wrongs.

Louis XIV with his—"L'etat—c'est moi"—his bowing, untaxed noblesse, with their gabelle and their corvee, holds up a mirror reflecting the head of his offspring in the hands of the executioner!—his nobles wandering banished in poverty, and a distant view opens to the barricades, and another of his offspring an alien.

The conceited pedant James of Scotland, with his doctrine of *divine right of kings to do moral wrong!* as directly led Charles 1st to the scaffold and James his grandson into exile, as if himself had executed the one and banished the other.

George the 3rd. tried the "divine right to do wrong" on the peaceful, loyal, and obedient province of America:— he has created the greatest republic that ever existed, and the most powerful argument against the use of kings.

This is left as a legacy to be followed up by my son, and his first article will be 'Ireland,' — after which he may keep an ear open for India.

22 Augt. 1836. *'He who runs may read.'*

WHO DINES?

The tiger dines when he has slain a buffalo, and instinctively glories in this feat of his thews and sinews when gorging himself with blood.

The hog dines on refuse and carrion solus, and grunts satisfaction.

The poor and industrious operative snatches his *eager* meal, blessed by the caresses of his off-spring, clinging to his knees, who on his hasty visits thus welcome their provider.

The man of wealth and taste in Paris or London dines; beauty, wit, learning, high spirits surround him; the best assorted food to solace hunger, and the wines of the most generous growths, to open the sluices of communication, are circulated; body and mind thus gratified, the return is an interchange of ideas of the rarest and most instructive nature. The travelling ambassador gives his voyage; the bookman narrates what Alexander or Julius said or ate; the practical philosopher tells how our race may be benefitted; the chemist informs of a new discovery; the politican vividly pourtrays an approaching revolution; lovely and lively women reward the wit with a smile, and appreciate the scandal of the hour: thus my lord dines; music pouring its charms. See those two youths lying on the purple heather; a rapid stream rushing at their feet; dogs, keepers, and guns, hard by reposing; the brown moorfowl spread out in triumph—bottles and baskets in happy confusion—little care they how my lord dines!

Delta.

We observe, from the lately received *Singapore* papers, that Captains Chads and Quin, in H. M. Ships Andromache and Raleigh, have been very active in destroying the various nests of pirates in the Straits.

We have just received the following translation of a chop from the hoppo. It is generally hoped that H. E.'s determination will set the question of duties on Grey longcloths at rest.

From the Hoppo respecting Longcloths. 28th August 1836. (Translated by Mr. Morrison.)

Wan, by imperial appointment, superintendent of maritime customs in the province *Kwangtung*, &c. &c. in reply.

The object of this petition is to request that unbleached long cloths may be assessed at the same rate as coarse white longcloths.

It sets forth, that, if distinctions be made in regard to quality, the low price which the former bear in the market will occasion losses on the part of the said foreigners. This appears to be a correct representation; but in a case which relates to the established regulations it is requisite of course to examine the quality of commodities, and to act in obedience to the regulations. In regard to the two pieces of bleached long cloth before presented,— let them wait,— and they shall be officially stamped and sent out: a communication also shall be addressed to the governor, that the matter may be duly placed on record.

(16th Year of Taoukwang 7th. moon 16th day.)

WAR WITH CHINA.

Just by way of keeping us alive at this dull season, it has been suggested that a war with China would be a very pleasant thing. The Chinese authorities certainly appear to us what we are called by them—strange barbarians; and with all their arrogance, we are a good deal inclined to believe that a British army would soon find a way to shake the great wall of the empire, and even the privilege of appearing before the Emperor without first performing *kou-tou*. But notwithstanding this, as they do not force us to trade with them, we can hardly bring ourselves to think that they have given what publicists would deem, a "good cause for war."

The silly insolence in which they have always indulged has been so long allowed, that it is rather late in the day to complain of it now. When they proceeded to more direct hostilities, Sir Murray Maxwell replied off-hand with a broadside or two, and settled matters at once; and we never heard that his sailor-like conduct was seriously resented. So on any other occasion it would be well to answer outrage by vengeance; but still, as they do not seek to force their trade upon us, the rational course would seem to be, to withdraw from it, if they surround it with conditions to which the merchants of a great nation ought not to submit.

We know that it has been superciliously proclaimed that the benefits of trade with England weigh not "the down of a feather" with the "Celestial Empire." Perhaps not; but of this we are certain, that if the capital and employment which it carries to China could be divided among British subjects, it would be a boon of no common importance. Is it impossible to do this? With all the vast varieties of soil and climate under the influence of the British Crown, is there no spot where the tea-plant could be successfully cultivated? To the negative of this proposition we cannot easily make up our minds; and the subject is one to which the most serious attention ought to be given. The war we could wish to see is, that peaceful agricultural contest which would make make us her rivals as growers, and thus enable us to give to our own countrymen advantages which the Chinese have never appreciated, and which we have an undoubted right to withdraw. *(Morning Chronicle, April 9th).*

In the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 13th inst. there is a laboured article on the British relations with China; and that paper, as well as the *Morning Chronicle*, seems to think that in a comparatively short space of time we may be altogether independent of the Chinese for our supplies of tea. That the tea shrub will grow in many parts of India and the British colonies is well known, although we believe it is wholly to the former that the hoped for supplies can, *with any certainty*, be expected to proceed. But it should be remembered that the manufacture of Tea, as the Chinese manufacture it, requires a dense population and very minute sub-division of labour. Tea is grown, manufactured, and drank in Paraguay and other parts of South America; but we have never heard that it could be put in competition with the produce of the *Woo-e* and *Sunglo* hills. But for the sake of argument, let it be granted that a marketable article could be produced in Assam, or elsewhere of the British possessions, is the *tea* the only trade that binds mutually Great Britain, India and China? Is it feasible that, because we may, in an indefinite number of years, manufacture a bad article, that the former will readily abandon the Chinese demand for her manufactured goods, or that the two latter will allow their trade in raw cotton and in opium to fall into decay? We must, we think, in any case keep up our commercial relations with this empire—and we trust that the period is not far distant when we shall see political relations established on a friendly and firm basis. We are not prepared to say how soon or how well tea may be manufactured in India fit for the English market; but we do not hesitate to state our opinion that our relations with China will be much more speedily placed on a more becoming and satisfactory footing if the British government would but afford a just protection to the merchants engaged in the commerce.

We have heard it argued that wine could be made in England, and that we might, by using our own skill and industry, be independent of the continent for the supply of this drink that gladdeth the hearts of men. But surely there is not any truth in the assertion; and we procure wine much cheaper from the wine countries than if we were to turn all our southern counties into hot houses. And we, from analogy, conclude that it will be long before Assam will make such good and cheap tea as China; why, then, should the *cheapest* market be abandoned under the proud and ridiculous pretence of being independent? at the same time we should be destroying our own manufacturers? Let the manufacture of tea in India be encouraged by all wise measures, but not with the utopian idea that it will excel or exceed the manfacture of China. We think it more probable that we shall sooner import porcelain into China than export tea sufficient for the supply of the U. K. from Assam

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1836. NO. 36. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

THE Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk to an extent not exceeding Two Thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence half penny (4s 7½d) per Spanish Dollar, the Goods to be shipped on or before the 31st. December 1836.

Forty (40) per Cent of such advance, or more at the option of the Agents, will be made in Cash; and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

(*Signed*) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton 29th August 1836.

N. B. Copies of the conditions on which Advances will be made can be had on application at the H. C. Agency Office.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees Per One hundred [100] Spanish Dollars, and Payable Thirty days after sight.—

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 29th August, 1836.

BOMBAY.

THE Fort William; Capt. Fraser, will be despatchd in the first week of October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &. Co

FOR SALE.

TWO India Built Ships of about 800 and 870 Tons, Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For frieght apply to
D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton 12th Augt. 1836 No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander; will leave WHAMPOA on the 20th September next. For freight apply to,
C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE
Canton 10th August 1836. Powshong No. 5.

FOR LONDON

THE Teak Ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, L. W. MONCRIEF Commander burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November, For Freight apply to LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.
Canton, 20th May, 1836 BELL & Co.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)
Capital £200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. — Capt. Sir Andrew Green, R. N.
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Manager at Hobart Town.—James Peck Poynter, Esq.
Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Henty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. Whiteman, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. Dent & Co.
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. George T. Braine, late of the firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will conducted hereafter under the firm of
Canton 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.
London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Mesars. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart&Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR SALE, deliverable in CANTON, MACAO, or CUM-SING-MOON —a fresh supply of Beer and Porter in Casks and Bottles; Hams, Cheese, Currants and Raisins in drums; and various other articles EX ELIZA STEWART.
STANFORD & MARKS,
Canton, 9th August, 1836. No. 1 British Hong.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo.
Jardine, Matheson & Co. General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. Jardine, Matheson & Co. General Agents

FOR SALE.

A few BOLTS of good CANVAS, on board the Isabella Robertson at Cum-sing-moon. Apply to CAPTAIN HUDSON.
4th August, 1836. on board.

FOR SALE on board the Bark LINTIN, Russian and English Canvass, Cordage, Beef, Pork, Bread, and other ship's stores.

NOTICE.—Mr. Zachary Macaulay has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Hall, Bainbridge and Co."
Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE,

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—Henry Tuke (Am.) Williams, from Manila. Mary Ballard, Wainwright (Am.) from Batavia, 11th August Hythe, Drayner, Inglæborough, Ricketts, Bombay 13th & 12th of July; Soobrow, Smith, Lombock; Victory, Biden, Singapore and Calcutta; Fanny, Sheriff, Singapore; Planter (Am.) Adboll, Batavia 14th August; Coventry, Purdie, Madras 23d July, Singapore 21st August.

The *Coventry* left in Madras roads, the *Asia*, Pearson, *Thames* Hornblow, *Orwell* Lancaster. The *Charles Grant* had sailed from Madras for Calcutta. The *Sir H. Taylor* arrived at Singapore on 21st August.

Passengers. Per *Soobrow* J. Scott, Esq. *Hythe*, Elias, Esq.

SAILED. Sept. 1st Covington (Am.) Holbrook, Manila & Newyork; Good Success, Durant, Bombay. Tartar (Am.) Nickols Manila.

The Sultana Evans is under despatch for Singapore and Calcutta.

Passengers. Per *Good Succes*, J. Sutherland Esq.

Hope may not, we fear, be entertained any longer for the safety of the missing ships *Harmoody*, Marshall; *Hormusjee Bomanjee*, Clark, and *Margaret Graham*, Hamilton.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the *Register* of September 1st, No. 35, of last year we gave an account of the religious festival called "*Yulang Shinghwuy.*" This festival may be considered the most ceremonious of the Chinese masses. On the 25th inst. in company with a couple of friends—both sinalogues —we went to *Nan-Gang* in the fields to the westward of the suburbs, to behold this spectacle; and all three were much surprised and pleased at the extent of the bamboo erections for the performance of masses and plays, at the glittering display, and also at the precautionary measures of the police—of which armed numbers were on the spot—to preserve order in so large a crowd. The expenses of this show are defrayed by subscription, which is nearly universal—for the smallest amount is received. We have been informed that nearly seven thousand dollars were expended this year. The concourse on these occasions is always so great that, to prevent confusion and riots, separate roads to and from the temporary booths, temples &ca., are made for the two sexes. This year, on the 14th night (25th August) two pickpockets, about thirty years old, disguised themselves in female apparel, and went on the "*woman's road,*" in order that they might rob the women of their ornaments. They were, however, betrayed by their features, seized by the police, handcuffed and made a show to the assembled multitude. After the rites &ca., were ended they were taken before the magistrate and proved to be thieves belonging to *Nan Gan* village, where they had a secret store of booty &ca.

The copy of the Peking Gazette of the 26th day of the 4th moon (9th June) states that the seasonable rains had not yet set in; and details further ceremonies of the praying for rain, and of the emperor and his near blood-relations burning incense.

Kew the *Nanhae heen*, having been directed by the governor to depute an officer to search the tea-chests shops, *Eshing* and *Ele* in *Sinketootow* street, it having been reported that chests with false bottoms were made there; and it being necessary to seize the account-books of the shops, the heen magistrate, thinking that the police runners might make the seizure a pretence for extortion, on the 18th of the moon (29th August) sent the *Pooting*, *Chin*, and the *Seunkeensze*, *Tang*, with some police runners, to the *Ele* and *Eshing* shops to bring the masters of those two shops, *Hwang-Teentsae* and *Le-Jihpang* before him for examination; these officers were also directed to bring the account-books to be inspected.

The *Weiyuen*, (*Chin*) arrived first at the *Ele* shop, the master of which, *Hwang-Teentsae*, being ignorant of the cause of his coming, became alarmed and refused to go before the magistrate. The *Weiyuen* then ordered the police runners to seize him; and proceeding to the entrance of the *Eshing* shop, those belonging to it immediately rescued *Hwang-Teentsae*, fought with the police, broke the *Weiyuen's* chair with stones and drove him into a *Kungso* (some public place or enclosure), railing at and abusing him. The Weiyuen immediately ordered the runners to go and report the affair to the *Nanhae heen*, requesting that officer to repair in person to the spot and suppress the riot. Shortly afterwards the *Weiyuen* made his escape and got into the city. This was about 10, 30 P. M. Early the next morning the *Nanhae heen* reported the affair to the governor, who about noon sent the *Kwang chow foo* to the spot to investigate the affair of the two shops, *Eshing* and *Ele*, and their neighbours; but when the people belonging to these shops were required to come forth, it was discovered that the shops had been empty since 9 or 10 o clock in the morning.

The foregoing is a translation of a native's account of the affair; but it has been said that the *heen* magistrate was himself ill-treated by the mob.

In consequence of the box-makers, who beat off the police as recorded above, having stated that the suspicious boxes were made for Howqua and others, the governor ordered the judge to enquire into the business and commence by examining the hong-merchants.

The investigation commenced on the 4th inst. about 11, A. M. and the merchants returned home at 10 P. M. They returned to the city at 5 A. M, yesterday, and were still in court when we went to press.

In the *Singapore Free Press* of the 14th. August, there is an extract from a *private* letter from a Canton Solomon, which the Editor introduces as an addendum to the Comercial information contained in the Canton Papers and Price Currents, which were conveyed to Singapore by the *Syed Khan* * in the following suasive sentence:—

"We give the following extract of a letter dated Canton, 4th July, with which we have been *politely* favoured and from which it would appear that business in *China is at present in a very bad state.*"—

D—n this *politeness*: "a man may smile and smile and be a villain, at least we're sure he can be so in China." Rather say of this letter how foolishly, ignorantly, if not enviously and maliciously written; and equally thus *adverbially-favored*, but tenfold thus *adverbially-published*; For a complete refutation of the *croaker's* assertion respecting the state of the Canton Market we refer to the Price Currents published in Canton just before and after the date of the "commercial" letter from Canton, of the 4th July." For the ignorant presumption and envious malignancy of this letter; for this *good fellows* knowledge of the "*good folks here*" — for him, we think, there can be but one feeling amongst the mercantile community of Canton — scorn and contempt. The character and reputation of a merchant should be held as sacred as those of a woman; and he who wantonly or unreflectingly injures them deserves neither pity nor mercy. Will the member of the Canton community who wrote that letter own it in the *Square*? — We highly approve of the notice the *Singapore Chronicle* has taken of this very serious lapse of his brother Editor.

We have extracted from the latest Supplement to Mc Culloch's Commercial dictionary the paragraphs on the trade in and duties on tea.

On the subject of duties we believe that Mc. Culloch is an unquestionably high authority; and his remarks on a discriminating and an equalised scale of duties will, we presume, have their due effect on those who may be interested in the acts of the government on this important question; but we think that able and industrious writer on commerce has fallen in with the common and vulgar error in supposng that Bohea is drank exclusively and unmixed by the poorer classes; the evidence given before the parliamentary committees on this subject directly proves the contrary, if by the '*poor*' are meant the millions who depend on their daily exertions for their daily bread. It is a subject of just pride to Englaud that her people *live well*; that they fully appreciate the wise advice of the preacher, "that there is nothing better under the sun than that a man should enjoy the fruits of his labour." The English peasant *will have* bacon and bread on the land he cultivates—the artificer and manufacturer in towns *will have* their joints of meat; whey, then, should they confine themselves to black Bohea?—We do not believe they do; and the opinion that the present scale of duties bears with an unequal pressure on these classes, 'which preserve the state of the world,'—is, we think, unsupported by facts.

That the present duties on all teas can, without injury to the revenue, be greatly reduced is we think, proveable from the extension of the British trade with China; but it behoves H. M. ministers to give that trade their most serious attention, and not to leave it any longer to the chapter of accidents.

* We observe that the Editor of the *Singapore Free Pres* thus notices the receipt of the Canton Papers. — "bringing us *Canton Registers* of the 21st and 28th June and the *Canton Press* and *Commercial Price Current* of 25th of June and 2d. July. "Now we beg to inform our brother Editor at Singapore that we have never despatched a Canton Register to his addres *minus a Canton General Price Current*; we cannot say why the *Register* should reach it's destination and the *General Price Current* be blown out of it's course; for it would seem that the Editor of the Free Press receives one without the other, or at least he acknowledges the receipt one and does not mention the receipt of the other!

TEA (TRADE IN). — We are truly glad to have to state that the results of the first year's experience of the free trade to China have more than justified the anticipations of those who expected the greatest success from the measure. At an average of the 3 or 4 years preceding the dissolution of the Company's charter, their average annual imports of tea amounted to about 31, 500, 000 lbs. a year; but in 1833–34, the last year of the charter, the imports were only 29, 592, 310. The year 1834–35, the first year of the free trade, presents a very different result; the imports having amounted to nearly 42, 000, 000 lbs., exceeding by above 10, 000, 000 lbs., or 30 per cent., the Company's imports when largest!

The extension of the trade is not, however, the only gratifying circumstance connected with it. Notwithstanding the great additions made to the exports, there was either no rise of prices at Canton, or none worth mentioning; a fact which sets the ability of China to furnish additional supplies in the most striking point of view. The quality, too, of the free trade teas is said, by some, to be superior, and is admitted by all to be at least equal, to that of the company's teas. Many apprehensions were entertained of disturbances taking place between the crews of private ships and the natives, that might interrupt or stop the trade; but nothing of the sort has occurred. Under all the disadvantages of inexperience, the free traders have, with but few exceptions, conducted themselves with singular tact and address; and the captains of the different ships agree in affirming, that Canton is a port where they may unload, load, and clear out, not only without any difficulty, but with as much facility and expedition as at either London or Liverpool. It is singular, indeed, how completely the statements put forth by the Company's advocates in favour of the monopoly, have been disproved: in fact, the only interruption of any kind given to the free traders was occasioned by the pretensions advanced by the individual sent out to watch over their interests; and, however painful the way in which that interruption was terminated, there can be no doubt that the event was a most fortunate one for the success of this great experiment.

The accounts have not yet been made up; but we can confidently state that the opening of the trade has been quite as successful as respects exports as imports. The quantity and value of the cottons shipped for China, in 1834–35, very much exceed the quantity and value of those shipped in any previous year. This, indeed, might have been anticipated; but few comparatively anticipated what has turned out to be the fact, that the cotton stuffs have met with a quick and advantageous sale; and that all descriptions of twist, with the exception of some of the higher numbers, have, also, realised good prices and profits. Indeed, we have no doubt, as well for other reasons, as from the statements of gentlemen of great experience recently arrived from China, that the trade between that country and England is yet only in its infancy. Nor is it possible to estimate the mighty dimensions to wich it may attain, should our cottons, as there seems to be a fair prospect, come into extensive use among the Chinese.

Tea (Duties on).— We mentioned in the article TEA (*Dict.* p. 1148.), that objections had been made to the duties imposed on tea by the act 3 and 4 Will. 4 c. 101.; and that it had been proposed to repeal them and to impose in their stead an equal duty of 2s. per lb. Had tea been of a nearly uniform quality, or had the different teas been of nearly the same value, there would have been nothing to object to in the equalisation of the duty; but so far from this being the case, small beer does not differ more from strong than some sorts of tea from others; and while the price, in bond, of the inferior sorts, in most markets, does not exceed 10*d.* or 1s. per lb., that of the superior sorts is as high as as 4s. or 5s. Under these circumstances, is not easy to imagine that any thing can apparently be more oppressive or unjust than the imposition of the same rate of duty on all sorts of tea. But, admitting the injustice, it was contended that it was not really of a kind that could be obviated; that it was impossible to discriminate between different qualities of tea; that, by imposing different rates of duty, a door was opened to every species of fraud; and that teas admitted at one port at the low duty of 1s. 6*d.* were charged at another with the higher duties of 2s. 2*d.* and 3s. per lb. We believe these statements were much exaggerated; though no doubt can be entertained of their being true to a certain extent. It was evident, indeed, that considerable difficulties would have to be encountered at the outset of a new system; but it is probable that a little experience would have done much to obviate them; and it is believed by many well-informed persons, that the duties charged under the act 3 and 4 Will. 4. c. 101. might have been, at no very distant period, assessed with considerable fairness. But government, influenced partly by a wish so get rid of the clamour and outcry raised by the importers against the discriminating duties, and partly, perhaps, by a doubt whether they could ever be fairly collected, consented to their abolition; and, to accomplish it, introduced and carried through the act 5 and 6 Will. 4 c. 32. This act declares that the existing duties on tea shall cease and determine on the 1st of July 1836; and that, from and after that date, a duty of 2s. 1*d.* per lb. shall be charged on all teas, without exception, entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom.

We do not deny that the necessity of the case—the impossibility of fairly assessing discriminating duties—may justify a measure of this sort; but nothing short of this will afford so much as the shadow of an excuse for it. Tea is no longer, in this country at least, a luxury, but a necessary of life; and as many as 7, 000, 000 lbs. of Bohea have been consumed in a single year. Now, if we take the price of Bohea in bond, in London, at 1s. per lb., and of Hyson, and other fine teas, at 4s., the new duty will be equivalent to an *ad valorem* tax of above 200 per cent. on the beverage of the poor, and of little more than 50 per cent on that of the rich! This is a griveous anomaly; and, if the difficulties in the way of assessing discriminating duties could have been obviated by the adoption of any means at the disposal of government, it is dealing most unjustly and oppressively by the poor. Perhaps it was not possible entirely to obviate the difficulties in question. But had the plan we suggested (*Dict.* p. 1148.) been adopted, that is, had a duty of 1s. 6*d.* (1s. 3*d.* would have been still better) been charged on Congou as well as on Bohea, and the duties on all the other descriptions of tea been allowed to stand as they were, there would have been but little room left for fraud; the revenue would have lost little or nothing; and the duty would have been in all other respects infinitely less objectionable.

(Sup. to Mc. Culloch's com. dict.)

CHINA.

SILK-WORMS AND SILK.

(Concluded from No. 35.)

There is every reason to conclude that the silk-worm has been cultivated, and silk woven in China, from the most remote antiquity. As the necessity for clothing must have long preceded that of recording events, the inventions of the loom and distaff are lost in the uncertainty of tradition. The mythologists of the west have ascribed these inventions to the gods; and in like manner the ancient monarchs of China, who in their traditionary history play the part of gods, are said to have been the inventors of the silk-manufacture. For nearly twenty centuries Europe has received silk from the East: the names given to it on its introduction sufficiently indicate the country from which it came. The Greek name *Σηρ* resembles the word implying silk in most of the Chinese dialects, and is identical with the pronunciation of Cores *seer*; in the mandarin dialect it is pronounced *sze*; but in a language of which the written character affords no indication of sound, the pronunciation must be as varied as in those savage tongues which are not at all committed to writing. The Latin name sufficiently resembles the Manchoo and Mongol *sirke* and *sirkek*, to show the people by whom the silk was carried on its departure from China. Those names, altered perhaps in their long journey over central Asia, acquired from the cultivated organs of the Italians the more agreeable form of *serica*, by some modification of which it is still known in most of the languages of Europe.

In ancient times an example of industry was annually given by the empress of China, who fed the laborious insects with the leaves she had gathered with her own hands, from trees growing within the verge of the imperial palace. The produce of the worms was afterwards spun and woven by herself. This was a politic mode of inducing habits of industry; and it appears to have been retained, on account of the pleasing nature of the occupation, long after the necessity of example had ceased. Since the accession of the present family the custom has been discontinued: a part of the palace is, however, still stocked with insects and mulberry-trees for the amusement of the royal ladies; and the government has not neglected the manufacture. Treatises of considerable extent have been published to point out the best mode of rearing worms and managing silk, showing in complete detail the best method of preserving and of hatching the eggs and feeding the worms, the diseases to which they are subject, and the modes of prevention and cure; the best form of building, and manner of warming and ventilating their habitations, and every other particular. The precautions recommended, although not rigorously adopted by every manufacturer, have greatly tended to improve the quantity and quality of the produce.

During the fine season, worms are reared and silk made in almost every house, and any spare room is used for their habitation; but by those who make the rearing of worms a profession, a dry airy spot is chosen, free from pungent smells and loud noises; a square room is built with the entrance if possible towards the south. It is usual to have a window on each side covered with white paper to exclude the air, and provided with thick blinds to shut out the light when darkness is necessary. A stove, or more, is furnished to keep up a constant and equal temperature throughout the room, and to prevent any chance of damp, which is very injurious to the worm. Around the room several rows of shelves are fixed, one above another, about a foot apart,—not against the wall, but leaving a clear passage, wide enough for a person to walk outside all round the room, and an open space in the middle. These shelves are formed of rushes or withies, and are intended to receive the worms when hatched. The hatching may be accelerated

or retarded at pleasure by exposing the eggs to heat or cold; and the usual practice is to keep them in a cold place until the mulberry-trees have put forth their young leaves: the paper on which the eggs are deposited is then brought out, and hung up in such a situation that the sun may shine on the back of the sheets; this is repeated for two or three days, during each of which the paper is allowed to remain exposed to the rays of the sun only long enough to acquire a gentle warmth: a great heat would be very prejudicial. On the fourth day a great number of the eggs will be hatched. All the worms which leave the eggs before this time are thrown away, as they would not agree with the others in the times of eating, casting their skin, or spinning, which would be the cause of much additional trouble to the attendants. The papers are then carefully weighed, turned upside down, and gently placed upon young mulberry-leaves, cut into small shreds to be more easily masticated by the tender worms. The smell of the fresh leaves soon induces the worms to leave the paper, which is again carefully weighed; the weight of worms is of course known by the difference of the present and former weights, and the quantity of food regulated accordingly*.

In the first days of their existence the Chinese worms are fed nearly every half hour, and the number of meals is gradually diminished, as the worms grow older. After a few days they are fed four times a day, and the leaves are no longer shred, but given whole as they are gathered; after this the number of meals suffers no diminution †

The daily process of feeding the worms is very carefully attended to; they are kept free from noise, bad smells, or other causes of annoyance; and in some places even the food and dress of the attendants are scrupulously regulated. Small stoves are used occasionally for drying the air of the apartment during the prevalence of damp weather; shades are placed over the windows when the heat of the sun would be excessive; in case of a drying wind, small vessels of water are interspersed between the shelves to refresh the air of the room; if the worms appear sickly and heated, a fine powder of dry mulberry leaves is thrown over them; in short, every precaution is taken which the interest of the proprietor may suggest, or the delicate habits of the animal may seem to render necessary.

Notwithstanding every precaution, the worms sometimes die, particularly at the time of moulting, or casting their skin. This is a season of danger which occurs three times during the short life of a silk-worm. In the fourth day of its existence it falls sick, refuses food, and is then said by the Chinese to sleep: within twenty-four hours it casts its skin with much apparent pain: two days usually elapse before health and appetite return, and after two days of health a second sleep approaches; the pain and danger is repeated, and after an equally short interval of health, the third and last sleep attacks the laborious insect. When this sleep is completed, the worm enjoys a longer interval of health than at any other period: for five or six days it continues to eat heartily, and then begins to spin the "golden tomb," to the formation of which its whole existence appears consecrated.

The silk-worm of Europe has one step of danger more than that of China, and casts its skin four times instead of three. It is the opinion of some naturalists that this difference must be the effect of climate; but such a supposition is negatived by the fact that the silk-worm of three casts, like that of China, is known in Europe, and that in some districts of Lombardy it is reared as well as that of four casts, though the latter is preferred from the larger quantity of the produce. The worm of four casts being the best known in Europe, was probably the species introduced by Justinian; the smaller sort was most likely imported in one of the many vessels which have sailed between Europe and China for nearly four centuries. Both species are cultivated in Bengal, and are both thought by the Hindoos to have been brought from China. The smaller sort is known there by the name of the monthly worm, and can be brought to spin eight or ten times a year; the other is called the annual worm, and produced silk in March only.

* The Italians usually procure the deposition of eggs upon cloths, from which they are detached by washing. The eggs are then kept in little bags, in as cool a place as possible, until the mulberry-trees are in leaf, when they are hatched in a stoved room, of which the heat is gradually raised from 65° to 80° of Fahrenheit. The process usually occupies twelve or fourteen days.

† In Italy it is usual to feed the worms four times a day from the first; when very young they receive chopped leaves, and in about sixteen days the chopping is discontinued.

LIST OF THE NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A list of all the newspapers in the United Kingdom has been published by Messrs. Clarke and Lewis, advertising agents, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, which forms a peculiarly interesting and useful document, as well as regards the interests of the trading community as the information of the political public. Great pains have been bestowed, and considerable time and expense must have been given, to place the list in the complete and compact form in which it has been published. The advertiser will find in it, the organ through which his notice can be best conveyed to the attention of that portion of the empire where he may be most anxious to solicit it and as there are now but few advertisers who do not look in some measure to the politics of the journal in which they would choose to have their wants or wishes exhibited, they have here also set forward, in distinguishing colours, the Conservative, the Liberal, and the Neutral character of each newspaper. By-the-bye, the labours of Messrs. Clarke and Lewis in this respect, although of course given merely to afford to their customers the most summary yet complete information, supplying us with an analysis of the political opinions of all the newspapers of the empire, induces us to give to our readers the number of periodical advocates of the great political principles into which the opinions of the great majority of the thousand and one political parties have been solved since the passing of the Reform Bill. From the conclusion our readers may draw their own inference.

According to the statement of Messrs. Clarke and Lewis, there are published of the provincial papers in England 104 Liberal journals, 76 Conservative ditto, and two Neutrals, thus leaving a majority of 26 Liberal journals. Of the London journals, daily, weekly, &c., there are 22 Liberal, 21 Conservative, and eight Neutral. Amongst the Neutrals, there are of course classed the *Court Journal*, the *Literary Gazette*, the *Mining Gazette*, and others of the same cast. The majority in favour of the Liberal Journals is, however, only one.

In Ireland there appears to be 37 Liberal journals, 38 Conservative and one Neutral: the only neutral advertising medium in Ireland thus appears to be the "Gazette." The state of Ireland, however, so long misgoverned as it has been, and so long, therefore, subjected to agitation, necessarily accounts for this; and the means adopted in that portion of the empire by the Conservative party, the moneyed one as regards the great bulk of the population, renders sufficiently evident the cause why there is a majority of one in favour of the Conservative interest.

In Scotland there are 27 Liberal journals, 21 Conservative ditto, two Neutral ditto.

In Wales there are only three Liberal journals, and three Conservative ditto.

And in the Channel Islands there are nine Liberal Journals, and four Conservative. The sum total, upon the showing of this list, therefore, is, that in the British Empire there are published 202 Liberal Journals, 163 Conservative, and 13 Neutrals; leaving a balance in favour of the advocacy of Liberal opinions of 39 newspapers, which is certainly not a contemptible one, when the efforts of the expiring party are taken into consideration. We have been induced to make these remarks simply because the opportunity has been afforded to us by the statement before us, which is one well calculated for the mercantile purpose for which is has been published, as not only affording the political character of each newspaper, but the district in which it circulates, and the town in which it is published; thus giving an abstract of all that is useful to the advertising interests. [*Sun April* 19th]

Translation of an inscription on an ingot of gold, received from the east coast of China (From a correspondent).

"The shop whence this is issued has been established in *The-Nan* (the metropolis of *Shantung*) for upwards of fifty years, dealing constantly in jewels and gold.

It has also lately established at *Pih-king*, in the goldsmith's bazaar, just outside the *Ching-yang* gate, on the west side of the street, a branch, for the purposes of trading in the said articles, under the name—"*Kung-Shing*."—Gold and silver and precious stones are here bought, sold, or exchanged, also gold-leaf and ingots of ten taels weight." It is highly important that all gentlemen should be become acquainted with this shop—"*Kung-Shing*"—, and recognize the shop-sign, which will be convenient."

BRITISH INTERCOURSE WITH EASTERN ASIA.

By a Resident in China.

The above is the title a small pamphlet which reached us yesterday, but too late to review or quote largely from the body of the work. We may probably return to the subject-matter of the pamphlet next week; at present we have only room for the following sentence:

"Our residents in China may *take* what liberties they please, *without asking*; and if no notice *be taken* of the innovation by the government, it is all very well. But to *ask* any thing there, in the present state of intercourse, is to *invite denial*, to make innovation impossible, and to put an end, as to that matter, to the hope of a beneficial change."

BIRTH. On Monday the 29th Inst. at Macao, the Lady of the Revd. George Harvey Vachell M. A. (Chaplain to H. B. M. Superintendents) of a Daughter.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1836. NO. 37. PRICE 50 CENT

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

15th April, 1836.

THE Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk to an extent not exceeding Two Thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence half penny (4*s* 7½*d*) per Spanish Dollar; the Goods to be shipped on or before the 31st. December 1836.

Forty (40) per Cent of such advance, or more at the option of the Agents, will be made in Cash; and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

(*Signed*) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton 29th August 1836.

N. B. Copies of the conditions on which Advances will be made can be had on application at the H. C. Agency Office.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Treasury open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees Per One hundred [100] Spanish Dollars, and Payable Thirty days after sight.—

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 29th August, 1336.

FOR LONDON.

THE teak built Bark ELEANOR, 300 Tons, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight apply to TURNER & C.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new Bark FAVORITE, Capt. ROBINSON, 332 Tons.
Application may be made to TURNER & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM; CAPT. FRASER, will be despatchd in the first week of October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &. Co

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For frieght apply to
D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton 12th Augt. 1836 No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander; will leave WHAMPOA on the 20th September next. For freight apply to,
C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE
Canton 10th August 1836. Powshong No. 5,

FOR LONDON

THE Teak Ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, L. W. MONCRIEF Commander burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November, For Freight apply
LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

Canton, 20th May, 1836 BELL & Co.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Capital £200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. — Capt. Sir Andrew Green, R. N.
Edward Barnard, Esq. — Samuel Eustace Magan, Esq.
Edward Blount, Esq. — Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
John Shudholme Brownrigg, Esq. — Richard Norman, Esq.
Right Honble. Henry. Ellis. — William Sargent, Esq.
Oliver Farrer, Esq. — John Wright, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Wright & Co. *Solicitors.*—Messrs. Farrer & Co.
Secretary.—Frederick Boucher, Esq.
Inspector and Manager at Sydney.—George Kinnear, Esq.
Manager at Hobart Town.—James Pack Poynter, Esq.
Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Henty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st. July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. GEORGE T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will conducted hereafter under the firm of

Canton 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A, L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart&Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR SALE, deliverable in CANTON, MACAO, or CUM-SING-MOON —a fresh supply of BEER and PORTER in Casks and Bottles; HAMS, CHEESE, CURRANTS and RAISINS in drums; and various other articles EX ELIZA STEWART.

STANFORD & MARKS,
Canton, 9th August, 1836. No. 1 British Hong.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

FOR SALE,

A few BOLTS of good CANVAS, on board the ISABELLA ROBERTSON at Cum-sing-moon. Apply to CAPTAIN HUDSON,
4th August, 1836. on board.

FOR SALE on board the Bark LINTIN, RUSSIAN and ENGLISH CANVASS, COORAGE, BEEF, PORK, BREAD, and other ship's stores.

NOTICE.—MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 4th. SPLENDID (Am.) Rogers, from New York, 19th. May; MARION, Richards, Calcutta; EBEN PREBLE, Crocker, Batavia 16th Augt. JUDITH, Williams, Singapore 21st Augt.—Sept. 6th. MALCOLM, Eyles, Calcutta, 8th. July, Singapore 26th. Augt. PRINCE REGENT, Biles, Bombay.

SAILED. FANNY, Sheriff for Singapore; SULTANA, Evans, Singapore & Calcutta.

We are happy to inform our readers that the 1st cutter of the *Alexander* has arrived at Macao; having landed eight lascars on the coast of Cochin China. This is the only boat, out of the three in which the crew of the *Alexander* came from the wreck, that has reached Macao; the news of the other two having been taken on board China junks. No lives were lost; neither has any property been saved. The circumstances relating to the wreck, and the adventures of the boats, are detailed in a letter from Captain Wilson of the *Alexander*, dated Macao, 29th August, 1836, and published in the "*Canton Press*" of the 10th inst.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

7th moon, 25th day, (Septr. 5th) A despatch arrived at the hoppo's office which announced the promotion of *Ching*, the superintendent of grain, to the office of salt-commissioner in *Shantung*; the vacancy in the grain-superintendent-ship is to be filled by *Choo Kweikeih*, who is from *Shaouhing foo* in *Chekeang*.

7th moon 29th day (Septr. 9th). About two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the *Meilan* pastry-cook's shop in *Little Market* street, from their baking cakes. The shop was burnt, and the fire spread to the right and left and destroyed fortyone dwellings; fifteen others were pulled down, and then the flames were stopped. The *Kwang-chow Heë* was on the spot, and urged the firemen close to the burning houses. Happily, none of them were hurt, as the wind was favorable.

The emperor has confirmed the governor's recommendation that *Seu Yingchaou*, the *Pwanyu heën*, be promoted to be *cheheën* of *Fuhshan*.

Opium. It is now rumoured about Canton, that the cabinet minister, *Yuen Yuen*, who was governor of the two *Kwang* in 1821 — is opposed to the alteration in the regulations respecting opium, as recommended in the memorial of *Heu Naetse;* and that he has also reported on the subject to the emperor. He has lately been appointed one of the examiners of the new graduates of the *Hanlinyuen* college.

Edict from the hoppo.— Wan by, imperial appointment, controller of customs at the port of Canton, &ca. to the hong merchants for their full information.

The *Weiyuen* of Macao has written, stating that on the 11th day of the 7th moon, the pilot, *Poo Heungan* reported that on the 10th of the moon (21st Augt) the country ship *Mei Keenche* (Mackenzie) arrived and anchored off the nine islands. On enquiring from whence the vessel came, and whether she had cargo on board or not, and how many traders and sailors were on board, and how many guns and arms she carried, the captain refused to tell the truth, and would only say that the vessel came from England and traded to different ports; and having met with and suffered from bad weather the ship made water, and he wanted to repair her, and so forth; it is my duty to report these circumstances to you.

I (the Weiyuen) immediately wrote out an account of these circumstances. The said pilot again reported that on the 12th of the moon the vessel moved into the inner harbour of Macao, where artificers were hired to repair her. When I received this report I examined and found that the regulations do not allow foreign ships to enter the inner harbour of Macao. Now the said ship having received damage in a gale of wind and being leaky, proceeded from the nine islands to the inner harbour of Macao, to be repaired there: this is an affair of the foreigners, whose dispositions it is difficult to oppose. Lately it has been the practice for foreign ships to go into the inner harbour of Macao to be repaired, in utter opposition to the regulations: all this has proceeded from the connivance of the chief authorities at Macao: and it is really to be feared that shortly affairs may be impeded and disgraced from the concourse of different foreigners. I, besides ordering the pilots to keep a good look-out at the harbour's mouth, and the guard boats to be diligent, have encreased the number of sailors watching the vessel in order that they may prevent the fishing and *tankea* boast from approaching her and creating disturbance. It is right also that I reverently prepare a respectful report, suggesting whether or not H. E. the governor should be requested to issue strict orders to the chief authorities at Macao, that hereafter they are not to connive at foreign vessels entering the inner harbour for repairs; and further, to strictly order the foreign merchants of every nation, that when they want to repair their ships they must send them to Whampoa for that purpose; they are not permitted to send them to the inner harbour of Macao; by which disturbances will be prevented and the fixed regulations obeyed.

This coming before me, the hoppo, it is proper that I make the circumstances public by an edict, which when the hongmerchants receive they are to respectfully obey and communicate it forthwith to the merchants of every foreign nation—that hereafter when their ships want repairs they must send them to Whampoa for that purpose—they must not send them to the inner harbour of Macao — which may lead to disturbances. Oppose not. A special proclamation. Taou-Kwang, 16th year, 7th moon, 26th day. (September, 6th).

As we are approaching the commencement of the Tea season, we beg to submit to our local readers the following extracts from the —" Minutes of evidence taken before the select committee of the house of commons on Tea duties in 1834."

Mr. *Edmund Edword Antrobus*, called in; and Examined.

You are a retail dealer in tea in the Strand? — I am.

How long has your business been established? — Upwards of a century.

How long have you had the business yourself? — Eleven years.

In your trade have you been accustomed to sell largely to the poorer consumers of tea?—Very largely, particularly formerly, previous to the alterations in the Strand, which I believe was the most densely populated part of London.

What description of tea does that class of persons consume?—Common congou as well as the rather better kind, and common twankay; a large quantity is sold to them mixed, green and black, and in the form of dust, they prefer that to the tea.

Will you mention what quantities you commonly sell to them?—Two ounces, quarters and halves of pounds; I suppose their consumption is from half a pound to three quarters weekly, but of course that is merely an opinion.

Have you been in the practice of selling any Canton bohea to those parties?—Never under any circumstances, knowing that if I attempted to introduce bohea tea I should lose the trade.

Do you consider then that the poorer consumers are good judges of the quality of tea?—I consider they are very good judges, not only of tea, but of every article that comes under their observation.

In your opinion, looking both at the price and quality, which is the cheapest description of tea for the poor man to use?—Congou, decidedly.

Of what quality?—I should say what in the trade we might term the two or three first grades of congou, the common congou, and the two next above it.

Then in your judgment it is a mistaken notion that the poor man is the consumer of the lowest and cheapest tea?—He is decidedly not a consumer of what we term bohea tea.

Can you give the Committee any information as to the quantity of bohea tea that is sold at the Company's sale?—In the next sale 1,500,000 pounds of bohea is declared, 918,000 pounds of which consists of Fokien, which is in fact congou tea; the remaining 582,000 is what is termed bohea tea, but which is in fact a considerable proportion congou.

Do you know what becomes of that tea when it is sold at the India-house? — I think it is sold in small quantities to country people, who are forced to buy it, not being able to obtain any other; and it is occasionally mixed with other tea in order to obtain a better profit, and you often see it marked up in shops that the low price may attract attention. The Fokien bohea is the low congou, but the poor prefer even a better description of congou than that.

From your experience, do you consider it possible for the best judges to distinguish between the fine boheas and common congous?—Decidedly not; there is no one distinguishing mark.

As between campoi and souchong?—They are the same teas, the one merely being stronger and better, according to opinion.

Are you in the practice yourself of examining teas at the India house for sale?— I examine and taste everything myself, and have done so for the last 11 years.

Do you consider that slight indisposition of the state of the stomach, for instance, will effect your ability to make those distinctions?—It has a very material effect.

Would port wine at night affect the taste in the morning?—Unquestionably, if too much is taken.

Mr. John Miller, called in; and Examined.

WHAT is your business in London?—Wholesale tea-dealer.

What is the name of your firm?— Miller & Lowcock, late John Garratt & Company.

In your trade you are of course considerable purchasers of teas at the East India Company's sales?—At one period we were the largest purchasers in London.

When was that?—Some few years since.

You are therefore purchasers of the lowest as well as the highest description of teas?—Of all descriptions.

In what manner do you generally dispose of the lowest description of tea, what is sold under the name of bohea tea?— In England, we have supplied in the last five years upon an average 500,000 lbs. weight of all other descriptions of tea to 100,000 lbs. weight of bohea. In Scotland, we have supplied upon the average one chest of bohea to nine chests of congou. In Dublin, we have not had a very extensive business, but a very

respectable business, and two of our principal friends there have never had a single chest of bohea tea; but I believe the average to be as Mr. Butler, a respectable merchant stated, one chest of bohea tea to eight chest of congou, in Ireland.

In what manner do you understand the bohea tea to be consumed in England?— Principally mixed.

Are the Committe to understand that the tea trade in England is a trade of admixture?— Certainly, it is acknowleged to be so.

Does that admixture take place in the wholesale trade?— In our trade very rarely indeed.

With whom does it take place?—With the retailers generally.

What desciption of tea do you consider the cheapest for a poor man to use?— Good congou tea and good twankay tea; that mixture is considerably used in manufacturing towns.

Generally speaking, has the twankay tea a consumption of its own to any great extent?— I do not think it has.

On what grounds do you consider the congou tea the best?— Because it lasts longer.

You get more beverage from a given weight?—Certainly you do.

Should you consider that an increased introduction of low tea, that is to say, of bohea tea of the present quality, and a lower quality than that now introduced, would be favourable or unfavourable to the consumers?— Very unfavourable indeed.

As respects the consumer, what is your opinion as to the description of teas which should be most encouraged?—The importation of good congou teas, as the most useful.

CHINA.

Silk-worms and Silk (*Continued from No.* 36.).

From the time when the worms leave the eggs to the period of their spinning, about twenty-four days * elapse when the process is well managed; and it is usually observed that the silk is in greater quantity and of better quality in proportion to the rapidity with which the worms are brought to the last stage. The quantity of leaves consumed will also be less, and the expense of attendants diminished. Instead of putting the worms, when ready to spin, into little cones of paper, as is done in England by those who keep silk-worms for their amusement, or, as in Italy, upon little hedges or espaliers of heath or straw, the Chinese lay them on shelves protected from the light. In this situation they draw from their mouths the silken thread in which they inclose themselves to undergo their final change. This curious and interesting operation is usually completed in four days. From 500 to 1000 yards of silk are spun in this time, at the rate of about six inches a minute, a rapidity as surprising, if the small size of the worm be considered, as is the fineness of the thread produced: the whole quantity scarcely weighing a single grain. When the cocoon, or little ball of silk, is completed, the worm once more throws off its skin, and becomes a brown chrysalis or grub, without external members, and almost without motion—a state of being well fitted for the close prison it is destined to inhabit. After remaining in this state about ten days, the sluggish chrysalis throws off its brown skin and comes forth a perfect butterfly, furnished with legs, eyes, and wings, and fitted for the enjoyment of its new state of existence. These last transformations take place within the cocoon; but the insect, now become active and comparatively powerful, makes use of its newly-found strength to burst its cell and set itself at liberty. The cocoon would be thus destroyed, the silk spoiled, and, as far as profit is concerned, all the hopes of the cultivator rendered vain, unless means were taken to prevent the last step. The death of the chrysalis is the only remedy devised, and this unfortunately necessary operation is performed in various ways. The easiest and cheapest mode is to expose the cocoons for a whole day to the heat of the sun, which effectually kills the grub, but renders the silk gummy. To avoid this, some persons boil the cocoons in water, or place them for an hour in a hot stove. This last mode is usually practised in India and in Europe by the most careful rearers; but the Chinese have a mode which they consider very superior, and which deserves a trial by other cultivators. The cocoons are placed in large earthen jars, interspersed with layers of dry salt; when the jars are full, they must be stopped so as to exclude the admission of air. By this method the chrysalis is killed in a few days, and the silk may be wound off at leisure.

A particular sort of wild silk is found in the province of Shantung. It is the produce of a caterpillar which feeds indiscriminately on the mulberry and many other trees. They do not spin cocoons like the silk-worm, but they form long threads, which being driven about by the wind, are caught by the trees and bushes, whence they are carefully gathered, and spun like flax or wool. A thick sort of cloth is woven from this silk; it is very strong and durable, does not easily spoil, and is considered very valuable. (*Penny Mag.*)

* In Italy from thirty to h..ty two days.

ST. HELENA TARIFF.

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Helena, 8th March.

"In consequence of the arrival of our new Governor, General Middlemore, who has taken possession in His Majesty's name, great changes have occurred here.—The following may perhaps be interesting to you.

All British and Colonial Goods imported in British Ships are to pay 3 pr. Ct. ad Val.

All Foreign Goods in British or Foreign Ships 6 pr. Ct. „ „

All Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Tea, Pepper, Spices, Sugar, Tobacco, Che roots, Sugar Candy, Curry Powder, Sauces, Sago, dried Fruits, &c. Drugs, Woollen, Cotton, and Silk manufactur.d Goods, all Wearing Apparel, &c., the produce of Europe, America, Cape of Good Hope, and the Eastward in British or Foreign Ships to pay 10 per cent ad valorem. Exceptions:—Grain of all sorts, Rice, Flour and Live Stock.

The Currency has also been changed. Dollars are to be in future 4s. 4d. Siccas 2s. 1d., other Rupees 1s. 11d. and other coin in proportion."—*Gazette, June* 18th. [*Calcutta Courier, July* 6th].

The Great Fire at Canton.—The London Papers stated a few days ago that there was a dreadful fire at Canton, in China, on the 23d of November last year. The *Groningen Courant* has an extract from a letter from M.S. Senn Van Basel, Dutch Consul in China, of the 28th November, which states that this fire, which lasted from half-past seven in the evening till three in the afternoon on the day following, destroyed 2,000 Chinese houses, so that the damage may be estimated at several millions of florins; that the Dutch and other foreign factories at Canton were in great danger, so that goods and money had been packed up and put on board vessels in the river; but these buildings were happily saved, and nothing was lost belonging to the Dutch factory or to the Consul. This latter circumstance is chiefly owing to the exertions of the crew of the Dutch merchantman, the *Zaanstroom*, which lay off Canton. The Consul has thanked them in a declaration, which has been published.—*Dutch Paper.*

Our local readers will observe that the *Groningen Courant* has rather embellished M. Van Basel's account of the fire; for we hold it to be impossible that gentleman could have informed his correspondent that the *Zaanstroom* was anchored *off Canton*. The duration of the fire is also lengthened, unless the burning of detached masses of mere ruins is taken into account. All fears of the fire extending beyond the walls had ceased at 7 O'clock on monday morning; and in the forenoon the flames were subdued in the city. Many of the foreign residents worked actively at the engines.

British Intercourse with Eastern Asia.

By a Resident in China.

We now proceed to notice this small pamphlet. It is written by a *resident in China*; it should rather be said a *late* resident. The author appears to be a benevolent and religious man; indeed it wears the appearance of a production from a missionary-pen; and yet we can scarcely praise it for much christian charity—except were the Chinese are concerned; for the writer not only, we think, has extracted from and remarked on, the memorial to the King in council in a partial spirit, but he brings in the history of Europe, disgraced by quarrels and stained with blood—as a sufficient plea for the emperor of China to exclaim,

—— et me&
Vi tute me involvo, probámque
Pauperiem sine dote quæro.

Which, freely translated, means.—

Th enwhy should we quarrel for riches,
Or any such glittering toys;
A light heart and a *thin pair of breeches*
Go through the world my brave boys!

"Until ye, O wise men of the west, learn to live in peace; we, men of the hills of *Tang*, will rest content with our present knowledge of your dispositions, politics, arts, and of the cunning of your right hands in works of brass and iron; we are content with our rice and tea, with our poverty and ignorance: we are mild and peaceful, seek not, then, to awaken in our breasts an unbounded desire for riches and for foreign productions. Here the *one* man will continue to *rule* and the *millions* to *obey*; we are more at ease in our *thin loose trowsers* than you are in your tight braced up buckskins."

Such is the author's argument when he is *counsel* for the *emperor*; we do not choose to find fault with his special pleading in that office; but we ask more candour at his hands when he comes over to *our side*.

The words in the memorial—"*should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required*"—are lost sight of by this, as they have been disregarded by other writers; but he goes beyond what anyone else has yet gone when he says the petitioners demanded *revenge* as well as reparation.

It will be a difficult task for the *Resident* to prove that a feeling of *revenge* is evinced either in the letter or spirit of the memorial.

It has ever been held a part of wisdom to be *prepared*—in life or death; why, then should the lives and properties of foreigners in China be neglected by themselves or by their governments? that *property* is not secure requires no proof or argument; that life and limbs are periled by transgressing beyond the *usual* limits is not a mere unfounded complaint; but what security have the foreigners against the ill-advised and rash acts of any one of the magistracy? And is not health sapped by rapid degrees from the confinement to which we are tyrannically subjected?

The writer says" the right of permanent residence in Canton has never been conceded to foreigners by the Chinese government." We contend that it has been frequently conceded by the emperor in his edicts when he has repeated the oft-told *assertion* that we come to an open market; and we beg to refer our readers to the translation of an edict, published in the *Register* of Nov. 7th 1835 (page 183) on this subject—as being, we believe, *the last concession*.

The writer next proceeds to point out the folly of continuing the establishment of the superintendents at Macao; and he remarks, in a note, on the continuance of the E. I. company's agents in China. We subjoin the note.*

The writer then informs the public of his own views of what is best to be done in this intricate and important question:—the British free trade with China: and he seems to depend more on the efforts of missionaries in combination with commercial enterprise than on any interference by the British government: or, rather, perhaps, he considers the merchant-missionary or the missionary-merchant as the only proper pioneer in China.

We (foreigners) are striving for a worldly object: the extention and protection of trade and of those engaged in it.

The *Canton Register*, ever since the opening of the free-trade to China, has contended that all objects connected with that trade will be better and sooner obtained by a determined and dignified course of action on the part of the British government, than by any half-measures, or truckling policy.

The *Resident* thinks that if we were to stoop to a little tricky conduct, it would not be *wrong*: such as appointing a *trading-Consul*—who is to be, nevertheless, in the sole confidence of his government, and to have the *control* over the naval force in this quarter; but that control, or "connexion is to be kept out of view!" That is—the officer who is to represent and guard the honour and interests of Great Britain and India, is to be placed in a position where he *may* become the complete slave of the hong-merchants by becoming *their debtor!* We trust the Admiralty board will never place a British naval force under the control of a trading Consul: this, indeed, could not be done; the rules of the service do not allow it; and we also hope that H. M. ministers will neither forget their country nor themselves so far as to place in Canton an officer under a demi-official character—holding out a fair flag to the Chinese as a trader, whilst he at the same time can command and direct the dreadful energies of a British squadron. This would, really, be profiting by the example of the court of directors, when they ordered that "captain Skottowe was never to appear out of uniform, that he was to be called *Mister* not *Captain* Skottowe; that he was to make himself *scarce* to the merchants—and *tell a falsehood*, giving out that he was brother to H. M.'s under secretary of state (Vide *Auber's China* and *Canton Register* of 29th July 1834 page 119).

With reference to the *Resident's* views of introducing Christianity into China—it is a delicate, a difficult, and a wide question. We can inform him that the Christianity of the Romish church is preached by it's missionaries in many of the provinces; and that the succession of missionaries is constantly preserved by the accession of new aspirants. We know not any cause that acts against the Papist with more rigor than against the Lutheran or Calvinist missionary.

To see China christianized all must fervently wish, although they may differ about the means of attaining this *end that is to be*.

When the *Resident* calls upon the merchant to abandon the Opium trade—he, to use a vulgar phrase, takes the bull by the horns. To put a stop to the introduction of opium into China, he should call upon the British government to abandon their monopoly in Bengal; and then to prohibit it's manufacture. After he has succeeded in extirpating *Patna* and *Benares* he has *Malwa* still to tread under foot; and when he has the opium-producing Malwa under his sway, he must make interest with or subdue the Sultan of the *Turkish* empire, before he will completely succeed in his opium reform.

Leaving out the expected new regulations concerning opium and it's manufacture by the Chinese themselves, the poppy is the production of the earth—"and the earth *HE* has given to the children of men." The smoking of opium is one of their "many inventions"—but we know not by what *right* man may forbid it to men.

We do not know any one foreigner who is so well acquainted with the Chinese, their habits, dispositions, and language, who can, from his own knowledge, be justified in writing thus: therefore we do not know the *Resident*.

"We acquit all, but the very first rank of Chinese officers, of any hostility to the improvement of foreign intercourse. Indeed all *below these*, seem to have no comprehension of the grounds of the foreign policy of their government."

We have no doubt that *Howqua*—who is not an officer, although he wears an honorary button—but a merchant, and the whole of his brother merchants, of and not of the hong—that the whole *corps diplomatique*—in short, that the population generally, and particularly that of Canton—have a perfect comprehension of "the grounds of the foreign policy of their government"—and for this very simple and sufficient reason—it is the 'old custom'. Why, even the very children, and dogs seem to comprehend it, as all foreigners know when they expose themselves to their infantine and barking abuse.

We confess our inability to understand the author's reasoning on the question of *abstract right*: what is it, or rather, what is meant to be expressed by this metaphysical abstraction—*right* in the *abstract*!—Had the Israelites under Moses and Joshua an *abstract right* to invade and conquer Canaan? Or is the revealed will of the Creator to his creatures to be called by the latter an *abstract right?*—That is, a right which they can mentally comprehend, measure, appreciate and define?

In the affairs of this world—if a nation has not a *right* to occupy any portion of the earth's surface to the utter exclusion of all the rest of the inhabitants, even to the cutting off the very produce of the soil from circulation beyond it's own portion—if it will not admit a highway through that portion—nor extend the protection of its laws

* For other reasons, we trust that remnant of the East India Company which has been allowed to perpetuate itself in Canton, under the name of a Finance Committee, will also be removed.

So far as it has any political influence, its derivation and power may rather be expected to do harm. It operated so in the time of the late collision, I believe, so far as it operated at all.

It is, however, because its continuance is injurious to the merchant, and no advantage or honour to the East India Company, that it had better be immediately removed. The operations of the Committee at Canton are a sort of disturbing force, which the merchant cannot calculate. Advices have just come that the Committee has altered its rate of exchange. You may hear merchants saying, "I wish I could have known this, I would not have sent those Company's bills to Canton; what shall I do with those I have in hand?" Now so long as the funds for the China trade are provided, and operations are originated here, it will suit the merchants best to have the choice of all the modes of remittance, near at hand. If the East India Company will keep open two treasuries, they should be so good as to let buyers at the one know what is to be the rate at the other, otherwise after a few bad operations, they may find men indisposed to take their bills at all.

But this is a minor affair. The more serious consideration is, that the Finance Committee at Canton is a great body, and the private merchant can hardly flourish by its side. Wielding the surplus revenues of India, its loans may at any time be directed, if not to selfish purposes, at least on principles of favouritism; and to this a complete check cannot easily be applied.

As to the interests of the East India Company, I believe merchants would be glad if a larger sum on their account, were annually to be remitted home. The great difficulty now is to place funds in Canton. Let the East India Company draw here, at the merest fraction, under the average out-turn of other modes of remittance, and their bills from London will be readily sold. The American merchants, still more embarrassed to find remittances to China, will pour their contributions into the same treasury. In this matter, it seems to me that the character, as well as the interests, of the East India Company is involved.

For *them* to beg to be permitted to keep a foot-hold in China, where they had once the whole ground; to have a little finger in a business once entirely in their hands; to sell something or other there, now their monopoly is gone, is devilish strange. I mean it is very singular, and very like the entreaty of the exorcised, "If thou cast us out, suffer us to go into the herd of swine."

(See Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON · TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1836.

to those of the human race which the concurrence of events has thrown within its boundaries; if, in a word, no one nation has a *right* to claim universal supremacy over others—no one man to claim universal power over, and to exact universal obedience from, his fellowmen, then China and the Chinese are placed in a hostile position to all the rest of the world; and there cannot be any *wrong* done when the rest, or any portion, of the other part of the human race vindicate the *common rights of men* and oppose themselves to such exclusive pretensions; but when, or how, or by whom, this vindication is to be made is a matter of expediency. We presume to think that it is time that Great Britain should deem it expedient for her *rights* and *interests* that China should descend from her towering pedestal—and that this *expediency* is *mercy*,—which will save that pedestal from being sapped, and toppling down in crushing ruins.

We are somewhat surprised that the *Resident in China* has not learnt better than to suppose the question—"whether or not the Chinese authorities *have taken their stand*? is now to be asked: why, they never *stand*; they *manage*: they are excellent *shifters*: the very jugglers of diplomacy.

At page 21 the *Resident* says:—"Rather let the British government approach this matter, not as an *abstract question* but as a *practical case*. Let it remember the distinction between *doing* and *suffering*. Let it not forget that a nation may be *acting right* in *suffering wrong*; and that when the motive is a wise and generous one, such forbearance, under provocation, can take away no right, can compromise no point of honour, which may not, by asserting it, be regained."

As a *practical case*, is the very view which the British government should take of the British and Indo-British connections with China. We have been talking and theorizing much too long; when we come to *practice*, the difficulties which now surround the foreign trade with China will speedily vanish. We do not, however, understand the question of a nation suffering wrong for conscience sake. The acts of the government are the acts of the nation; and the wisdom of those acts depends greatly on the men who hold office; but it has been always considered the duty of a government to take care of the honour and interests of the nation. Our only motives of trading with China are our own interests; if the trade was not profitable to those engaged in it and to the revenue, would it be continued? certainly not. The *Resident* then, in our opinion, takes leave of the *practical case* and wanders enthusiastically into the regions of abstraction when he calls upon his countrymen and his government to consider the conversion of the Chinese to Christianity to be their first and especial duty. Knowledge and religion will, we trust, be freely communicated to the Chinese, when they are willing to receive those blessings; and until then, those who feel themselves called to the task will no doubt have their individual efforts to introduce them liberally supported; but we scarcely think it is the affair of a civil government to bring it's power and influence to bear directly on the cause: the pope is the only temporal prince who could justifiably assume such intermeddling interference—and that only because he makes certain claims, which, however, the world is daily contesting more keenly.

The *Resident*, however, at last arrives at a somewhat startling conclusion. After the opium, gunpowder, and musquet trades are abandoned, and the religious agency—after having been sincerely and strenuously exerted, shall have been tried in vain, or repelled by the obstinate, cruel, unrelenting opposition of the Chinese government—then "let slip the dogs of war"—then the *Resident* will concur in the prayer of the memorial: ie. then—as he has read the memorial—he will advocate the principle of *revenge*.!

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis
Tem[illegible]us eg[illegible]t.

The determined opposition and unrelenting cruelty of the Chinese government has, we think, been long enough and sufficiently proved: the blood of various martyrs of the church of Rome and of Chinese neophytes attest it Still we do not advocate a crusade—*a holy war*—to convert the Chinese to Christianity. It is to prevent the occurrence of constant—perhaps sometimes bloody collisions—to do away with the *necessity of war*, that we have so often presumed to urge in our columns the British government to grasp the Chinese question with the strong arms of national right and power.

The whole question is this:—if we contend we have a right, at the present day, to continue our trade with China, what is the value of that right? Is it so great as to justify the British government in *any interference* for it's protection; and, consequently, to resist the Chinese government, if necessary—or is it so small as to render the yielding obedience to the Chinese government a matter of no consequence either to the honour and interests of the British empire? We consider the value of the right so great—so incalculably great, as to justify the interference of Great Britain, and the constant presence of some token of her power—combined, as of course it will be, with proofs of good will towards China.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
☽	1	76	80	29:70	S.aSE.	Unsettled with rain – fresh breeze
♂	2	78	88	29:90	SE.	Cloudy 1st part mid. & lat. fine; mod br.
☿	3	77	88	29:90	—	Fine weather, throughout. do.
♃	4	80	88	29:85	—	do. do. mostly lt. br.
♀	5	79	88	29:80	—	do. do. do.
♄	6	78	88	29:80	—	do. do. do.
☉	7	78	90	29:75	—	do. do. do.
☾	8	79	90	29:75	—	do. do. do.
♂	9	80	86	29:75	EaSE.	mt pt cldy; lat. pt rain; fr. br.
☿	10	77	87	29:90	S. E	Fine wr. most. pt; rn at tms, mod. br.
♃	11	78	90	29:95	—	do. light br.
♀	12	81	92	29:85	NaSE.	do. lightg lat. pt. light br.
♄	13	82	92	29:80	SEaN.	do Sultry " "
☉	14	82	92	29:80	NNWaSE.	do. do. " "
☾	15	82	86	29:70	NaS. E	mt pt unstld, thndr&lghtng.rn. lat.pt.
♂	16	78	88	29:70	NaS. E.	F. W. 1st & mid. pts. mod. br. lat. thnrd, lghtg & rn. fr. br.
☿	17	78	88	29:70	NaSE.	F. W. 1st&mid.la t. pt hd. sqlls, rn thndr & lightg. vble. br.
♃	18	75	86	29:65	N.	unstld, hy. rn. lat. pt. mod. br.
♀	19	71	84	29:50	NaSE.	1st pt hy rn. fr. br. mid. & lat. unstld, rn. at tims. mod. br.
♄	20	77	83	29:70	E.	unstld with rn. at tims. mod. br.
☉	21	76	84	29:76	E.	Fine weather, at times a fr. br.
☾	22	76	85	29:80	NaE.	Cloudy most part, vble lght br.
♂	23	77	88	29:80	N.	F. W. 1st pt. mid. & lat. unstld. with hy rn. thndr, lghtg & hd sqlls.
☿	24	76	87	29:80	—	Fine weather, light breeze.
♃	25	78	88	29:75	—	do. do.
♀	26	82	90	29:70	NaE&SE.	F. W. 1st& mid. lt airs; lat. pt. hy. sqlls. rn. thndr & lghtng
♄	27	80	89	29:80	NaE.	Fine weather, light breeze.
☉	28	81	89	29:80	—	do. do.
☾	29	80	90	29:80	—	do. do.
♂	30	82	88	29:80	SE.	do. do.
☿	31	80	88	29:90	E.	do. at tms a mod. br.

DIED AT MACAO.—On the 4th Current Mrs. R. Seabra aged 53 years, after a long and very painful illness, which she bore with exemplary Christian Fortitude and resignation. She was born at Madras of Armenian Parents and resided at Macao 30 years.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1836. NO. 38. PRICE 50 CENT

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

THE Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk to an extent not exceeding Two Thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence half penny (4 s 7½d) per Spanish Dollar, the Goods to be shipped on or before the 31st. December 1836.

Forty (40) per Cent of such advance, or more at the option of the Agents, will be made in Cash; and the residue in Bills on the supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars and payable thirty days after sight.

(*Signed*) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Canton 29th August 1836. Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

N. B. Copies of the conditions on which Advances will be made can be had on application at the H. C. Agency Office.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Treasury open for the Receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Governmens of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees Perr One hundred [100.] Spanish Dollars, and Payable Thirty days afte sight.—

Canton, 29th August, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

NOTICE.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA;
AND OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSION IN CHINA.
BY SIR ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT,
Knight of the Swedish Royal order Waza,

A Supplementary Chapter,
DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
Republished from the Chinese Repository, with the Editor's permission.

"Dom Joaquim Saraiva, Lord Bishop of Peking, took, during his residence at Macao, where he drew in 1818, at the Royal College of St. Joseph, his last breath, incredible and unrelenting pains in saving from perdition a host of interesting accounts relative to Macao. They were recorded in an authentic manner, but on materials, which by the age of centuries had been deficed, mutilated, worm-eaten, and were mouldering into dust. With his excellency's friendly permission, I compared with his valuable manuscript extracts my accumulated collections: they were thereby improved so much, that this my humble Essay may, in many respects, be considered a repository of facts, of which the archives of the Senate can exhibit the originals no more." (*Preface*, x)

The above important work is on sale at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 3. Danish Hong; Price $ 2. And in Macao—enquire of J. G. ULLMAN Esq.

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS, Capt. JAS. LEE. To sail on or about the 15th October Can take 250 tons freight; for terms apply to
Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE teak built Bark ELEANOR, 300 Tons, will have quick dispatch. For Freight apply to TURNER & C.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new Bark FAVORITE, Capt. ROBINSON, 332 Tons. Application may be made to TURNER & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan. To sail about the middle of October. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM; CAPT. FRASER, will be despatchd in the first week of October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &. Co

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For frieght apply to
D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton 12th Augt. 1836 No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander; will leave WHAMPOA on the 20th September next. For freight apply to,
C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE
Canton 10th August 1836. Powshong No. 5.

FOR LONDON

THE Teak Ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, L. W. MONCRIEF Commander burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November, For Freight apply
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS from the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to
Canton, 14th Sep. 1836. LINDSAY & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.
Canton, 20th May, 1836 BELL & Co

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)
Capital £200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.	
Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq.	Capt. Sir Andrew Green, R. N.
Edward Barnard, Esq.	Samuel Eustace Magan, Esq.
Edward Blount, Esq.	Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
John Shudholme Brownrigg, Esq.	Richard Norman, Esq.
Right Honble. Henry. Ellis,	William Sargent, Esq.
Oliver Farrer, Esq.	John Wright, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Wright & Co. *Solicitors.*—Messrs. Farrar & Co.
Secretary.—Frederick Boucher, Esq.
Inspector and Manager at Sydney.—George Kinnear, Esq.
Manager at Hobart Town.—James Peck Poynter, Esq.
Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Henty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. GEORGE T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will conducted hereafter under the firm of
Canton 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.
London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart&Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FORSALE, deliverable in CANTON, MACAO, or CUM-SING-MOON —a fresh supply of BEER and PORTER in Casks and Bottles; HAMS, CHEESE, CURRANTS and RAISINS in drums; and various other articles EX ELIZA STEWART. STANFORD & MARKS,
Canton, 9th August, 1836. No. 1 British Hong.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes de começarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

FOR SALE.

A few BOLTS of good CANVAS, on board the ISABELLA ROBERTSON at Cum-sing-moon. Apply to CAPTAIN HUDSON.
4th August, 1836. on board.

FOR SALE on board the Bark LINTIN, RUSSIAN and ENGLISH CANVASS, CORDAGE, BEEF, PORK, BREAD, and other ship's stores.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.— *From London.* ALEXANDER BARING, St. Croix- *From Liverpool*, 28th May. ALEXANDER (Am.) Pinniger, Sept. 16th—JUMNA, Robinson; JOHN O'GAUNT, Robertson; REGULUS, (Am.) Vasmer. *From Calcutta.* FERGUSON, Young- *From Sourabaya.* VIRGINIA (Am.) MacMichael. *From Batavia.* WILLIAM LOCKERBY, Metcalf. *From Singapore.* LAYTON, Wade. *From Sourabaya and Sydney* ADELAIDE, Clark.

SAILED. Sept. 15. *To Manila.* COLON (Sp.) Ycaza; 17th SPLENDID (Am.) Rogers.

The governor has at length forwarded his report (which will be found in another column) on the contemplated measure of admitting opium under the same rate of duty as was levied on it before it was prohibited about forty years ago, to the emperor.

Our readers will be aware, from the translations that have appeared in this paper of the various Chinese documents which have reached us [*vide, Canton Register*, Nos. 28, 30, 31, 32, 33] connected with this unexpected and important change in one part of the restrictive system of the Chinese commercial policy, that the governor has very judiciously obeyed his orders in gaining written information on the subject from all the higher officers of the province and the hong-merchants. This series of reports are the most important that have—in a commercial point of view—been forwarded to the emperor for a long period; and the effect of this alteration in the Chinese councils cannot but be most important on the foreign trade. We now consider the measure decided upon; for we hold it to be impossible that the cabinet of Peking would make such avowals and draw the local officers of Canton into such a frank and liberal expression of their sentiments, and afterwards recede from the path which it first indicated. The details of the course to be pursued under a *licensed* trade in opium may, in some instances, excite a smile; such as the *sine qua non*, insisted upon by all the officers, that goods only, not money, are to be exchanged for it. This clause, of course, will soon be proved absurd. The manufacture of opium by the Chinese themselves—although we have been told that the drug, as prepared by the natives, is not much esteemed; it has not the fragrancy of the Indian opium, and its use occasions great thirst—is a far more important part of these "sudden changes;" and if carried on successfully and to any extent—and what are now the impediments?—is likely to interfere in the most serious manner with the revenues of India; and we fear that we shall not find a counterpoise in the manufacture of tea by our Indian fellow-subjects.—High praise is due to the governor, treasurer, and judge for their *protocols* on this subject, which must have been very perplexing to them from want of any personal experience in a licensed trade, and also from their fears whether either the sincerity and firmness of the emperor and the *Nuyko* (cabinet) in this question were to be depended upon.

In the *Asiatic Journal* for May, 1836 page 60—the Editor "expresses his astonishment that the execrable style in which Chinese documents are translated should have been tolerated so long. The Chinese-English jargon, which is employed to give an appearance, we suppose, of literal rendering, if it could be appreciated by the scholars of China, would justify their application of the term *E* thereto, *in its most offensive sense*. Why should Chinese official papers be differently rendered from those of European states?"—

As to tolerating "the execrable style," the A. J. must be content with it until the Chinese language is better and more generally known. The style of the translations which we suppose the Editor alludes to, is not very different from that adopted by Dr. Morrison—and it has a claim to the Editor's respect, for it is an *hereditary style*.

The *idiomatic parody* of governor *Loo's edict*, published in the A. J. for March, 1835, has not only *caricatured* a Chinese officer as a *civil* and *candid* reasoner—but in it more falsehoods are told than even *Loo* had the face to write in the original: e. g. "In consequence, ever since foreign trade has been established at the port of Canton, all commercial affairs, and the superintendence of the persons who resort hither from foreign parts, have been placed entirely under the immediate cognizance and responsibility of the hong-merchants." Now, the Co-hong was only established in 1760: so much for the accuracy of the parodist, both as to knowledge of facts and the correct rendering of *Loo's* paper.

The Editor conceives the most *offensive sense* of the application of the term—"barbarian"—is when the Chinese *Priscian's* head is broken; that is,—it is less a matter of reproach to be barbarous in temper or character, uncivilized, treacherous, cruel and savage, than to be barbarous in speech—in translating a *symbolic* language! This is the sentiment of a Greek of the lower empire.

We avail ourselves of the following quotation from Mrs. Austins's Goethe—extracted from the *Westminster Review*—on the subject of *literal, free*, and *loose* translation. We presume that no one will consider the "form and colour" of governor *Loo's denunciations* against lord Napier as unimportant. And the *loose* and *false* manner of translation advocated by the Asiatic Journal, would not only convey to the English reader a totally wrong impression of the actual policy and feelings of the Chinese officers; but, if this "idiomatic mood" is adopted in translating *from* why should it not also be adopted in translating *into* the Chinese language; and then how would appear, dressed up in *idiomatic Chinese*, any despatch from the king of Great Britain or any of his ministers to the Emperor of China and his *great men*!—Then, indeed, the Emperor would be justified in designating our king as "reverently submissive!"

'Where the form and colour of an author is important, a translation which so far obliterates them as to "substitute the dress of diction the author would have used had his language been English," is, to my way of thinking, a failure. And for this reason I never could prevail on myself to read Pope's Homer. Before I have read ten lines I feel that it is a cheat, and I find it impossible to take the least interest in a work in which the very peculiarities I want to know are effaced, and replaced by others. The truth is, that I want to know not only *what*, but *how* Homer wrote. A nation that demands of it's translators that they give its own *tournure* to all works of foreign growth, will have bad translations—flat, colourless, or repulsively incongruous.

'The praise, that a translated work might be taken for an original, is acceptable to the translator only when the original is a work in which *form* is unimportant.'—Preface, p. xxxv.

Mr. Editor,—At the sale of damaged opium, on account of the Underwriters, recovered from the wreck of the Portuguese vessel '*Susana*, held on board the *Water Witch* yesterday, one chest in it's original package, mark L B, 55 turned out on opening to be entirely filled with stones and rice chaff, skilfully proportioned to keep the relative weight of opium.—I send you for inspection one of the stones, and they are all similar; they appear to me basaltic boulders, having been subjected sometime to the action of the sea.

Through your columns I request to know if any policy of insurance has been accepted on opium in *Susana* marked L B, answering nearly above and under N. 55; as if so, before payment, it is due to the cause of honesty and to the purses of the shareholders, that investigation should take place of this gross fraud, which holds out an inducement to wilful destruction of lives and ships.

Macao, 13th Sept. 1836. Yours, A SHAREHOLDER.

The above is not the first report that we have heard of false package of opium chests per *Susana*; with whom the fraud originated we know not; but the Agents of the insurance offices both in Canton and Bombay will doubtless adopt some measures to trace it home to the parties who are thus attempting to rob them; and who, by such nefarious acts, bring discredit on the whole system of marine insurance.

Revenue of United States.—It appears that the revenue of the quarter ending the 31st of March, was 10 725 000 dollars; namely, customs 5,006, 050 dollars; public lands, 5, 439, 650 dollars; and miscellaneous, 280 000

dollars. The amount of public money in the treasury on the 31st of March, was 31, 895, 155 dollars.

The Solar Eclipse.— A singularly beautiful appearance, says *The Glasgow Herald*, was exhibited by the telescopes at the instant of the completion of the ring. The two horns or points of the uneclipsed part of the sun had been gradually approaching each other until their distance had become small. Instead, however, of continuing to make this gradual approach, there seemed to issue from each great numbers of beads of light resembling drops of quicksilver, or a line of electric sparks and in an instant the ring was completed. This seems obviously to establish, what seems on other considerations very likely, that the limbs of the sun and moon are not the fine and perfectly regular curves that they appear to be; but that they are full of numerous minute inequalities. A thermometer in the shade gradually sank during the eclipse from 56 to 50, and rose again, as the obscuration diminished, to 50; while another, exposed to the rays of the sun, sunk from 61 to 53. 2, and again rose, as the eclipse went off, to 57. 8. Anemones were observed to close during the eclipse, and to re-open after it's termination.

Anecdotes of Burckhardt.— Burckhardt, after having had an audience o the Pasha of Egypt, was called back, and the Pasha said to him —" Youf spea Arabic with too much purity to have learned it merely by conversation You are a German or an Englishman, and are travelling about to write a book; say at least in it, that you did not succeed in deceiving one native of the east. You have learned every thing very perfectly, but I discovered you by your feet; they are not those of an Arab, they have long been cramped in shoes."

On the road to Mecca provisions are often scarce, and Burckhardt contrived, very dexterously, to put some bread, which had been left, into his sleeve. Upon this a Turk said to him, " Now I have found you out! You are Christian dog; you cannot trust to providence for a single day, and therefore you have stolen the bread." (*Raumer's England in* 1835)

Herr von Raumer makes the following remark in one of his letters,—" Every government which fancies that it's existence depends on *police regulations* has a *bad conscience.*"

The Chinese system of responsibility turns the whole nation into one immense body of police: what, then, must be the self conviction — the conscience of the Chinese government?

The Chinese: a General Description of China and its Inhabitants. By J. F. Davis, Esq., F. R. S. 2 vols.

It is singular that two works relative to China should have issued from the press within a month of each other. "The Account of China" forms part of the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library;" and is worthy of a series which has heretofore maintained a very high character. The compilation is from the pens of several eminent writers; they have judiciously selected the more useful and interesting details of various travellers, and have produced a work, the accuracy of which may be relied on, upon all material points. In value and importance, however, it must yield to that of Mr. Davis, who has been for above twenty years a resident in the country he describes, and where he held a high official situation; — to his own practical experience in all matters relating to the empire, he has added much from other travellers; and has supplied us with that which we have long greatly needed — a perfect picture of its condition, its laws, its customs, its people, its cities, and explained in a manner the most clear and satisfactory the relations which subsist between it and England, with the safest modes of rendering them amicable and advantageous to both.

(*New Monthly Mag. May* 1836.)

OPIUM

Translation of the Governor's report to the emperor respecting opium being allowed to enter the port.

I report that, in respectful obedience to the imperial will, we (the governor, fooyuen and hoppo) have met in consultation and deliberated on the subject of opium being allowed to enter the port; of a total change in the present management; and that opium may be bartered for goods; and we have concluded on nine regulations, which we have respectfully written out and present, looking up and praying for the imperial attention to the affair.

We humbly state that in the 16th year of Taowkwang, on the 19th day of the 5th moon a despatch arrived from the privy council — saying that on the 29th day of the 4th moon they received the following imperial edict.

" The *Chaouking, Heu Naetse* has reported on the regulations respecting opium; the stricter they are enforced so much the more does the evil practice spread. Of late years the foreign merchants have not dared to exchange it openly for goods, but they all sell it secretly for money, which causes a yearly loss to the inner land of more than a thousand myriads of taels weight of silver. He requests that a total change may be made in the present regulations, and that it be made lawful to barter it for goods &ca. I order *Tang* and his colleagues to meet and consult, to prepare and report new regulations. Let a copy of the original report be forwarded to them. Forward this edict to *Tang* and *Ke* to be by them communicated to *Wan*, the hoppo, for his information. Respect this."

Humbly looking up to the high emperor we have turned our thoughts to produce plans which may be applicable to all the boundaries of the empire; and we have diligently exerted our best judgment on the vile practice and it's prevention,

We reverently observe that the thoughts of your imperial majesty have been employed on the welfare of your people, diligently seeking out, with the sincerest intentions, what is either beneficial or harmful to them. We, your servants, kneeling, have read (the imperial edict), and are overcome with awe and admiration; we immediately forwarded it to your servant, *Wan*, the controller-general of customs at the port of Canton, to be respectfully obeyed. With the copy of the original memorial, forwarded to us by your Majesty's order for our joint inspection, we forthwith proceeded to deliberate, at the same time directing the two *Sze* officers to consult on and draw up arrangements.

Now the report of the treasurer, *Ah Lihtsingah*, and the judge, *Wang Tsingleen*, having come before us, we humbly consider that laws are enacted according to the circumstances of the times. To first exclude evils is the duty of a government; when evil practices are forbidden and yet greatly increase, then the circumstances of the times cannot but require the most anxious deliberation to effect schemes of a radical change.

It is our humble opinion that opium is a thing which, coming from outside foreigners, has flowed into the middle kingdom for successive years. In the reigns of *Yungching* and *Keenlung*, it was admitted, by the then customhouses regulations, under the denomination of a medical preparation. Then no prohibitions against it's sale or use existed. In the year of *Keaking* (1799), the then governor of Canton — who was cousin to the emperor — *Keihking*, considered that to exchange the money and goods of the middle kingdom for the mud of outside foreigners, was a subject to be deeply regretted; and he feared that the people of the inner land would be ruined in mind, body and estate from the practice of smoking it spreading from one to the other more and more amongst them. He therefore requested [the emperor] that it's sale should be forbidden.

If any one dealt in it contrary to the orders they were to be tried for the offence; and the law encreased in severity until banishment and strangling were the punishments. These laws are excessively severe; but the people do not fear the law so much as they covet profit. After the prohibitions had been received (by the governors &c.), the native traitors devised more cunning schemes, and the consumption [of opium] daily encreased; and opium, belonging to many persons, was stored up in the receiving ships on the outer waters and native dealers secreted it in the inner land; and fast-boats smuggled it; and sharping black guards pretended to be empowered to search for it, and deceived and robbed the people.

At first it was a common thing enough, and openly used at markets &c. without any fear of observation; it's price also was very low; but now, since the severity of the prohibitions have been encreased, it's sale in secret is effected with more ingenuity; and the amount of silver yearly drawn out of the inner land has been yearly increased unceasingly. We have most carefully and attentively considered the original memorial, which is directed against this vice of the age, which it has well and truly exposed in all it's bearings. What is therein recommended,—that the prohibitions should be rescinded and the course of management completely changed, and duties be levied [on opium] according to former regulations, proceeds from the proper view that it takes of the circumstances of the times. It is right that we should request the imperial will to allow it to be done according to the original report. Hereafter, if the outside foreigners bring opium as an article of trade, let the said foreigners be allowed to report it to the custom-house for the payment of duty; which duty should be levied according to the regulations of the customhouse which were in force in the time of *Keenlung*. And it should be delivered to the hong-merchants under the same conditions as the articles of fine broad cloth, and camlets; but goods only should be given in exchange for it, it must not be clandestinely bought either with sycee silver or foreign dollars. Now, if these regulations are strictly and respectfully observed, the leak through which thousands of myriads of taels weight of silver flow out from the middle kingdom will be stopped in future years, and the necessity of damming up the fountain stream is imperative; the duties being fixed, little room will be left for bribery, and the class of smugglers will imperceptibly, without the interference of government, melt away; it being sold according to the demand, like other goods, the custom of involving people in embarrassments by deceit and falsehood will, without any enactments on the subject, die a natural death, and the people will be preserved from the destitution occasioned by litigious quarrels and imprisonment, and the prisons will be emptied.

And further, the officers of governments, scholars and the military are not allowed to smoke opium — as disobedience will be punished by dismissal from the service; but the people are to be licensed to deal in and use it freely without any intervention on the part of the government.

Those of the people who abandon themselves to an excessive

love and use of opium are a class who destroy themselves by self indulgence, and are not to be ranked with the gowned and capped literati: this exclusion will lead them to shame and repentance; by degrees and self-cotroul thay may conquer their vicious habit (of smoking opium).for the principles of a complete reformation are evinced by a feeling of shame and strenuous efforts(to amend): therefore we are sincerely of opinion that the measures recommended in the original report will not reflect any discredit on the policy of the government.

We humbly and thankfully advocate the repeal of the prohibitions and free, unimpeded course for the new regulations; for the plans of the government and the welfare of the people will both derive benefit from them; only when the (new) laws are first established, it is necessary they should be all and in every respect thoroughly complete.

As to prohibiting the export of sycee silver, this is the most important affair of all; if the regulations are weak and incomplete in one point regarding this arrangement, in a few years the evils now complained of will increase still more, and the regulations themselves will soon become a dead letter; therefore we have consulted together most seriously on the subject, having also communicated with the two *Sze* officers, the treasurer and judge to deliberate and devise plans; and now again and a fourth time have we met in consultation and with serious diligence we have drawn up nine regulations, which we have written out respectfully to present to your imperial majesty's inspection; of all which are in respectful obedience to the orders received on the subject. We now respectfully unite and forward our report, and humbly beg for your majesty's instructions as to whether it is to be carried into effect or not, and ordering the proper board to promulge it to the whole empire. A respectful report.

THE REPORT.

TaouKwang, 16th year, 7th moon, 27th day, [September 7th].

We respectfully proceed to consult and deliberate as to opium being allowed to enter the port, and a complete change of the present regulations and management, and draw up the following detailed explanation for the emperor's inspection.

1. In bartering it for goods — the whole account must be so settled; there must not be any false pretences.

I have examined and found that the motives for rescinding the prohibitions against the introduction of opium originated in the desire to prevent the wealth of the country from being exhausted by clandestine dealings in it. It must be the duty of the security merchant and of the senior hong-merchant to asertain the true price of the opium imported in the foreign ships, adjusting it by the prices of the goods of the inner land; if the prices are equal, then *that* and *this* can be wholly exchanged, and money need not be used in the transaction.

I have examined and found that the produce of the celestial land is valuable and important; it's commodities are getting into greater demand and use among the outside foreigners; and for a barter trade there is a super-abundance, not a deficiency, of goods. If it occurs that the Opium arrives in excess, and the goods of the inner land, in comparison, are less, and not sufficient to make an equal exchange, it being necessary for the foreign ships to return, then the security merchant, having first received and paid up the duties, the surplusopium is to be stored up in the warehouses of the said hong-merchant—both he and the foreign merchant attending personally and clearly understanding the correct number of the chests; and a prepared report is to be lodged and placed on record in the hoppo's office; the opium being sold as the demand may be; when all the opium is disposed of, the security merchant in conjunction with the purchasers are to give an account-sales to the hoppo.

Hereafter, when the said foreign merchants arrive in Canton, an equal amount in goods must be delivered to him; but no money must pass under the pretence of clearing off balances.

It must be the especial trust of the richest and senior hong-merchant to examine with the greatest strictness into this matter.

And when the foreign ships leave the port, both the security and senior merchant must give a bond that sycee silver is not secretly exported in them, which bond is to be delivered up for examination. If any one secretly buys opium with money, or pays any balances in money — immediately it is proved, the said merchants must make a report, and the offenders shall be subjected to the heaviest punishment, and their opium sold on account of government; and the value of that which they may have already sold shall be recovered from them and forfeited to the public treasury. If either the security ot senior merchant connive (at what is here forbidden) they shall both be subjected to the same punishment.

2. The cruizers under the command of the admiral, and the deputed officers and runners stationed at passes, should be strictly ordered to examine the narrow creeks and outlets; they must not be allowed to go to sea, and borrow pretexts for causing disturbance.

Supposing the prohibitions against the introduction of opium to be rescinded, and the trading part of the community running about after profit, it is a subject of just apprehension that they will secretly unite and combine with the foreign traders, and then it will be difficult to prevent sycee silver from leaking out; it is essential that the cruizers and the deputed officers and police stationed at custom-house passes be zealous and diligent in their duties in searching and examining; if the sycee silver is smuggled out of the port, immediately seize the offenders, take them before the magistrates to be tried and punished; and the boat, which makes the seizure should have all the sycee as a reward; and they should be drummed and spirited up to exertion by proclamations to prevent the export (of sycee). But if sycee silver is carried out of the country — since there is a place from whence it comes, there must also be a road by which it goes.

The place from whence it comes must be near the foreign factories; and the road by which it goes of course must the narrow channels and passes; it is, therefore, only necessary for the officers &ca. stationed there to be zealous and diligent in the performance of their duties; there is no occasion for anxious thought that sycee "will take unto itself wings and fly away;"—but if it once gets on the ocean, then, being scattered over the vast expanse, all search for it will be useless; and the military and police — with those falsely pretending to be such — borrowing pretences to pursue and seize, not only will they be unsuccessful, but it is to be feared that troubles and disturbances may be created, and the consequences may not be small. It is right, therefore, to take the severest precautions (against the export of sycee silver).

3. Three tenths of the foreign money should, according to the old regulations, be allowed to be carried back; but in the first instance the number of dollars brought must be first ascertained by a strict examination in order to prevent fraud.

I have examined and found that heretofore the foreign ships have brought great quantities of dollars to Canton, for the purposes of paying the balances arising from their purchases of goods, and for necessary stores on their return voyage.

If they import an excess of goods into the port, or export a small quantity, then the quantity of foreign dollars accumulate, but affairs will not permit that it should be forbidden to the foreigners to take them back,

Having examined the former records of the 23rd year of *Keaking* (1818), I find that *Ah*, a former hoppo of Canton, because the foreigners carried back their money without any limit or restriction, communicated with the then governor of Canton, *Yuen* — and they, after having consulted on the matter, allowed three tenths to be taken back, and the surplus to be lent amongst the various foreigners for the purpose of managing their trade and paying the duties: and this regulation has been observed until now without change.

Now, as to the ships that bring opium — whether they bring a small quantity, or money to use in their purchases of goods or in the payment of balances — and this is sometimes the case — the management should be in conformity to the old regulations. (ie they should be allowed to take back three tenths).

(See Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1836.

But as the quantities of dollars that are brought by the foreign ships vary — should the surplus amount to one hundred thousand dollars, they should be allowed to carry back thirty thousand; if the surplus amounts to two hundred thousand dollars, then the limit should be enlarged. It is right to request that for the future, when a foreign ship brings surplus funds to the amount of a lac of dollars, three tenths of it be allowed to be re-shipped; but if the surplus funds amount to two lacs and upwards — no matter whether opium or other goods have been imported in the ship — the general rule should be that fifty thousand dollars be the utmost amount allowed to be re-shipped: this sum should not be again encreased.

When the foreign ships enter the port, at the time they are reported for examination, the security merchants should be particularly enjoined to clearly examine and make a true record of the number of dollars on board, to the end that hereafter, exclusive of the disbursements, the legal *tenths* may be ascertained. — Further, it should be particularly enjoined on both the senior and security merchants to be really zealous and strict in their examinations. Should the clerks and inferior officers &ca. be careless in examining and report falsely, seize and punish them severely. Should either the security or senior mercant connive at any low tricks, both should be equally punished.

4. Opium, in the transactions of trade, should be subject to the same regulations as other foreign goods; there is no necessity to limit it's management within narrow and confined rules. I have examined and found, that in the ways of raising the prices of goods — whether by forestalling or otherwise, all traders have their own schemes. What one man rejects another receives — their views and inclinations being different; in these affairs it is difficult to harmonise all dispositions or guide them by one law.

Now, since opium, in accordance with the old regulations, is about to be admitted into the port & trading in it allowed it being classed as a medicine, no difference should be made between it and other goods; if it is managed with confined and narrow views, it is to be apprehended that frauds will easily be commited and a monopoly, by degrees, established; it is proper to enable the foreign merchants to select their hongs and security merchants.

And when it is reported for examination and the levying of the duties, it will not be required to establish a place appropriated solely for that purpose, which will tend to prevent traitorous natives, scheming for profit, from grasping it all: this will be to the advantage of both the foreign and hong merchants.

5. In fixing the duties the old regulations should be observed — there is no necessity to encrease them; moreover, petty extortions and fees should be strictly forbidden.

I have examined and found that by former regulations of the Canton custom house, opium paid three taels per pecul besides a further charge of three mace for loss of weight in melting. The fees (of the hoppo's office) should — as fixed by the confirmed report — be returned to — besides eight candareens six cash for peculage &ca.

Although opium is divided into the varieties of "black earth" (Patna), "white skin" (Malwa), and "red skin" (Turkey), and there is a difference in the qualities, yet they should all be subject to an equal duty; and certainly, if a too heavy duty is fixed, it will be avoided, and smuggling will ensue; but if the duties are low, then the people will be unwilling to run the risk of smuggling; and when once the scale of duties is fixed, the inferior officers will be prevented from altering it at will. The laws established by the men of former times (referring to the regulations of *Keenlung* respecting opium) are the results of profound reflection, and the duties should be fixed in conformity with those former regulations, and not be encreased. But it is to be feared that when the prohibitions are first rescinded, the traitorous underlings of office — to re-imburse themselves the bribes (by which they have obtained their situations), will make pretences to extort fees; and if under low duties the fees continue to encrease, the intention to treat foreigners with kindness will be frustrated, and they will be afraid to enter the port, and be driven to plan schemes to smuggle: therefore a proclamation should be issued, which, besides containing the correct duties, should strictly forbid the least extortion; those who disobey should be subject to the law which relates to extorting property by threats or under false pretences.

6. It is not necessary to establish a fixed price for opium. — In the fluctuations of the prices of goods, a depression is followed by a rise and a rise by a depression of prices, which is certainly reasonable; therefore high and low prices depend upon the supply and the demand, and it is neither right, nor can it be done, to limit or fix them.

In the beginning of the unrestrictive system it will be impossible to hastily direct that opium is to be bought dear and sold cheap. Men generally value high and despise low-priced articles. The restrictions on the trade in opium have only tended to forestalling and avaricious schemes; when once the prohibitions are rescinded, and a free course opened, it will then be looked upon as a common medicine only and an article easily to be obtained; and those who formerly esteemed and secreted it as a precious thing will, when it is carried every where, reject it as worthless; and the price must necessarily fall daily lower and lower; but if a price is fixed it will only serve to impede the traffic in opium hereafter; therefore, whether the price be high or low must be left to the chances of the times; it is useless to legislate about it.

7. When the coasting vessels of all the maritime provinces traffic in opium, they must have their packages stamped with the seal of the commissioner of customs at Canton.

I have examined and found that in the regulations respecting the former management of trade, they did not regard to what province the vessels trading in foreign goods belonged, but one law directed that all of them should have the mark of the seal of the hoppo of Canton, and a true manifest of their cargoes: traffic in unstamped goods is not allowed. Moreover, despatches containing the regulations were sent to all the provinces, and directions were given to narrowly watch the mouths of all rivers; if any of the coasting vessels trafficked in foreign goods which were found, on examination, to be without the hoppo's seal, they were then to be considered as smuggled goods, and the offenders were to be punished according to law, and both vessels and goods were to be forfeited to the government. The established laws are in every respect complete.

Now since the restrictions on the opium trade are about to be repealed and the hong merchants allowed to receive and trade in it the same as in other foreign commodities, it

is right to consult the former regulations, and direct that the coasting vessels, when they receive opium from the hong-merchants, make a clear statement of what goods have been bartered for it, and then request the hoppo to stamp the opium before they take it to market; the hoppo sending to the said provinces an account of the opium bought by the vessels of each province. Thus a *surveillance* being established in Canton and on the coasts, rivers, and custom-houses of the other provinces, the native coasting craft will be prevented from carrying on a clandestine traffic with the foreigners at sea, or drawing the sycee silver out of the country.

8. As to the people being allowed to plant the poppy—perhaps it should not be too strictly forbidden.

Opium is a thing that has two opposite effects; it's properties, and nature are both *soft* and *hard*; it's *soft property* attracts and occasion it to be eagerly desired; its *hard nature* easily induces ickness,

There are various reports as to the manner in which it is prepared by the foreigners; it is generally considered poisonous. I have heard that what has of late years been manufactured in the inner land is nothing more than the poppy moistened with water and boiled; its nature is purer and it is less injurious (than the foreign opium).

Since it is useless to make prohibitory laws against the importation of opium by the outside foreigners, it is better to avail ourselves of our own resources in opposition to them; thus the cultivation of the poppy should not be forbidden, nor too strictly looked after. If it is apprehended that the ignorant people will reject the *root* and seek the *branch*, and neglect or impede the meritorious pursuit of husbandry, a perspicuous proclamation should be issued directing that the poppy be only cultivated on the hilltops and barren spots unfit for tillage, not in the arable lands, —which would injure the *root*—the most important interests of the country.

9. As to making strict regulations against the officers of government, scholars and the military using opium. I have examined and found that *Heunaetse* stated in his first memorial—"that those who used opium were a wandering, lazy, wavering set; and also that some who had used it had attained old age, so that it is not so very injurious to human life. The daily births in China render all anxiety as to the decrease of the population unnecessary. As to the civil and military officers, scholars and military, the *employes*—and those fit for the public service—they should not be disgraced by such a filthy practice, lest they should be guilty of ruining themselves and losing their appointments; and so forth"

I have examined and found that when laws are administered with extreme severity, the lawless are extremely clever in evading the laws; they correspond, unite and connive at their mutual derelictions; it is better, therefore, not to be too strict in the prohibitions. Excite the feeling of shame, and then, by degrees, a reformation may be hoped for from conviction. The meaning and intention of the original memorial, is to caution the officers of govetnment, scholars and military, and relax the laws in favour of the people. And when the abrogation of the restrictions is recommended the hope is expressed that the people will be awakneed to self controul and be gradually and silently reformed by the influence of right principles.

It should be done as he (*Heunaetse*) has recommended. Hence forth the people should be allowed to trade in and use opium unrestrictedly. If the civil and military officers, scholars and military, secretly buy and smoke it, they should be immediately dismissed from the service, to be a warning to those who do not arouse themselves. The orders should be sent to the offices of all the civil and military offices of every province, strictly ordering them in a matter that so nearly affects their character and respectability, to use their diligent exertions and respectfully obey accordingly; if there is an open profession of obedience but a secret practice of disobedience, the controlling officer should be delivered over to the proper board for punishment.

DIED AT MACAO, On the 10th Instant, at the house of the Revd. CHARLES GUTZLAFF, the Honorable E. Boeck member of His Danish Majesty's Government at Serampore.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1836. NO. 39. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India

Canton, 26th September, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE, To sail on or about the 15th October Can take 250 tons freight; for terms apply to
Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE teak built Bark ELEANOR, 300 Tons, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight apply to TURNER & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new Bark FAVORITE, Capt. ROBINSON, 332 Tons.
Application may be made to TURNER & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan. To sail about the middle of October.
For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM; CAPT. FRASER, will be despatchd in the first week of October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &. Co

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons, Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

SINGAPORE AND LONDON

THE British Bark EDWARD, Capt. LINDSAY will receive a general Cargo, and positively sail on the 7th October. For freight apply to
Canton 20 September 1836. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For frieght apply to
D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton 12th Augt. 1836. No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander; will leave WHAMPOA on the 20th September next. For freight apply to,
C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE
Canton 10th August 1836. Powshong No 5.

FOR LONDON

THE Teak Ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, L. W. MONCRIEF Commander burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November, For Freight apply
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS from the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co.
Apply to
Canton, 14th Sep. 1836. LINDSAY & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.
Canton, 20th May, 1836 BELL & Co

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)
Capital £200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. — Capt. Sir Andrew Green, R. N.
Edward Barnard, Esq. — Samuel Eustace Magan, Esq.
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Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Henty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will conducted hereafter under the firm of
Canton 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.
The Agents for the Society are from this day.
London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

FOR SALE.

A few BOLTS of good CANVAS, on board the ISABELLA ROBERTSON at Cum-sing-moon. Apply to CAPTAIN HUDSON,
4th August, 1836. on board.

FOR SALE on board the Bark LINTIN, RUSSIAN and ENGLISH CANVASS, CORDAGE, BEEF, PORK, BREAD, and other ship's stores.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."
Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

FOR SALE, deliverable in CANTON, MACAO, or CUM-SING-MOON—a fresh supply of BEER and PORTER in Casks and Bottles; HAMS, CHEESE, CURRANTS and RAISINS in drums; and various other articles EX ELIZA STEWART. STANFORD & MARKS,
Canton, 9th Augnst, 1836. No. 1 British Hong.

STANFORD & MARKS.

Respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have just received, *per Bussorah Merchant*, the undermentioned Goods; namely:
Superfine Broad Cloths and Cashmeres, Fine Shirting, Diapers, Towellings, Ginghams, Brown Holland and superior Scotch Holland, Irish Linens, Brown and White Drilling, Lamb's wool, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Gentlemens Gloves and Braces, Fashionable Cravats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Welch and Electoral Flannels, Witney Blankets, *Smyth's* Perfumery, *Mortimer's* Cutlery, Stationery, Ironmongery, Fashionable White and Drab Hats, Pedestal and Hanging Lamps, Bedroom Lamps and Lanterns with Reflectors—Hams, Tongues, Butter, Stilton, Gloucester, Berkley and Pine Cheeses, Pickles and Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Currants and Muscadel Raisins, Scotch and Pearl Barley, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Isinglass &ca. Also
A choice Batch of old Wines and Brandies in Wood and bottle; namely: Pale and Brown Sherries, Madeira, Clarets, Bucellas, Champaigne, Port.—Burton Ale in Bottle, Superior London Gin—Beer and Porter in Casks &ca.

N. B. The above articles have been selected and purchased in the London Market for Ready Cash, which will enable *S & M.* to sell at a moderate advance. — The Goods will be ready for inspection in a few days

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. From *Boston, Bria and Manila.* JAMES PERKINS (Am.) Barry. From *Manila.* Dos AMIGOS (Sp.) Pardo.—Sept. 22nd. From *Calcutta.* EDMONSTONE, Macdougall, sailed 27th July, and from Singapore 3rd instant. THETIS, Clark, HERO, Hughes.

PASSENGER. Per Orestes (last week). J. Mc.Clure, Esq.

SAILED. HENRY TUKE (Am.) Williams, LADY HAYES, Ovenstone, for Manila; MARY BALLARD (Am.) Wainwright, *Batavia*;

The French vessel *Alexandre* grounded and was lost on the 1½ fm. bank in the straits of Malacca on the 22nd. August. Crew taken off a raft by the *Corsair* and *Orestes.* (*Vide*-Singapore F. P. Sept. 1st.)

By the late arrivals we have received Calcutta papers to the 6th August and Singapore papers to the 3rd instant.

We have extracted from the *Calcutta Courier* a few items of Spanish and Portuguese intelligence. It would appear from the following letter from lord Palmerston to the Admiralty board, and the decided part lord John Hay's Squadron took in the late actions at St. Sebastian and Passages, that Great Britain is determined to put a speedy end to the civil war in Spain. The new Spanish ministry have also set out with this profession.

Viscount Palmerston to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Foreign office, August, 13th 1835.

My lords.——I have received the king's commands to signify to your lordships. H. M's. pleasure that, in the event of Don Carlos applying for protection on board of any of H. M's. Ships or vessels, such protection be positively refused to Don Carlos. And I have to request, that your lordships will issue immediate orders to the commanders of H. M. Ships accordingly."

(Signed,) PALMERSTON.

We have recopied from the *Englishmen* the proposed plan of operations of a new Bank which is in embryo in London—to be called "*The Bank of India*".

We do not imagine that the E. I. company will give any support to this contemplated measure of the capitalists of the U. K. although they are to be allowed to appoint one governor out of three and six directors out of twenty four.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The occupier of a small retail shop in one of the lanes outside the *Taeping* gate, aged about forty years, had a wife and a son and daughter. On the 15th of the moon (25th inst.) he returned home half-drunk from a friend's house, and without any cause began rail at and abuse his wife and children. The neighbours interfered, but could not prevail upon him to cease his bad language. After bearing it for a long time the wife went into a room and hanged herself. The neighbours immediately consulted about reporting the affair to the magistrate; and they waited until the deceased relations arrived &ca.

The two imperial envoys who are on their way thither from Peking, are *Choo Szeyen*, a president of the *Le* (or civil) board, and *Ke Ying*—a tatar—a president of the board of revenue. They go first to try some appeals in Chekeang and Keangse.

Late reports from Peking describe the great drought there during the past summer. Sacrifices, and burning incense by the emperor himself and his near relations having proved unavailing, orders were given to immediatly examine into the cases of all criminals confined in the jails of *Pechele* province for slight offences, and to discharge them forthwith: such lemency it was hoped would cause the genial showers to descend.

On the 10th of the moon [20th inst.] *Taoukwang*, the reigning emperor of China, entered into the 55th year of hisage.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

As the late publications on the British relations with China exhibit a considerable diversity of opinion; and as individuals who have resided many years in Canton, and may be supposed equally capable of forming a judgment, are also known to entertain widely different if not diametrically opposite sentiments on this subject; we shall, at the risk of some repetition—endeavour to examine both sides of this much-mooted question with impartiality.

There are many who assert, that instead of complaining we ought to be thankful that the Chinese have tolerated our contumacy so long; that the grievances of which we complain are merely imaginary, and the rights for which we contend are of too abstract a nature to justify any attempt to obtain them which might peril the trade or lessen the revenue drawn from it; and again, admitting that the practical difficulties under which we labour are great, what right have we to interfere with the internal administration of China, and what certain prospects are there that we shall succeed in forcing the Chinese government to accede to terms of our dictation, however moderate those terms may be. It has been asserted that the Chinese government would rather issue orders for rooting up every teaplant than make any change in it's course of policy, or yield to the opportunity of intrusive barbarians; embassies have failed, threats have been ridiculed, blood has been fruitlessly shed; is war, then, the only alternative, and must it be waged merely to obtain a few commercial advantages? Should we not remain quiet, conform to every existing regulation, and by conducting our trade peacefully never give the slightest cause for alarm; and trusting by our obedience to gain the confidence and protection of the Chinese government under all casualties. As we are here merely by sufferance, it is our wisest policy to accomodate ourselves to the habits and to lull the mistrust and fears of this suspicious and peculiar people.

In saying thus much—for we do not consider the *fiction* of inter-national law has any thing to do with the question—we have adduced every thing that can, with common sense, be brought forward in favour of an implicit submission to the Chinese government. We consider every one who advocates the above line of conduct at once declares—"let us have the Chinese teas on any terms; let us trade—only let us trade, though it be in the same way as the Dutch at Japan."

The majority, however, of those who give themselves any trouble about this matter, declare that the British government has a right to interfere for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects and for the credit and interests of the British empire; that circumstances demand a most decisive course of action, and that if vigorous measures were adopted no danger either to the trade or the revenue would accrue. It is a well known fact that those who are the most interested in the peaceable continuance of the trade,—and who would suffer most in the event of a rupture,—from their having the largest stake in it—are the most urgent advocates for such interference: this circumstance gives to their opinion very great weight and importance.

Without entering into the detail of the plans suggested by this party, we shall proceed to state their views and pretensions.

They contend, then that Great Britain should place herself in the same relation to China; or—considering the wide difference in customs, habits and opinions between the natives of the east and west—as similar as may be, as she holds with the other nations of the world with whom she is politically or commercially connected.

That a thorough and amicable understanding between the two governments has never existed all parties are aware; and if satisfactory arrangements could be made for a more perfect intercourse, that it would be greatly to the advantage of both countries, no reasonable man will, we think, deny; for who will contend that the Chinese are better off in their exclusion, than they would be if their brazen wall were pulled down, even though it should in its removal fall

on and crush a few haughty, narrow-minded bigots? — But their opponents assert that the means recommended are neither to be justified by our grounds of complaint or by the desired end, nor to be defended on any other plea than that of the avowed determination of conquest.

The public voice in England has re-echoed the complaint of grievances made by the resident merchants in Canton; it is not, therefore, credible that these complaints are without foundation; nor that the experience of one hundred and fifty years does not strengthen them; nor is it likely that several hundred able mercantile characters should join in complaints of imaginary grievances. The existing grievances under which the British trade to China suffers have been ably exposed by the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, and elsewhere; and their injurious effects proved by a series of incontrovertible facts. A few of the most prominent deserve particular notice;—firstly, the tariff agreeable to the governor's recent declaration the duties ought to be paid in accordance with the imperial tariff. If this be the unalterable law why, then, are any additional imposts laid on the foreign trade? A second grievance in which humanity has a stronger claim for asking redress than mercantile interest, are misfortunes similar to those which befell the *Troughton*. Have we the power or are we in circumstances which would enable us to obtain effectual redress—or does the utter silence of the foreign community, after the receipt of a part of the stolen property, imply that merchants, when pecuniary advantages are not to be gained, no longer care for the punishment of those who attack their countrymen with murderous designs? That the Chinese thus interpret the apathy which has been evinced on this occasion can no longer be doubted; and they must be impressed with the opinion that British ships are—as far as any interference of the British government is concerned—abandoned to the rapacity of any marauders who have sufficient daring and force to attack them.

In all our political relations with China we should never lose sight of the fact that the exclusive system of the government is opposed to the wishes of myriads of it's subjects. On the other hand it can never be too strongly insisted upon by the party whose views we are endeavouring to explain that any interference with the *laws* of the country is totally contrary to their opinions: such interference has never been demanded or defended; and those who make it a pretext for reprobating any movement on the part of the British government deal unfairly with the question; and as for the contingency of war,—no rational or humane man, and least of all a Canton merchant, whose very pursuit depends upon a continuance of peace, could ever contemplate it: the object desired is the redress of real grievances, and to assert gravely and solemnly that the Chinese government would turn a deaf ear to the remonstrances and requests of so great and powerful a nation as the British, if properly made and insisted upon, and hostilely repulse us from the shores of China, betrays, to say the least of it, utter ignorance of the political state of this country, and consequent incapacity to form a right judgment on the matter in dispute, if not wilful misrepresentation to serve the purposes of a party.

We anticipate the objection that if we are dissatisfied with our position in this inhospitable country our remedy is in our own power: namely, to leave it; but if we willingly remain we must submit to be treated as the Chinese government and people choose to treat us: this specious argument has blinded many; but on what foundation does it rest? — certainly not upon international law, for that much-quoted and not very well understood, and often broken law contains in it's very essence—acknowledges by it's very construction—a reciprocity, if not an equality, of rights. But of reciprocal or equal laws or rights China knows nothing; but she does know that she, through her emperor, has made re-iterated promises of an open market, of protection and compassion; of justness in her dealings and friendliness in her feelings: but how have her acts agreed with her fair but false professions!—the reply is to be found in the treatment experienced by the late Lord Napier.

His lordship refused to communicate through the linguists and hong merchants, and he acted well and wisely in so refusing; for have not the emperor and the local government repeatedly and solemnly stigmatized these two classes of men as traitors, cheats, and liars! — How, then, can it be expected that they could serve as the proper medium of communication between the representatives of the two governments. We ask any consistent man whether he would associate with persons so denounced in his official character — not tasking his own opinion, but in accordance to the public accusations brought forward by the highest native functionaries!

Great Britain has established some kind of understanding with all other nations with whom she has commercial relations; are not the colonists of South America, the Persians, Turks, the Egyptians & other inhabitants of the north coast of Africa, also peculiar nations living under peculiar institutions? yet embassadors, and consuls and the fleets of Great Britain are employed to protect and promote the trade with those countries; but the trade with China, great as it now is—immeasurably greater as it will certainly be—is left to struggle on as it best may against the rapacious exactions and watchful jealousy of a concentrated government.

And yet the present great extent of the British and Anglo-British trade with China is the *cause why it is thus left to itself*. Ministers are afraid either to advance or retrace a step. So great is the real or pretended ignorance, even of the best informed on this subject, that nothing but whining lamentations, caused by unfounded fears of losing the whole trade and revenue, are heard, from those quarters whence the most prompt and decided advice should emanate. It has been foretold that the Chinese, rather than meet us on more equal and friendly terms, would root up all their teaplants, preferring

> ——————— a state
> Of lasting rancour and eternal hate

to a freer commercial intercourse and the mutual pleasures of a social interchange of civilities — *Credat Judæus? Will they*, but *they* make the yellow sea again a *mare clausum*? Certainly not; if the late confessions made by both *Chinese* and *Tatar* statesmen — "that it is not possible to interdict the foreign trade" are to be believed: & and more than this *impossibility* has been allowed by them; for, from the scope of the reports on the question of licensing the opium trade, they do not appear to think it *desirable* that even this much abused branch of the foreign commerce should be interdicted; if any one still doubts that the Chinese either indulge the wish or hope or possess the power to cut off all foreign intercourse, let him cast his eyes to *Lintin*, the *Cumsing moon* and the coasts of *Fokien*, *Chekeang*, *Keangse*, *Pechele*, and *Shantung*.

No reasonable man can believe that the existence of a great trade can be really and finally endangered by it's interests being properly represented and protected. Is it too much for Great Britain to demand to be acknowledged as an independent and equal state, that it's accredited functionary should be received and allowed to reside in China, and be invested with power to adjust difficulties as they may occur? In demanding these concessions do we offend the honour or trespass upon the rights of China!—Or is it our wisest policy to leave to the Canton government the power of wreaking it's vengeance on & seriously injuring the trade, whenever the fears of the officers or of the hong merchants may lead them to take this too often successful course to bring the foreigners back to submission.

We consider that the *Chinese question* need not fear the most minute scrutiny; that the more this important subject is investigated the firmer will be the conviction that the proper and dignified interference of the British government is the wisest measure that can be adopted. Instead of involving the trade in ruin, it would prove the most certain means of it's extension. It is absurd to regard the Chinese government or people in the same light as those of the rest of the world; ignorant, arrogant, wedded to their own prejudices, holding all foreigners in profound contempt, they are yet open to reason, pliant and yielding when there remains no alternative but to yield.

THE BANK OF INDIA.

1.— A Company to be formed in Great Britain, to be entitled *The Bank of India*, and to be incorporated by Charters from the Crown and the East India Company.

2.— The capital thereof to be three millions sterling, one-third to be paid up upon the charters being obtained, another third upon the opening of the Bank, and the last third within two years from the opening, or sooner, upon the call of two-thirds of the Board of Governors and Directors in Great Britain convened for that special purpose.

3.— The proprietors of the Bank of Bengal to be invited to unite that establishment, and to incorporate it with the Bank of India. The establishment of the East India Company at Madras to be given up and the Company's Finance Board at Canton to be abolished.

4.— The capital of the East India Company in the Bank of Bengal to be repaid to the company by the Bank of India in such instalments as shall hereafter be agreed upon, and the capital of the proprietors of shares in the Bank of Bengal to be united to and form an integral part of the capital stock of the Bank of India by subscription thereto, at an exchange to be

paid, due allowance being made for any bonus thereon for the outstanding profit belonging to the said Bank, and a certain portion of the capital of the proposed Company to be offered to the public at the different presidencies in India and at Canton.

5.— That the Bank of India shall be managed in England by a Board of Governors and Directors established in London, consisting of 24 Directors and 3 Governors, of whom 1 Governor and 6 Directors shall be chosen by the Directors of the East India Company, and the remainder by the proprietors, each possessing stock, in his name say —

Shares amounting to £

Ditto.

The proprietors of the East India Company to be eligible for the situations, of the Governors and Directors.

6.—The management in India to be confined to a Board of 2 Governors and 12 Directors established at Calcutta, consisting of 1 Governor and 3 Directors, named by the Supreme Government, their Civil, Military and other Covenant-servants being eligible, and 1 Governor and 9 Directors chosen from the Proprietary in India, such election subject to be annulled by the Proprietary in Great Britain by a majority of three fourths in number and value, at two special meetings convened for that purpose.

7.— The Governors and directors to remain in office three years, at the expiration of which period,

Directors and 1 Governor to go out, by rotation, but to be re-eligible.

8—. Natives to be eligible to the Board of Governors and Directors in India.

9.— Subordinate Establishments to be formed at Bombay, Madras, Canton and Singapore upon arrangements formed in conjunction with the Governments at the two former places, but all subject to the confirmation of the Board in Great Britain.

10.— The Bank of India to confine its business to Banking exclusively that is —

To receiving deposits and keeping cash accounts, but not allowing any interest whatever thereon—to discounting bills and to the issue of notes payable on demand, and in gold or silver as hereafter to be paid.

11.— The Bank of India will be ready, if required, to undertake the business of the Government throughout India, receiving the revenue, distributing the same under the Orders of Government, and remitting to Great Britain the sums annually required for the home charges, and upon terms hereafter to be agreed upon with the Government of India and of the East India Company.

12.—The terms upon which the issue of notes is to be made, the proportion of specie to be held by the bank, and other regulations connected therewith, to be laid down in the Charter, and to form the basis of the operations of the Board in India. But a provision in the Charter to be made that these regulations may be varied from time to time by the Governors and Directors in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the Governor-General in Council; but such alterations to require the confirmation of the Board of Governors and Dieectors in Great Britain, and to be by them submitted to the proprietary for their ultimate sanction, which alone can give them permanency and make them integral parts of the constitution of the Company.

13.—Annual accounts to be submitted to the Proprietary in Bengal. Quarterly accounts to be transmitted by the Board in India to that in London; and amount and reports to be annually made by the London Board to the proprietors.

14.—The managers both in India and in London, under the respective Boards, to be either appointed direct or approved by the London Board.

[*1st June*, 1836]. (*Englishman, Aug.* 4. 1836.)

Spain. The Mendizabal administration has fallen; it's members are succeeded in the Foreign department by M. Isturiz (also appointed President of the Council *ad interim*); in the interior, by the Duke of Rivas, in that of war, by Camp Marshall Seane (and, in his absence, Brigadier Soria, chief of the staff of the guards) in that of Finance, by M. Aguirre Solarte (and, in his absence. M. Egea); and in that of the Marine by M Alcalá Galiano. The cortes had been dissolved. (*Gib. Chron. May*, 23).

Capture of Pusages. A despatch of Gen. Evans to the Spanish war-minister, dated 28 May, from Passages, announces the capture, on that day, by the allied land and sea-forces, of that important city and port which had been so long in the hands of the Carlists. The castle, in which they had a four-gun battery, was gallantly attacked by the British ships of war under commodore lord J. Hay, and those of H. C. M. under admiral Rivera and commodore Henry. General Cordova had attained some successes at Vittoria.

(*Gib Chron. June*, 8).

Portugal (*Gib. Chron. May*, 11th.)

The long-expected bridegroom arrived on the 8th ult.—The nobility and the ministry received the prince at the arsenal. He wore the uniform of a Portuguese general; but he was attended by two officers of his own country in their national uniform, and a gentleman in plain dress, said to be his chaplain. The people received him well, and took off their hats; and, as he passed by them, he repeatedly bowed to them, touching his hat, and appearing inclined often to take it off in return for their civility. The correspondent of a morning paper says:—"Something like a struggle between habitual good nature, and the necessity of being dignified was evident; and his anxious laughing blue eye contradicted the would-be gravity of his countenance. The fair hair escaped in curls under his hat, and the brightness of his complexion and the slightness of his figure made him look even younger than he really is; and he seemed to me as he walked through the line of swarthy Portuguese, with permature seriousnes on his brow, like a schoolboy playing a part in private theatricals and doing majesty." The Queen, who had just accomplished her seventeenth year (the prince is nineteen), was equally gay, joyous, and even childish, in their first meeting—the ample volume of her prematurely developed figure contrasting strangely with her youth, and the slightness of her lover's proportions. The young prince was not so well treated by the Cortes, for the Queen's intention of placing him at the head of the army was met by abolishing the office of commander-in-chief.

The state of Portugal is not satisfactory. The marriage of Donna Maria was pleasing to the people, as far as the spectacle went; but it does not appear to be a circumstance of sufficient force to revive the flame of Portuguese loyalty.—*Atlas.*

Newly discovered Shoals.

When passing between the islands of the S. E. end of Bintang on the 23d. ult. in the morning, the *Raleigh* suddenly shoaled on a sand-bank from 12 to 4½ fathoms with the following bearings;—namely, Ragged island N. by E.; Boat Rock N. E. by N.; Great Saddle island W. by N. ¾ N.; South island S. W. by W. ¾ W.; and Shoe island W. ¼ S.

This shoal upon the chart, we believe, is not noted, but by the above bearing it would appear to be to the eastward of Saddle and Shoe islands from 5½ to 6 miles, and four miles W. S. W. from the Geldria's bank off the S. E end of Bintang. (*Singapore Chronicle, Sept. 3rd*).

New shoal near the western Island. We have been favored with the following extract from a letter of Captain Howland, Amer. Ship Horatio: "In attempting to get through the windward passage into the Celebes Sea, we struck soundings on a bank of Coral in 6 ½ fathoms, where no soundings are laid down in Horsburgh's chart. I do not know the extent of this shoal; we traversed it about 4 miles in 6¼ and 7 fathoms, and dropped it's northern edge in 60 fathoms water, the bearings of the Langhoy Islands E. by N. ¼ N. great Sooloo East point S. by E. easterly. Lat. by observation, 6° 44' N. Long. 121° 10' E. by chronometer measured from Manila and several other points, whose longitude is well authenticated, also from Langhoy's Island. There may or may not be less water on thisshoal."

(*Canton Press Sept.* 24.)

Mr. Editor, — The possible opaqueness of your cotemporary, of the 24th inst. forces me as to loss by the *Susan* to talk *stronger* upposo 55 chests of stones insured as opium in that vessel, it gives the shipper a large and valuable interest to destroy the ship — and she was destroyed!

We do not know who the interested party is; let us learn it.

Is it possible that society can have forgotten the loss in the straits, where all the insured dollar boxes were stones, and the vessel proceeding *from Macao* to India, as this *to* Macao from India, was lost?

The point that quiets the public here, and *the only point*, is the high respectability of the sup rcargo and his connections; but should that stop enquiry where want of *seamanship is alleged?*— I say no, but tend to encrease it, and couple it with L B. 55, and stones for Opium

Canton, 26th Sept. A. Shareholder.

British Seamans Hospital Society.

First report of the Committee of the Seaman's Hospital in China.

This Institution originated, under the auspices of the late Lord Napier, H. M. Chief Superintendent, soon after the opening of the British free Trade with China, and was only abandoned for a time on his Lordship's being obliged to quit Canton.

It was again brought forward at the requisition of H. M Superintendents, addressed to James Matheson, Esqr., who was requested to convene a meeting of British Subjects resident in Canton, which was held accordingly on the 23rd February, 1835.

Mr. Matheson opened the Meeting by stating the necessity of the purposed establishment, and the means at command to defray the requisite Expenses, arising from the following Sources.—Viz. A sum of about $ 1000 already subscribed—the amount which Captains and Owners of Ships may be expected to contribute; and a sum equal to the Amount subscribed by Individuals, which H. M. Superintendents are authorized by act of Parliament, & have offered to pay. Mr. Matheson also stated that in order to avail themselves of the offer made by H. M. Superintendents, it was necessary to adhere to the regulation pointed out in the said act of Parliament, Viz.

"That any Subscriber of £ 3 3s—should have a vote in the selection of "a Committee who were to manage the Concerns of the Hospital."—

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co. were constituted Treasurers, and the following Gentlemen chosen Members of a Committee. to consider the best mode of carrying into effect the objects of the Institution.

W. Jardine, Esqr. Chairman.

R. Turner, Esqr. J. R. Reeves, Esqr.

F. Pestonjee Esqr. W. Blenkin, Esqr.

In pursuance of their Instructions, the Committee drew up Rules &. Regulations for its management, which were submitted to, & approved of by a General Meeting of Subscribers, held on the 12th June 1835 & also received the sanction of H. M. Superintendents — these will be found in the appendix.

The first and principal object to be accomplished, appeared to be the Establishment at Whampoa, of a Vessel to receive from the Ships there, such Patients, as required Medical Aid, and the attention of the Committee was directed to the Purchase of a suitable vessel, and a Sum of $4000 placed at their disposal for that purpose. They regret to state, that, hitherto, their endeavours have proved ineffectual, on account of the inadequacy of their means to procure a vessel of sufficient capacity.

The Committee have now three vessels in view, any one of which would answer the purpose, and they feel confident, that the deficiency of their means has only to be made public to insure its removal by additional, and continued Subscriptions.

In the Interim every practicable measure was adopted to place Medical assistance at once within the reach of such vessels as were at the time in

(See Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1836.

China; and the services of the Assistant Surgeon to the Commission, were in the most liberal manner offered gratuitously to the Institution by H. M. Superintendents.

As the stations of Lintin, and Cum-sing-Moon, were likely to contain the greatest number of vessels during the summer months, Mr. Anderson was stationed at whichever place they were anchored and has continued to attend them from the commencement till this time; while Mr. Colledge, the Senior Surgeon to the commission, afforded his assistance to all cases which had occurred at Macao. At both places, a great number of Patients have come under treatment. Mr. Colledge reports 112 during the months of May, June, and July of the present year—and last season, as many as 72 were at one time under Mr. Anderson's care.

The necessity for the establishment of a Hospital Ship at Whampoa was deeply impressed on the minds of the Committee, and if a doubt had ever existed on the subject, it would have been entirely removed by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Colledge—who, from his long, and intimate knowledge of the diseases prevalent there, must be considered the best authority in such case.

"I am not called upon for any opinion by the Committee, but cannot pass "over this opportunity of offering a few remarks."

"The Committee must bear in mind, that almost all the subjects, they "are about to provide assistance for, are young men, or men in the prime "of life, just from Europe, *full* of *health* and *vigour*, and that the diseases "they are most prone to in Whampoa Reach, during the months of July, "August, September, and October, are of a highly inflammatory character, requiring on the part of the Medical Practitioner, *prompt, decided,* "and *energetic* measures, as in many cases, an hour's loss of time in applying appropriate means, will render the cures tedious, and in some "instances, perhaps, place life in imminent danger, whereas a timely bleeding, combined with other antiphlogistic means will at once subdue a "formidable attack, and enable the Patient to return to his duty in as many "days, as it would otherwise be weeks."

"When cases occur which have passed over the first symptoms *unchecked*, I shall, provided the Committee or Surgeons send them to me, do "my best for their restoration, but I would repeat, that as almost all the "cases are inflammatory, no time should be lost in treating them, and that "the distance between Whampoa, and Macao must ever preclude my seeing "Patients under incipient symptoms."

The annexed list of Donations, and subscriptions amount to $ 9,028—which includes $ 4,510 contributed on behalf of the British Government by H. M. Superintendents, and will be augmented to the extent of any further sums subscribed by the Public. The expenses incurred amount to $ 539.41 leaving $ 8488.59 in the hands of the Treasurers.

The Committee have only to state in conclusion, that the main object of the Institution in placing a Hospital ship at Whampoa, will be carried into effect with the least possible delay. As a temporary arrangement, they have obtained the services of Mr. Johnstone, surgeon of the "Earl Balcarras," during her stay in Port, to visit all Vessels requiring medical attendance at that anchorage. Mr. Anderson will remain at Lintin, or Cum-sing-moon, and Mr. Colledge will continue his services to any cases occurring at Macao.

For the future support of the Hospital, they rely upon the charitable feelings of the community and feel satisfied that the call in aid of an establishment, which the experience of two seasons has shewn to be so much wanted, will not be made in vain.

Canton, September 22nd 1836.

W. BLENKIN,
Secretary *pro tem.* to the Committee.

GENERAL RULES

For the British Seaman's Hospital in China, submitted by the Committee to a General Meeting of Subscribers, held on the 12th June 1835.

No. 1. Every British subject so far as the funds of the Institution will permit, either Seamen, or other persons not being Seamen, who shall be considered by the managing Committee to be indigent, shall be entitled to receive medical aid and relief—*Gratis* from the Hospital upon the following conditions.

N. B. it is to be understood that the medical aid and relief is to be taken to include medical advice and attention, medicines, lodging, and Hospital linen and clothing.

No. 2. Every British Subject presenting himself as a claimant for relief, shall be examined by the Surgeon of the Institution, and if it shall appear to him to be necessary to receive the said person at the Hospital, his name and the date of his entrance shall be duly entered in a Book, to be called the Book of entries and discharges.

No. 3. Any British Subject, not being a Seaman, who shall be received into the Hospital, shall be reported to the Superintendents, who will take order to provide for his sustenance in the Hospital, and his future disposal according to law, as soon as he shall be in a fit state to be discharged.

No. 4. If the person received by the Surgeon shall belong to any British Ship or Vessel, and shall be presented for relief by the Commander or Commanding Officer, the said Commander or Commanding Officer shall sign an acknowledgment (forms to be provided) to the effect, that the expense of the Patient's sustenance from that date until the period of his discharge shall be defrayed by the Ship, the said rate to be fixed at a sum not exceeding fifty cents per diem.

No. 5. If the Persons claiming relief shall belong to a Ship on board of which no Surgeon shall be embarked, and shall not be presented by the Commander or Commanding Officer, but shall come of his own accord, and if the said Commander or Commanding Officer shall not think fit to sign the aforesaid acknowledgement, the Surgeon of the Institution shall nevertheless, if he see fit upon medical grounds, receive the Patient for treatment, reporting the whole circumstance to the managing Committee without delay.

No. 6. The Consignee of any Ship or Vessel, belonging to which any persons shall be receiving treatment in the Hospital, who shall not be sufficiently recovered to be discharged at the period of her departure, shall be applied to for his engagement, on behalf of the Captain or Owners of the said Ship or Vessel, to re-imburse the Institution for the expense incurred for the continued support and sustenance of such Patient, until finally discharged from the Hospital; when if no Ship offers, his case shall be reported to H. M. Superintendents.

No. 7. If the managing Commitee shall not be able to protect the interests of the Institution by causing the required acknowledgement to be signed, the matter is to be reported to the Superintendents, in order that such further steps may be taken as the urgency of the case shall seem to require.

No. 8. The officers & Seamen belonging to Foreign Ships or Vessels who may need medical care & relief, & who are presented by the Commanders or Commanding Officers of their Ships, shall be entitled to the same relief as British Subjects, upon condition that an engagement for the payment of seventy five cents per diem be entered into by the Commanders & Consignees, for the charge of the Patient's sustenance until discharged from the Hospital.

No. 9. If the Hospital shall at any time be full & sickness is increasing, the Surgeon of the institution shall report the circumstance to the managing Commitee who shall have authority, if the state of the funds permit, to hire the whole or part of any Ship lying at Whampoa as a temporary additional lodging, and adequate arrangements shall be made for placing the whole or any portion of the said Ship at the complete disposal of the medical officer.

No. 10. The Surgeon to be considered the chief executive officer of the Institution, & all persons under hi

care are to be called upon to respect & obey him in that capacity, as in that of the medical adviser — but all regulations for the internal management of the Hospital are to receive the sanction of the managing Committee before they are permanently established.

No. 11. All Indents of Stores, medicines &ca to be submitted to the President of the managing Committee & receive his sanction before they can be acted upon.

No. 12. A monthly statement of patients received and discharged to be forwarded to the president.

No. 13. Any Chinese indigent persons soliciting medical aid, shall be relieved as far as the Funds of of the establishment permit — gratis.

No. 14. It is recommended that the Hospital should be be visited at least once in every quarter by a member of the managing Council or Committee.

(Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE, Chairman
RICHARD TURNER. JOHN R. REEVES.
FRAMJEE PESTONJEE. WILLIAM BLENKIN. *Secty.*

Sanctioned and Approved.

(Signed) GEORGE BEST ROBINSON, *Chief Superintdnt.*
„ CHARLES ELLIOT, 2nd do.
„ A. R. JOHNSTON, 3rd. do.
„ EDWARD ELMSLIE, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

LIST OF 1st. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE BRITISH SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL IN CHINA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

J. Watson,	$ 14
J. Goddard,	„ 25
Fox. Rawson, & Co.	„ 75
Dadabhoy Rustomjee,	„ 25
R. Edwards,	„ 14
	$ 153
Burjorjee Furdoonjee,	„ 25
Bomanjee Monackjee,	„ 15
Turner & Co.	„ 70
L. Just,	„ 14
Donglas, Mackenzie and Co	„ 20
J. Slade,	„ 14
Bell and Co.	„ 50
Bapoojee Viccajee,	„ 25
Framjee Muncherjee,	„ 25
Nanabhoy Framjee,	„ 50
J. R. Reeves	„ 25
A. S. Keating,	„ 14
Markwick, Edwards and Co	„ 14
C. Markwick,	„ 14
J. Templeton and Co.	„ 14
Jummoojee Nasserwanjee,	„ 15
James Innes,	„ 48
J. R. Morrison,	„ 15
Capt. W. Mackay,	„ 14
James Hamilton,	„ 25
A. Johnstone,	„ 25
Cant. W. Mackenzie,	„ 14
Capt. W. Clifton,	„ 50
Framjee Pestonjee,	„ 100
Revd. G. H. Vachell,	„ 20
	$ 868

DONATIONS.

H. M. Superintendents,	$ 4,510
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	„ 2,000
Framjee Pestonjee,	„ 1,000
Burjorjee Furdoonjee,	„ 200
Capt. P. Wildridge,	„ 20
Capt. J. E. Duggan	„ 20
Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart,	„ 200
Capt. Elliot, R.N.	„ 100
A. R. Johnston,	„ 50
E. Elmslie,	„ 30
J. R. Morrison,	„ 15
Revd. C. Gutzlaff,	„ 15
Spanish Dollars.	$ 9,028

Canton, 22nd September, 1838.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1836. NO. 40. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

15th April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India

Canton, 26th September, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE Princess Victoria, Capt. Jas. Lee. To sail on or about the 15th October Can take 250 tons freight; for terms apply to
Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE teak built Bark Eleanor, 300 Tons, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight apply to TURNER & C.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new Bark Favorite, Capt. Robinson, 332 Tons.
Application may be made to TURNER & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan. To sail about the middle of October.
For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE Fort William; Capt. Fraser, will be despatched in the first week of October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &. Co

FOR SALE.

TWO India Built Ships of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Canton, 15th August, 1836.

SINGAPORE AND LONDON

THE British Bark EDWARD, Capt. LINDSAY will receive a general Cargo and positively sail on the 7th October For freight apply to
Canton 20 September 1836. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For frieght apply to
D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton 12th Augt. 1836 No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander; will leave WHAMPOA on the 20th September next. For freight apply to,
C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE
Canton 10th August 1836. Powshong No 5.

FOR LONDON

THE Teak Ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, L. W. MONCRIEF Commander burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November, For Freight apply
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff, Gordon & Co.
Apply to
Canton, 14th Sep. 1836. LINDSAY & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.
Canton, 20th May, 1836 BELL & Co.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)
Capital £200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq.	Capt. Sir Andrew Green, R. N.
Edward Barnard, Esq.	Samuel Eustace Magati, Esq.
Edward Blount, Esq.	Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
John Shudholme Brownrigg, Esq.	Richard Norman, Esq.
Right Honble. Henry. Ellis,	William Sargent, Esq.
Oliver Farrer, Esq.	John Wright, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Wright & Co. *Solicitors.*—Messrs. Farrar & Co.
Secretary.—Frederick Boucher, Esq.
Inspector and Manager at Sydney.—George Kinnear, Esq.
Manager at Hobart Town.—James Peck Poynter, Esq.
Do. Launceston.—Charles Shum Henty, Esq.
Agents in China.—Messrs. BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. Whiteman, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. Dent & Co.
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. George T. Braine, late of the firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will conducted hereafter under the firm of
Canton 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillops, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart&Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr Claude Scott Steuart, and Mr. James Alexander, ceased on the 31st. ultimo

Mr. Henry George Gordon and Mr. Thomas Kirkman Finlay, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—
Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. Remington and Co.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned will from this date conduct his Business under the Firm of Revely & Co.
Penang, 22nd. July, 1836. John Revely.

NOTICE.—Mr. Zachary Macaulay has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Hall, Bainbridge and Co."
Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. Jardine, Matheson & Co. General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes de começarem a receber carga. Jardine, Matheson & Co. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public, that his Bark "Tranquilidade" ex. "St. Antonio" and at present in the inner harbour, is now undergoing a thorough repair of Careening and new coppering &c. Any party willing to inspect the Block as it is, or if they choose after she is finished and ready for a survey, are hereby invited to go on board at any time by its new Owner ANTONIO CORTELLA.
Macao, 30th September, 1836.

FOR SALE on board the Bark LINTIN, Russian and English Canvass, Cordage, Beef, Pork, Bread, and other ship's stores.

FOR SALE, deliverable in CANTON, MACAO, or CUM-SING-MOON —a fresh supply of Beer and Porter in Casks and Bottles; Hams, Cheese, Currants and Raisins in drums; and various other articles EX ELIZA STEWART. STANFORD & MARKS,
Canton, 9th August, 1836. No. 1 British Hong.

STANFORD & MARKS.

Respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have just received; *per Bussorah Merchant*, the undermentioned Goods; namely:

Superfine Broad Cloths and Cashmeres, Fine Shirting, Diapers, Towellings, Ginghams, Brown Holland and superior Scotch Holland, Irish Linens, Brown and White Drilling, Lamb's wool, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Gentlemens Gloves and Bracek, Fashionable Cravats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Welch and Electoral Flannels, Witney Blankets, *Smyth's* Perfumery, *Mortimer's* Cutlery, Stationery, Ironmongery, Fashionable White and Drab Hats, Pedestal and Hanging Lamps, Bedroom Lamps

and Lanterns with Reflectors — Hams, Tongues, Butter, Stilton, Gloucester, Berkley and Pine Cheeses, Pickles and Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Currants and Muscadel Raisins, Scotch and Pearl Barley, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Isinglass &ca. Also

A choice Batch of old Wines and Brandies in Wood and bottle; namely: Pale and Brown Sherries, Madeira, Clarets, Bucellas, Champaigne, Port.—Burton Ale in Bottle, Superior London Gin—Beer and Porter in Casks &ca.

N. B. The above articles have been selected and purchased in the London Market for Ready Cash, which will enable *S & M* to sell at a moderate advance. — The Goods will be ready for inspection in a few days.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. *From Calcutta.* DAVID SCOTT, Reeves, KELLIE CASTLE Patullo. *Singapore and Liverpool* SAMUEL WINTER. Rodgers. *New York*, PLYMOUTH [Am.] . *Sumatra*, HENRY EWBANK, (Am.) Leach. *From London and Batavia.* ANNA ROBERTSON, Hamilton. *From Lombock.* PLEIADES, Ross. *Sourabaya.* MARY ANN, Smith. *Bombay*, CASTLE HUNTLY, Jolly. *From Java* MARBLEHEAD (Am.) Christie. *From Manila.* LUCONIA (Am.) Pearson.

Passengers. Per *David Scott.* Jas Fraser, W. Macdonald and — Gilmore, Eqs. *Plymouth.* H. Rawle, Esq. *Orestes.* (last week) Howe, Esq. *Per Inglis* [last week] Alex. Parlane, Esq *per Castle Huntly.* D. L. Burn, J. Starkie & J. Pitcairn Esqs.

SAILED. *For Calcutta.* FUTTY SALAM, Gillett; HERO, Hughes. *For Singapore.* SOOBROW, Smith; MARION, Richards. EDWARD Lindsay *For Manila and N. York.* EXCHANGE, (Am.) Shaw.

The CABOT [Am.] Lowry, is to be despatched at 8 P. M. tomorrow for N. York

The constitution and regulations of the '*Morrison education Society*' were determined on and established by the subscribers at a general public meeting held at the house of the reverend E. C. Bridgman on the 28th ultimo. These will be found in another column.

If the local government does not interfere with the course of this praise-worthy attempt to instruct the Chinese youth, by forbidding them to attend, in a few years we may expect many and most important results to rise from these charitable and combined efforts of foreigners— we mean the above-named society and the Seaman's Hospital at Whampoa, in which indigent Chinese are to be relieved *gratis* — to impart freely and gratuitously the knowledge of Europe to China.

We understand, from good authority, that governor *Tang*, fearful of committing himself on the opium question, sent a private despatch to his friends in Peking begging them to ascertain correctly whether the emperor was determined to bring the drug in or not. In the interim he prepared his report and laid it aside. On receiving answers to the letters addressed to his Peking friends, assuring him the emperor was in earnest on the subject, he revised his report and forwarded it on the 6th Ulto. An answer may be expected between the 1st and 10th of next month.

Referring to a communication from a correspondent on the '*Finance Committee in Canton*,' we, before we proceed to offer any remarks on the late closing of the E. I. company's treasury, must beg to correct his expression that the E. I company's agents have been guilty of 'a deviation from moral obligation.'

This accusation cannot be meant by our correspondent to be taken literally; for it is clear that those gentlemen act under orders either from the Bengal government or Leadenhall street; perhaps from both; and if even so, much confusion might arise from two *supreme* powers issuing conflicting instructions—or, from the delay in the voyages or loss of ships, the arrival of instructions might be so out of time as to render them worse than useless.

The *Canton Register* has, from the beginning, censured the establishment of the E. I. company's agency in Canton. It foretold the consequence of this measure, and reprobated the departure from sound commercial principles when the government of India were ordered to transmit it's remittable revenue through Canton as commercial capital. What would be the final results of this most absurd and dangerous intermeddling with the rights and properties of the British people could not be unknown to the artful originators of this scheme of remittance: those results they must have foreseen or they can scacely be fit men to direct the affairs of a commercial company. But they knew and foresaw them too well. What with the expected, indeed *hoped-for* difficulties that would be opposed to the free trade, firstly by the Chinese government and hong-merchants; and then those arising from probable disturbances between the ship's crews and Whampoa villagers; if to these they — the company — could only add financial embarrassments, induced by whatever means, then indeed, might they hope to re-enthrone themselves on the seat from whence they had been so reluctantly driven. Sitting on chests of congo again might they fancy themselves kings —aye every inch.

But the freaks of the E. I. company in China *now* are of much too serious importance to be lightly treated, or left only to anonymous correspondence and editorial comment in a newspaper. We hope shortly to see a general meeting of British subjects convened for the purpose of taking this matter into their most attentive consideration, preparatory to again humbly addressing the King in Council to adopt measures for the protection and promotion of the British free trade to China.

FINANCE COMMITTEE IN CANTON.

(From a Correspondent).

After the first excitement created in the commercial society here, by the withdrawing of funds which but one week since seemed to be open to every one for the purpose of loading the many ships to Britain with tea, has gone off; it comes to be necessary to discuss, as a matter of warning for the future, the danger of allowing any such tampering with commercial credit.

The adversaries of the Finance Committee always foresaw and *said* that it's creation would enhance prices, and cause a bad monopoly through the tea-tasters of that body; and the prices and course of business of last season have made good these views in a strength and with a fatal effect which of itself must soon sweep this obnoxious body from Canton,

None, however, of the opposers of this institution did contemplate the possibility of such a deviation from moral obligation on the part of the honorable company's Finance Committee as has now taken place.

By advertisements of months standing ships were invited here to come and load with teas and silks for Britain, and assured if they brought funds to the extent of one third the honorable company were ready, at a very favorable exchange, to furnish the other two thirds. Many vessels are *here* on this security, and many more are coming; when on the forenoon of the 26th Septr., without the slighest warning the ticket of advance on cargo is removed from the honorable company's door, and all advances, not previously booked, cease.

Thus, every wrong that is possible is done!

By the offer of money, prices are enhanced.

By the offer of money from the honorable Company, British capital is retained at home; yet, 16000 miles distant, *in the hour of need*, and after engagements are made on it's faith, the word of the honorable company is a *broken reed!* — So be it; and stultified be he who again trusts their faith.

Canton, 30th Sept.

ADVANCE UPON COTTON.

We hear that a reference has been made to this Government from Madras in consequence of an application for an advance upon Cotton for China. It will be remembered that we stated some months ago, that the question had been under consideration here, whether it would be expedient to complete the chain of remittance operations by offering advances upon goods shipped for China, Opium as well as other merchandize: and that the matter had been referred home, doubts being entertained whether the Company's Finance Committee in China could act as agents for the receipt and eventual sale or re-shipment of goods consigned to them as security for the advances. (*Cal, Courier 1st. Aug.*)

Mr. Editor,—You may assert annexed.

The Bengal government have now found enough of employment for their spare rupees without Cotton!

The whole of the recent exchange confusion strongly makes good the very relative argument used two years since by the Canton Chamber of Commerce; namely:

"*That all the spare revenue of India can certainly be got by Bills sold on a fair rate of exchange in an office in Leadenhall street.*"

Had this simple mode been adopted, the honorable company would not have got into embarrasment themselves *nor* have deceived and misled others.

Canton, 1st. October, 1836. △

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 18th Ulto. Governor *Tang* inspected the fortifications at the Bogue, and afterwards reviewed the troops at *Kaouchow*, *Luychow*, *Leenchow*, and other places.

30th. Ulto. H. E. *Le*, the literary præfect, went to *Hwuychow*, *Chaouchow*, and *Keayingchow*, to examine the candidates for the degree of *Sewtsae* — the lowest literary degree.

On the night of the 19th ofthe moon (24th Ulto). four *Heangshang* men — who are employed as coolies by some of the foreign residents— were drinking at the celebrated resort of public women called *Shameen—Anglice*— Portsmouth Point.— About 12 o'clock, being intoxicated, they moved to another house, were they met with a *fighting man*. The four coolies attacked him, and one gave a kick which killed him. The keeper of the brothel seized and detained them. Early the next morning they were delivered over to the magistrate.

Impeachment of a Fooyuen—or Lieutenant Governor of a Province.

Peking Gazette. — 5th moon, 27th day (July 10th). The *Yushe* (censor) Heukew, kneeling, reports respecting circumstances which the emperor should hear.

" I have seriously and anxiously considered that a *Seunfoo* (or fooyuen, an officer next in rank to the governor) is one of the great officers of a province.

That above all things, he should be upright and incorrupt in his conduct, and just in the discharge of his public duties: thus prefectly correct, he will be an example to the * *shuh yuen*, his subordinates.

" I have heard that *Yang Mingyang*, the *seunfoo* of *Shense*, when he successively filled the offices of *Chechow* and *Cheheen*, had the character of being an excellent magistrate; and that in very few years he was promoted to the offices of *Chefoo* and *Seunfoo*, thus receiving a large share of the imperial favor, for which he should have shown his gratitude bv strict attention and zeal in the performance of his duties. But latterly he has so much lost all self control that even his reputation is injured The mode of government and the customs of the officers in that province are hardly to be described. Each circumstance, as I have heard it, I now report for the information of the emperor.

1. The said *Foo* has mingled familiarly in the markets with traders and has not properly supported the dignity of his station.—I have heard that in the provincial capital of *Shense* there is a man of *Shanse*, named *Seun Urh-keen*, who opened a silk-shop. The said Foo had formerly been assistant to the *Chefoo* of *Hanchung*, and was intimately acquainted [with *Seun Urhkeen*]. When he became treasurer he had already made an arrangement to give in charge a sum of four thousand taels to the said shop, and appointed a day for the delivery. *Seun Urhkeen*, when the time arrived, collected together and feasted a great number of guests, and it happened that the fooyuen's porters then brought the money. *Seun Urhkeen*, answering, boasted of this to the assembly, making it a pretext to show the goods terms he was on with the treasurer. Of the lesser officers who were desirous of advancement the greatest number repaired hastily to his *gate*, endeavouring secretly to establish an interest with him. Further, there was a native of *Yunnan*, named *Chang*, who was one of the Fooyuen's porters; all the *Shense* men called him by the nickname of *Chang Pinqyew* — the' *equal-having*' *Chang*,(ie the equal-sharer of his masters wealth, or rather, perhaps, equally avaricious as his master).

Also one of the porters named *See*, and *Jin-Keihtsze*, belonging to the *Eshing* hong outside the west gate of the *Chinghwang* temple in the provincial capital of Shense, were sworn brothers, and were constantly frequenting the treasurer's office, intriguing to obtain promotion for the expectants.

2 The said *Foo* himself opened a shop for the sake of profit in the very place where he exercised his office (In the provincial city). I have heard that the *Linseng* (or *Sewsae*) *Wang Tihming*, belonging to *Hanchungfoo*, was a most intimate friend of the *Foo*, who invited him to the city and obtained permission for him to reside in the *Kwanchung* college, in order to study there; and moreover provided him him with money to purchase the office of *Heuntaou* (district instructor). and under this name opened a weaver's shop in the city, where silk piece goods were woven, and sold everywhere, and the high prices brought in great profit.

Further, he bought houses in *Hanchung foo*, and opened shops in many places, and all the business was managed by *Wang Tihming*.

The said *Foo* was born of poor parents, and now three of his sons have bought, under the new regulations, official appointments: one is a *Langchang*, another a *Chefoo* and the next a *Tungche*.

3 The said *Foo* connived at the wives and families of his subordinate officers going in and out of the public office.

I have heard that the connections of the greatest number of the subordinate officers of the provincial city were thus in the habit of coming and going. The *Foo's* wife herself also, times out of number, came forth from the office, into the streets, with all the pomp and ceremony of state. Further, the wives of *Wang Pingkeun*, a former secretary to the judge, and *E-Choo*, an attendant who *has not entered the series* ' (not of any of the nine ranks), used to salute him with the title of *Efoo* (signifying that they had devoted themselves to him as to a father), and when he appeared did not make way for or retire before him. Ballads were pasted up in the streets, one of which was —" on enquiring whose wives were these two beautiful women, the (fooyuens) chairbearers answered they belong to *Wang* and *E*." and another—" Formerly (these two women) paid respect to *Lau* as their *Kanneang* (or mother by adoption); nowadays the name of their *Kanteay* (or father by adoption) is *Yang*". And so forth. The other ballads are so indecent that I dare not transcribe them. The subordinate officers crouched to and flattered these two men; and and when *Wang Pingkeun*, solicited promotion on account of some bridge repairs, he was immediately reported, and made *Cheheen* of Gankang heen and *Echoo* was appointed a *Teenshe*—or clerk — in *Changpoo* heen; but because the appointment was a poor one he was kept at the provincial capital, and being afterwards recommended for promotion on account of bridge repairs, he got the situation of *Teenshe* of the principal heen district.

He (the Fooyuen) was partial only to the servile and intriguing, and did not promote or degrade from public motives: and these are specimens of his general conduct.

4 The said *Foo* could obtain profit in the management of the not very pressing affairs of purchasing appointments to public offices.

I have heard that the bridges and banks in the said province, notwithstanding the frequent transmission of reports and documents, have not for along time been out of order and in want of repair; yet the said *Foo* has issued ten officially sealed letters calling on the rich families of the *Chow* and *Heen* districts for contributions to repair them; and of the less wealthy families there were none but to whom runners were sent to levy exactions. At that time it happened there was a bad harvest in *Nanshan*, and the famishing people filled the roads. *Chang Mingung*, a *Keujin* graduate of *Ganhingfoo*, wrote a petition requesting that the less urgent works (of bridge mending) should be stopped, and measures first taken to relieve the people. The *Foo* became angry at his interference and ordered him to be brought before his tribunal for examination, but not being able to prove him guilty of any crime he afterwards released him.

The said *Foo* made false accounts of the contributions; and as he did not send any of his district officers to superintend the repairs, neither did he direct any of the students or people to look after the works, all that has been required for the wages of the workmen and purchase of materials is according to the estimates of the said *Foo* himself. The money, that has really been expended does not exceed fifty or sixty thousand taels; all the rest he has put into his own pocket. But fearing the indignation and scandal of the many, he, in order to stop their mouths, requested a largesse for them from the emperor. The materials used were all bad; in the middle of the autumn of last year they all gave way. *(See Supplement.)*

* *Shuh yuen:* an inferior officer is the *Shuh yuen* of that superior under whose orders he is placed. *Morrison's Dict.*

MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

CONSTITUTION AND REGULATIONS OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NAME.

ART. 1. This Institution shall be designated the "Morrison Education Society."

OBJECT.

ART. 2. The Object of this Society shall be to improve and promote Education in China by schools and other means.

MEMBERS.

ART. 3. Any Individual donor of a Sum not smaller than $ 25 or annual Subscriber of not less than $ 10 may become a Member of the Society, and vote at its General Meetings; voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided they produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written after the public notice of the meeting has been given.

FUNDS.

ART. 4. Funds may be raised by subscriptions, donations, and so forth, and shall be under the direction of the Trustees.

TRUSTEES.

ART. 5. The Business of the Society shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, five in number, resident in China, who shall be chosen by ballot at a General meeting of the Society, to be holden annually on the last Wednesday of September.

OFFICERS.

ART. 6. The Trustees shall be (1) a President, (2) a Vice President, (3) a Treasurer, (4) a recording Secretary, and (5) a corresponding Secretary.

MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

ART. 7. For the transaction of business, the Trustees shall meet on the third Wednesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, and oftener if necessary; three of their number shall constitute a Quorum.

PRESIDENT.

ART 8. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Society, and of the Trustees, and to perform such other duties as are appropriate to his office.

VICE PRESIDENT.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of the Vice President, when the President is absent, to act in his place; if both are absent, the Treasurer shall preside.

TREASURER.

ART. 10. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep safely all the money of the Society, with a fair account of all that is received and expended;—to make out annually a statement of the receipts and payments, and of the condition of the funds, for the information of the Society, to be published in their Annual Report;—and to perform such other acts as are appropriate to his office. The accounts shall be audited by persons appointed for that purpose by the Society, at a General Meeting for the choice of officers.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

ART. 11. It shall be the duty of the corresponding Secretary to act as the General Agent of the Society, — in carrying into effect such measures as the Trustees shall adopt and direct.—in conducting the Correspondence,—in selecting scholars, teachers, books, and so forth; and further, it shall be his duty to keep a full and accurate record of all his correspondence and proceedings, which shall be kept with the records of the Society; and to prepare an Annual Report, which after it has been submitted to the Trustees, and approved by them, he shall read at the General Meeting; and, when approved by the Society, he shall superintend its publication.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ART. 12. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep full and accurate minutes of all meetings of the society and of the Trustees, and to act in concert with the Corresponding Secretary in selecting scholars, teachers, books, &c, and in preparing the Annual Report.

AMENDMENT.

ART. 13. At any General Meeting of the Society, these articles may be altered, new ones added, or such regulations, and bylaws adopted, as the Meeting may deem proper;—provided one month's notice of the proposed amendment or addition has been given, provided also, that it has received the unanimous sanction of the Trustees; failing which, it shall not pass until carried in a second General Meeting, convened at an interval of a month;—and further, provided always that for the proposed amendment or addition, at least two thirds of the members resident at the place of Meeting give their vote.

BY—LAWS.

SECT. 1: SCHOLARS.

1. Chinese Youth of any age, of either sex, and in or out of China, may be received under the Patronage of the Society; also Schools, conducted in a manner approved of by the Trustees.

2. Whenever practicable, young Children, 6, 8, or 10 years of age will be preferred.

3. With the advice of the Trustees, and the approbation of the parents and guardians of Children, they may be sent to the Straits of Malacca, to India, Europe, or America, for the purpose of completing their education.

4. If necessary, Children may receive their whole support—board, clothing, books, tuition, &c from the Society; but no rewards or premiums will ever be given, excepting money or articles expressly designated for that purpose by the donors, unless by a special vote of the Society.

SECTION 2: TEACHERS.

1. Tutors and Masters from Europe and America, or both, shall be employed permanently, so far as the means of the Society will allow.

2. Native Masters, of good character and acquirements, may also be employed.

SECTION 3: BOOKS.

1. The School Books for teaching the Children reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and other sciences, shall always be the best that can be obtained, both in the English and Chinese languages.

2. The Books belonging to the Society shall form a Public Library, and be styled the "Library of the Morrison Education Society."

3. This Library shall be under the immediate control of the Trustees, who shall take all suitable measures in their power to make it available to all the foreign residents, and visitors;—provided they do not expend for this purpose a sum greater than would be necessary to take care of the Library were it not open to the Public,—it being supposed that for the sake of having such a Library the foreign Residents will be ready to bear a part of the expenses.

4. Rules for the Regulations of the Library, sanctioned by the Trustees, shall be published, with a Catalogue of the Books, and a copy of the same be placed in the hands of all those who are admitted to the privileges of the Society and the Library.

Proposed by Mr Dent, seconded by Mr. Lindsay, and carried unanimously, that the most cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the Revd E. C. Bridgman, for the assiduity with which he has devoted his time and labor to forwarding the views of the Society.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Dent, and carried unanimously, that the meeting be adjourned to this day month, for the election of officers.

Subscription lists are open at the offices of Messrs Dent & Co. Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. and Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., who will also receive the amount of the subscriptions.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
♃	1	76	86	29:90	E.	Fin weather
♀	2	77	85	29:85	E.	do. 1st &mid. lttly unstld with rain
♄	3	78	84	29:85	—	do. mostly light breeze.
☉	4	78	86	29:90	EaSE.	do. mod. br.
☽	5	77	88	29:95	E.	do. most part, rain at times, mod. br.
♂	6	78	88	29:95	SEaE.	do. light br.
☿	7	80	88	29:90	NaNW.	do. do
♃	8	79	86	29:90	N.	Rain 1st part, mid. &lat. fine; lgt br.
♀	9	76	86	29:90	—	Fine wr. mod. br.
♄	10	73	83	29:90	—	cloudy, lgt br.
☉	11	75	84	29:90	EaSE.	Fine wr. mod. br
☽	12	77	84	29:90	NaSE.	do. light vble br.
♂	13	78	86	29:90	NaSE.	do. 1st. & mid. lt. br. lat. unstld with sqlls. thndr&lghtng. vble
☿	14	80	88	29:85	EaN	do. 1st pt mid. &lat. unstld with rn&hrd sqlls, thndr & lghtng.
♃	15	77	87	29:90	NaE.	Fine wr. lght vble br.
♀	16	75	87	29:90	NaE.	do. do.
♄	17	76	88	29:90	NaE.	do. do.
☉	18	78	88	29:95	E.	do. mod. br.
☽	19	78	88	29:90	SE.aE	do. do
♂	20	76	88	29:90	E.	do. do.
☿	21	78	88	29:90	NEaSE.	cldy 1st &mid.fr.br.lat.rain,mod br.
♃	22	75	77	30:00	NaNE.	do. most. part, mod. br.
♀	23	69	78	30:00	N.	Fine weather, do.
♄	24	70	79	29:95	NaNE.	cldy 1st &mid. mod. br. lat. lgt&vble.
☉	25	69	81	29:95	NaSE SW.	Fine wr. mostly light vble br.
☽	26	71	82	30:00	NaSE	do. do.
♂	27	73	84	30:00	EaSE	do. mod. br.
☿	28	72	84	30:00	EaN.	do. do.
♃	29	73	85	29:95	EaSE.	do do.
♀	30	74	87	30:00	SWaE.	do. do

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE No. 3, Danish Hong.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1836.

5. The said *Foo* neglected and injured the public service.—For successive years there have been bad harvests in that province.

In the neighbourhood of *Nanshan* the starving people were driven to plunder in order to get food; but that *Foo* only knew how to repair bridges, he thought not of soothing and compassionating the people dying of hunger and whose dead bodies filled the roads; the people were frightened and their dispositions changed. Formerly acts of robbery were few; but lately the heavy crime of robbery attended with the murder of four persons in one family has been committed, and the murderers have not been taken; and several heads of families have been murdered by associated plunderers, and yet none of the criminals have been seized; and although the province is thus going to destruction, his intimacy with his subordinate officers has led them to connive at his conduct and no report has been made.

Further, he has used the interest of the money intended for the repairs of the temples each year to the amount of fifteen thonsand taels, under the pretence of expenses incurred in pursuit of robbers, and he has otherwise nsed improperly the government property, and has never recoguised the truth (in his public duty).

All the above *counts* are notoriously known, common to peoples ears and eyes. It is right that I make a secret statement according to the authenticated facts; for this purpose I have drawn up this duly-prepared report.

The imperial will has been received — It is already recorded.

TARIFF OF DUTIES,

AS ESTARLISHED BY CONGRESS,

FOR THE YEAR 1836-7

N. B. In all cases when the duties imposed on foreign imports shall exceed 20 per cent. on the value thereof, one-fifth part of such excess shall be deducted.

ALUM—$2 50 per cwt. ANCHORS—2 cents per lb. BOTTLES—$2 per gross, not larger than quarts. BRISTLES—3 cents per lb. CANDLES—Tallow, 5 cents per lb; Sperm, 8 cents. COALS—6 cents per bushel. COPPER—Sheathing, Pig, and Old, free; Bolts, 4 cents per lb. COPPERAS—$2 per cwt. CORDAGE—Tarred, 4 cents per lb; and untarred, 5 cents. CORKS—12 cents per lb. COTTON—3 cents per lb. —do—BAGGING—3½ cents per square yard. DRUGS—Aquafortis, 12½ per cent.; Camphor, refined, 12 cents Castor Oil, 40 cts. per gall.; Oil of Vitriol 3 cts. per lb.; Oils of Orange, Lemon, and Bergamot, Otto of Roses, and Sulphate of Quinine, 15 per cent.; Sugar of Lead, 5 cents per lb.; Blue Vitriol, 4 cents per lb. DUCK—15 per cent. ad val. DYE STUFFS—Indigo, 15 per ct.; Cochineal and Dye wds. free. FEATHERS—15 per cent. FISH—Foreign caught, $1 per quintal; Mackerel, 1. 50 per bbl.; Salmon, 2. 00 per bbl.; Shad, 1. 00 per bbl. FURS—Dressed, 12½ per cent. GLASS —$3 to 4 per 100 feet. GLUE—5 cents per lb. GRAIN—Barley, 15 per cent.; Oats, 10 cents per bushel. GUNPOWDER—8 cents per lb. HEMP—$10 per ton. INDIGO—15 per cent. IRON—Bars or Bolts, $18 per ton; Pig, 10; Rolled and Bloom, 30; Sheets, Hoops or Rods, 3 cents per lb. LEAD—3 cents per lb. LEATHER—30 per cent. MAHOGANY —Plank and Boards, 25 per cent. MOLASSES—5 cents per gallon. MUSTARD—15 per cent. NAILS—5 cents per lb. NANKINS—From China, 20 per cent: OILS—Sperm, Whale, and Cod, 15 cents per gallon; Linseed, 25 cents; Olive, 20 cents; do. in bottles and casks, 15 pr ct. PAINTS—Lead and Litharge, 5 cents per lb.; Spanish Brown. Venetian Red, or Dry Ochre, 1 cent; do. do. in oil, 1½ cent:. Paris White, 1 cent; Prussian Blue, 15 per ct.; Verdigris, 12½ per cent. PORTER & CIDER— In casks, 15; in bottles, 0 cents per gall. RUSSIA GOODS—Sail Cloth, 15 per cent. SALT—10 cents per 56 lbs. SALTPETRE—Refined, 3 cents per lb. SHOT—4 cents per lb. SOAP—4 cents per lb. SPIRITS—Distilled from grain, 1st proof, 57 cents per gall.; 2d proof, 80 cents; 3d do. 63 cents; 4th do. 67 cents; 5th do. 75 cents; over 5th do. 90 cents. Distilled from oiher materials thau grain, 1st and 2d proof, 53 cents; 3d do. 57 cents; 4th do. 63; 5th do. 72; above 5th, 85. STEEL—$1 50 per 112 lbs. SUGAR—Brown, 2½ cts. per lb.; White, 2½; loaf, 12; Lump, 10. TALLOW—1 cent per lb. TEAS—From places east of the Cape of Good Hope and in vessels of the United States, free. From places this side of Cape o Good Hope, or in foreign vessels, 10 per cent. TOBACCO—Leaf 15 per cent; Manufactured, 10 cents per lb. TWINE—5 cents per lb. WINE— Claret, in casks, 3. cents per gall.; Alloque, Catalonia and French Madeira, 5 cents; Malaga, St. Lucar, and Goucin, 7½ cents; Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Pico Madeira, Canary and Marsala, 15 cents; Madeira and Shery, 25 cents. When imported in bottles, the duty of $2 00 per gross is charged on the bottles. WOOL—The value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed 8 cents per lb, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cents, 40 per cent. ad val. and 4 cents per lb.

☞ All articles in our Prices Current not enumerated in the above table of duties, are admitted and entered *free*. (*Hudsons shipping list and N. Y. P. C.*).

GLEANINGS BY THE CORN LAW RHYMER.

To deny the right of a State to free trade, is atheism against nature; and the best answer to it would be—" The fool has said in his heart, there is no God. "

An army of principles will penetrate where an army of soldiers cannot. *Principle* will succeed where *management* would fail. It is neither the Rhine nor the ocean that will arrest it's progress. It marches ou the horizon of the world and will conquer.

When nations require change, the danger is to those who oppose it.

When a nation changes it's opinions it cannot be governed as before.

Sophisty has many words for the shaken throne, and none for the injured people It pities the ruffled plumage, but forgets the dying bird.

Ignorance, once dispelled, cannot be re-established. When once an object has been seen, the mind cannot be put back into the condition in which it was before the object was seen.

Aristocracy is a law against every law of nature. Men accountable to nobody, ought not to be trusted by any body.

Separate an individual from society, and he cannot become rich: so inseparably are the means connected with the end, in all ages, that where the former do not exist, the latter cannot be obtained. All accumulation, therefore, beyond what a man's own hands produce, is derived to him from society.

Character is a phœnix which can expire but once; from it's ashes there is no resurrection. (*Tait's Mag.* for May).

We have extracted from Hudson's Shipping list and N. York P. C.—and we do not know any other publication of the same kind that contains so much and such varied information— the following statement of passages made during the year 1835 by the London and Liverpool Pakckets. We have not room to give the passage of each vessel; but we trust the summary will not be unacceptable to our readers.

LONDON & LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Statement of the comparative length of passages during the year 1835

London Line. Sailed fm N. York.

The quickest passage out was made by the Columbia, which sailed from New York on the 1st July, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 17th of the same month; the longest passage by the Hannibal—average a trifle more than 24. days In making the calculations we have reckoned the day of sailing inclusive, the day of arrival, exclusive.

N. B. It appears that the Louisa made the longest passage, being 51 days.

Sailed from Portsmouth.

The quickest passage home was made by the President and Ontario, both which vessels accomplished the voyage in 22 days; the longest passage was made by the Hannibal, in 48 days; the average homeward bound passage near upon 36 days.

Liverpool, (Wood & Trimble's Line) Sailed fm N. York.

The quickest passage out was made by the United States in 16 days; the longest by the Sheffield and England in 25 days; these vessels have now made two outward bound passages this year, the United States making both in 36 days, the Virginia in 44 days; the Sheffield in 45, and the England in 46 days. Average outward bound passage a trifle over 21 days.

Sailed fm Liverpool.

The quickest homeward passage was made by the Virginia in 25 days; the longest by the Virginia and U. States in 37 days. Average homeward bound passage a trifle over 32 days.

Liverpool, (Grinnell & Minturn's Line.) Sailed fm N. York.

The shortest outward bound passage was made by the George Washington in 17 days; the longest by the Napoleon in 29 days. Average outward bound passage rather more than 20 days.

Left Liverpool.

The Roscoe and George Washington made the shortest homeward bound passage in 24 days; the Roscoe also made the longest in 36 days. Average homeward bound passage over 28 days.

Liverpool (Old Line Sailed fm N. York.)

The quickest outward bound passage was made by the Caledonia in 18 days; the longest by the Columbus of 33 days. Average passage out over 23 days.

Sailed fm Liverpool.

The quickest homeward bound passage was made by the Europe in 24 days; the longest by the Britannia in 41 days Averrage passage home more than 33 days.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1836. NO. 41. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so he said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to nstitute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future,

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer

15th April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable ihirty days after Sight

Canton, 7th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
"
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT HOUSE ON THE START POINT.

Trinity-House, London, 27th April, 1836.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a Light will be exhibited in the Light House, which has been erected on the *Start Point*, on the Coast of Devonshire, on the Evening of *Friday the 1st of July* next, and thenceforth continued every night, from Sun Set to Sun Rise, for the benefit of Navigation.

The Character of this Light, which will burn at an elevation of 204 Feet above the level of Sea, at High Water Spring Tides, will be that of a *Powerful revolving Light*, shewing a brilliant Flash, at regulated intervals of *One Minute*, and in Addition thereto, a *Stationary Light* will also be exhibited in the same Light House, *in the Direction of the Berry Head.*

PORTLAND HIGH LIGHT.

Notice is also Given,

THAT on and after Friday the said 1st July next, the *High Light at Portland*, will *cease to be exhibited as a Revolving Light*, and will be then and thenceforth continued as a *fixed or Stationary Light*, together with the Low Light both being visible as fixed Lights, in the same direction Seaward as heretofore.

By Order, J. HERBERT, *Secretary.*

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE. To sail on or about the 15th October Can take 250 tons freight; for terms apply to
Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE teak built Bark ELEANOR, 300 Tons, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight apply to TURNER & C.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new Bark FAVORITE, Capt. ROBINSON, 352 Tons.
Application may be made to TURNER & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan. To sail about the middle of October
For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM; CAPT. FRASER. For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS. For frieg apply to
D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton 12th Augt. 1836 No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander. For freight apply to,
C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE.
Canton 10th August 1836. Powshong No. 5.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS from the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co.
Apply to
Canton, 14th Sep. 1836. LINDSAY & CO.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre d[illegible] quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Mess. Whitman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reiver, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

Canton 8th October 1836. DENT & CO.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of MR CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st, ultimo

MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned will from this date conduct his Business under the Firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang, 22nd. July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

NOTICE

An order No. 8 for 3 Chests Malwa opium marked F K N A drawn by Framjee Pestonjee on the Lady Grant, dated 1st inst. was presented on Board on the 8th, inst. & the opium received; when the Captain came to file his orders, the above order was missing, the object of this is to caution the public against purchasing, or making any advances on the said order, to which no opium can be delivered if re-presented.

Canton 11th October. 1836. FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

NOTICE

Mr. FRED. M. DAVIDSON, & Mr. WM. F. HUNTER, are admitted Partners. in our house, from this date

Bombay Augt. 1sd 1836. DIROM, CARTER & Co.

NOTICE

Mr. JAMES STARKEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from Augt. 1836. DIRON & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. *From Manila.* ONEGA (Am.) Russell. *From Java.* CANTON, Coles. *From Calcutta.* COWASJEE FAMILY. Wallace.

SAILED. CASOT (Am.) Lowry, for NewYork. CASHMERE MERCHANT, Edwards, & BARDASTER, Macdonald, for Singapore. JULIA, Richards, despatched yesterday for Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Calcutta.

The *lord Castlereagh* will be shortly despatched to Bombay; the *Water Witch* to Calcutta on the 15th inst. The *Charlotte's* despatches will be forwarded to the *Cumsimoon* tomorrow.

—Passengers. *Per Inglis* Bibby Esq. *Cowasjee Family.* Nicol, Coolidge, Harding, Stopford, Colquhoun, and Sinclair, Esqs.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

When the governor was inspecting the fortifications and reviewing the troops on the 28th Ulto. at the Bogue, one of the new pieces burst, and four soldiers two gunners, and a lieutenant were killed by the fragments. The governor declared that he would immediatelly report *Hwang* the officer who superintended the casting of the piece, to the emperor.

The *Yushe, ChooKweikeih*, is appointed to the office of Canton superintendent of grain, vacant by the promotion of *Ching* to be salt- superintendent in *Shantung*. *Choo* is from *Keahing foo* in *Chekeang* province. He is expected to arrive about the middle of the 9th moon (24th inst.)

The *Chefoo* of *Nanchangfoo* in *Keangse* has reported that the two imperial envoys *Choo Szeyen* and *Keyin* arrived in the provincial capital on the 12th day of the 8th moon, to conduct a case of enquiry. After it was over they would directly set out for Canton.

The 26th of the moon (6th inst) was the birthday of H. E. *Wan*, the hoppo. The usual visits of congratulation were paid by the officers of government.

On the same day the magistrates of *Nanhae* and *Pwanyu* beens, prayed for rain at the temple of the dragon king; and orders were issued forbidding the slaughter of animals for food.

Peking Gazette. 7th moon 17th day (July 30th) The following edict was received.

On account of an accusation of having received bribes, staded against the two imperial commissioners who were sent last year to Canton — *Pih Yanqking* and *Yang Kinching*, I suspenced them from office and ordered them to return to Canton.

Peking Gazette 7th moon, 16th day (27th Augt.) — To day the *Tahesza* (cabinet minister) *Wan-Foo* (Mantchow tatar, who is a president of the civil board and a commander of the imperial guards), in a duly prepared address, requested in the most pressing terms that he might be allowed to retire from office.

Wanfoo has long been a member of the privy council (called *Keun ke ta chin*—the great officers who preside over the movements of the army *(Morrison's Dict)*. He then became a member of the cabinet, and was most respectfully attentive and diligent in the performance of his duties. In the 13th year of our reign he entered on the 70th year of his age, and he then requested permission to retire. But I, the emperor, observing him still to be strong and hearty, was unwilling to grant his request.

In the last year, when I summoned him to an audience, he stated verbally to me that both his hearing and memory had failed him, which induced him again, most earnestly, to prefer his request.

Because he urged his suit with much importunity, I sent down my imperial will to the board of civil office that it was not necessary he should attend the privy council any longer, in order to lessen his onerous and meritorious duties.

A few days ago he became a little unwell and depressed in spirits, and he had leave of absence to recover himself. To day he has again reported himself afflicted with deafness and giddiness, and that he is afraid to manage public business, and again he earnestly requests to be relieved from duty; if I do not grant his prayer I apprehend that his mind may be disturbed. I order that *Wanfoo* resigns his duties as a member of the cabinet and retires with his rank and half his salary. I issue this edict to evince my regard for the long and laborious services of so old a servant.

We have to add another to the long list of casualties among the shipping — a letter from the Purser of the WINDSOR, 1400 Tons bound for China, announces the total loss of that fine ship on the Gaspar sand on the 30th Augst. — crew & passengers with the exception of one female servant saved. This has always veen considered one of the most beautiful ships in the Company late Maritime Service.

Our readers are aware that the E. I. company's agents, after closing by public advertisement their treasury against the receipt of cash for bills on the supreme government of India on the 26th Ulto. — (which advertisement was considered to involve the consequence of their ceasing to receive any further applications for advances on Tea and Raw Silk to be shipped to England; and, indeed, so much was intimated by the Agents to the mercantile community of Canton; although from the wording of their advertisement of the 2nd of May ("until further notice") it was to be presumed that their ceasing to make advances on bills of exchange secured by consignments to England, would also be made known by public advertisment), reopened, by public advertisement, their treasury for that purpose on the 7th inst.

We notice, with much regret, that our cotemporary of the *Canton Press* should have jumped so speedily to his conclusion that *advances* were to be simultaneous with *receipt* in the E. I. Company's financial management in Canton. We more particularly regret this blunder on his part as he says he intends his last number to be a kind of *vade mecum* to the government and merchants at home on this all-important question. — That the public notices of the *Agents* have been rather inconsistent in the manner in which they have deemed it right and becoming to communicate with the public, will we think, be allowed; but such inconsistency can hardly excuse the hasty advice of our cotemporary to the *excluded* to apply immediately for advances. Why did he not dissipate all doubt on the subject by applying himself before he ventured to expose his friends to a *jowaub*? We have heard that a more daring suitor asked the question on the 7th inst. and his application was quickly numbered with the *Rejected Addresses*.

We follow our cotemporary in giving a sketch of the operations of the E. I. company in China from the commencement of the present year down to the time of going to Press; yet we are doubtful whether we shall not be called upon to inform the public of some further movements of this *rifle* (*rifling!*) *brigade* a few hours hence in a supplement

15 March.	E. I. Co.'s treasury closed; advances on goods to Eng. *Extended* to 30th April.					
2 May	do.	Exchange on Bengal	220 C. R. pr.	$100	*Advances Extended until further notice.*	
28 May	do.	do.	do.	218 ,,	,,	100. do.
do.	do.	do.				
29 August	do.	do.	do.	220 ,,	,,	100. *Advances* at 4s. 1½d, & 40 per cent in cash.
26 Sept.	do. treasury closed. Applications for advances not received.					
7 Oct.	do. do. re-opened at 218 C. R. pr $ 100. Applications &ca. do. do					

As various unfounded reports have been circulated and published in Canton respecting the fate of the still missing brig *Fairy*, we think it now right to tell all that is really known of her and her commander and crew. We have hitherto been silent on this subject because we absolutely knew nothing of it — nothing which we could feel justified in believing ourselves or submitting to the belief of our readers; we now, however, beg to lay before them the following account, which we have received from captain John Rees of the Colonel Young.

"September, 26th Captain Hadley (of the Aurelia) informed me he had communicated with *three* chinese boats near *Tungsoa*, and that the crew of *two* boats informed him five or six men had been on shore from a shiprecked vessel; the *Fairy* being missing, concluded that it may have been a part of her crew on shore. Weighed on the morning of the 27th for *Amoy*; anchored at 2 P. M. and landed at the chop-house Enquired of the authorities if there had been any foreign vessel wrecked or any foreigners on shore, white or black. They knew nothing of a vessel being wrecked or of any foreigners being on shore; but said, should any have been driven on shore and reach *Amoy*, they would send them to Canton. Sailed for Dunsborg bay; sent the launch on shore at the village where captain Hadley communicated; the launch returned without any satisfactory account. Run the ship into Tungsoa harbour. — 29th sent the second mate with a Chinaman across the neck of land to make further enquiry, and I took the long-boat to the city *Tungsoa*; waited on the Mandarin and made the necessary enquiries; the Mandarin took my letter (written by the chinese shroff of the Colonel Young) to the *Tyjin* or *great-man*. The answer I received was that the *Tyjin* had heard of fourteen men having landed from some vessel and they were sent to *Foochowfoo*. Left this place to join the

second mate. He told me he been to the village; that they told different stories about the number of men on shore, but he had seen a fisherman in whose house one of the men had been for several days. I then ran five or six miles up the bay and landed at the village. The people came down, men, women and children with all one and the same story, and said that a tall black man had been there several days with them and the mandarins had taken him away; he had two wounde in his head; they agreed to go up to the place where he than was; they said there were other men there — one white man. I offerred a reward for a part of the wreck, supposing the *Fairy* had been lost. They told me the vessel was not wrecked, but had sailed away; and said fourteen men altogether came on shore in the ship's boat, and that the boat had been broken up long ago; the men that were landed were all more or less wounded. The people were despatched to the mandarins-distant about 12 or 14 *pow* (say 40 miles)—with one of my own men, and I returned to the ship. The men returned in about thirty six hours, and told me the mandarins wanted a person to ask the European, or white man, what ship it was, and how the men were wounded; and when all was explained he would let the man go. I sent a Canton man up and the Chinchew man who was up before with letters to the mandarins (written by the shroff of the ship)—and one to the European. I landed a few hours before the expected time of their return, and took the shroff with me to write any questions. — We enquired again where the vessel was wrecked, and offered a handsome reward for any part of the sails, yards, or anything that would point out the ship had been lost; not one but several exclaimed and said "the vessel sailed away." About an hour before sunsent the Chinchew man returned and told me the mandarins had detained the Canton man; and that he had stopped a part of one night with the white man, described his person, and told me in what way captain Mckay and George, an apprentice, had been killed. He said the mandarin would not let the white man go; that thirteen men had been sent to *Foochowfoo* more than thirty days since.— I asked them to go up with the second mate to the place; they were afraid to go again, fearing the mandarins would detain them. I returned to the ship, and in the morning went to *Tungsoa* city, told the the mandarins that some of my countrymen were on shore, and begged a chop for my men to go there or to send some of theirs with me; they said they could not do either, as it was not in their district; returned to the ship, leaving letters for the mandarins to take care of the persons on shore.

The white man on shore is supposed to be an Europea n Portuguese. The chief-mate they could not say anything about. The Chinchew man knew the persons of Captain Makay and his officers."

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

Copy of a report from Col. Chesney to Sir John Hobhouse

Euphrates Steamer Anna, May 28.

Sir,— It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I do myself the honor of informing you, that the *Tigris* Steamer was totally lost during a hurricane of indescribable violence, which, after a short struggle of about 8 minutes, sent a fine vessel to the bottom in 5 fathoms water—on sounding next day, we had 3 fathoms on one side, and 5 on the other, at the spot where she went down, and deprived his Majesty of 15 valuable men, with 5 natives in addition.

My reports up to the 17th instant, at Deir, will have informed you that all was going on as successfully as the most sanguine could possibly desire. We found the Arabs well disposed, and quite ready to form depots for us of wood, charcoal, bitumen and lignite coal,—all met in abundance, and tried with complete success. In addition to these marked advantages, the survey has been carried 447 miles down the Great River, which seemed in all respects favorable—in short all was continued prosperity up to the afternoon of the 21st instant when it pleased God to send the calamitous event, of which it is my duty to give a feeble sketch.

A little after one p. m. on that melancholy day, the Flat boats being a little a head, and the *Tigris* leading the *Euphrates*, a storm appeared, bringing with it high in the air clouds of sand from the west north-west quarter; at this moment we were passing over the rocks of Is Geiia, (deeply covered), and immediately after we made the signal to the *Euphrates* to choose a berth and make fast, which was done more as a matter of precaution on account of the difficulty of seeing our way through the sand, than from apprehension that the squall would be so terrific.

The *Tigris* was immediately directed towards the bank, against which she struck without injury, but with so much violence, as to recoil a distance of about 7 yards, leaving two men on the land who had jumped out to make fast. The wind then, suddenly veered round, drove her bow off, and thus rendered it quite impossible to secure the vessel to the bank, along which she was blown rapidly by the heavy gusts, her head falling off into the stream, as she passed close to the *Euphrates*, which vessel had been backed opportunely to avoid the concussion. The Enginss were working at full power and every endeavour was made to turn the vessel's bow into the bank, one anchor was let go, but the keel of the vessel made it impossible to get the other one out. She was then nearly broadside to the wind with the Engines almost powerless, and the waves rising to 4 or 5 feet forcing their way in at the windows Lieut. Cockburn, the Messrs Staunton and some of the men made an effectual attempt to keep out the water, for the fate of the vessel was already decided, and the forepart of the deck under water, Lieutenant Lynch came to report that the *Tigris* was sinking, and the word was immediately passed for all to save themselves. At this very instant a momentary gleam of light faintly showed the bank, at the appearrent distance of 8 or 10 yards, and as there seemed every probability that the stern would touch it before she went down, Lieut. Lynch encouraged the people to remain steady untill they reached the land. All were on deek a this critical moment, some clinging to the the ropes of the awning, the paddle-boxes and funnel, but the majority were close to te tiller, and all behaving with the most exemplary obedience, until the vessel went down all at once, and probably within half a minute after we had seen the bank for an instant.

Lieutenant Lynch, who was at my elbow, dived out underneath the starboasd ridge-rope at the moment when there was about 4 feet water on the deck, and I had the good fortune to get clear in the same manner through the larboard side, and also to take a direction which brought me to the land, without having seen anything whatever to guide me, through darkness *worse* than that of night. When it cleared a little, I found around me Lieut. Lynch and Mr. Eden, (both greatly exhansted) Mr. Thomson, the Messrs. Staunton, and several of the men. The hurricane was already abating fast, and as the distance from the vessel to the shore was we indulged the hope that the rest of our brave companions had reached the bank lower down. Far an instant I saw the keel of the *Tigris* uppermost (near the stern), she went down bow foremost and having strick the bottom, in that position, she probably turned round on the bow as a pivot, and thus shewed part of the keel for an instant, at the other extremity; but her paddlebeams, floats, and part of the sides were already broken up, and actually floated ashore, so speedy and terrific had been the work of destruction. From the moment of striking the bank until the *Tigris* went down it scarcely exceed 8 minutes, whilst the operation of sinking itself did not consume more than three. Indeed the gale was so violent that I doubt whether the most powerful vessel. such as a frigate, could have resisted it, unless she were already secured to the bank; and for this in our case there was little or no time, as it was barely possible in the position of consort to make fast and save the vessel.

I had little or rather no hope that the *Euphrates* could have escaped; but the intrepid skill of Lieutenant Cleaveland and Mr. Charlewood enabled them to get out two anchors in the very nick of time, and by the united means of two hawsers and the Engines working at full power, the vessel maintained her position at the bank until the storm abated, as the enclosed letter from Capt. Estcourt will explain more fully; and as it required all the power of a 50 horse Engine in the case of the *Euphrates* to keep her hawsers from snapping, I infer that the 20 horses of the *Tigris* would not have been sufficient to enable her to keep her position at the bank, even if the officers had succeeded in securing her alongside of it.

Lieutenant Lynch and Mr. Eden continued cool and collected to the last minute; nor were any efforts wanting, that skill or presence of mind could suggest, to save the vessel in the first instance, and the lives in the second when the former had failed; nor could any thing be more exemplary than their conduct and that of all on board—scarcely a word was spoken, not a murmur was heard, and death was met with that exemplary degre of intrepidity and resignation, which have been displaided by every individual throughout the trying and arduous service, in which we have been engrged since January, 1835.

Having already given a faithful account of the short but eventful period of about 12 minutes occupied by the beginning, progress, and termination of the hurricane, I will conclude the painful part of my task, by referring you to the enclosed Return by Lieut. Lynch, of the names of the valuable men who have been lost to His Majesty and their country for ever. Very different was the result when a similar but less violent gale sent my little vessel to the bottom of the river in 1831; for I had not then the misery of deploring the loss of a single life, and my little Schooner was still afloat, and continuing the descent in less than 12 hours: whereas all our efforts as yet have failed even to find the remains of the vessel. Not a ripple or the slightest trace of the unfortunate *Tigris* marks the spot where she went down. But our search has not yet terminated, and if she should be found without having been deshed to pieces, I shall take measures to recover her with the assistence of the Diving Bell and other means; especially as there are many valuable instroments on board, in addition to the bull and machinery, and more particularly as the Arabs here are well desposed.

I am happy to say that the surviors of the expedition remain as much unshken as ever in their confidence regarding the final success of the undertaking, as well as the manifest advantages, facilities, and cheapness of this line of communication. The hurricane eas been, it is true, a most trying aad crlamitous event; but I believe it is regarded by all, even at this early day, as having no more to do with the navigation of the Euprates, in other respects, than loss of a packet in the Irish Channel, which mighr retard but could not put end to the intercourse between England and Ireland.

We are therefore continuing our descent and survey to Bussora, hoping not only to bring up the mail from Iudia within the specific time, but also, if it please God to spare us, to demonstate the speed, economy and commercial advantages of the River Euphrates: provided the decision of Ministers shall be in the true spirit of Englismen, to give it a fair trial, rather than abandon the original purpose in consequence of an unforeseen, and as it proved, and unavoidable calamity.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours most obedient and humble Servant,
F. R. CHESNEY.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE.
President of the Board of Controul, &c. &c. &c.—Ibid.

We have extracted from the *Calcutta Courier* the following letter from Colonel Chesney, the Commander of the Euphrates expedition, to Sir I. C. Hobhouse, detailing the *disas—trous* fate of the *Tigris*.

Is not our present position in this country a very singular one?— At what time and in what country have a few private merchants conducted a trade so extensive? In what age of the world are we to look for a prototype of the — *British Free Trade to China*? When and where have strangers placed themselves in and amongst a proud and jealous nation — commanding their respect, if exciting their fears — unprotected by their own government — acknowledged only by the power — the despotic power under which they reside-as a class of adventurous and gain-scheming barbarians. What has led to the present state of the foreign trade? Are foreigners generally now more respected in China by the local government than they were when trading under a rich, an exclusive and a powerful monopoly — powerful on both sides — too powerful for their fellow countrymen—and so powerful as to be feared by the Chinese government. Does the British nation now hold a less respectable place in Chinese estimation? — Are we not, do not we feel ourselves to be, more respected? — Whence then, and by what means have these gratifying effects been originated — matured, to the honor of our national character? Is not the answer in the two words 'Free trade'— Doubtless, much is due to the free spirit of enquiry, of independent thought which has, within the last twenty years, been developed in England; but in handling the question of the China trade general principles were scarcely allowed their free scope - it was a question *per se*. Even now how timid is our policy: at a time when England could lead and teach a third of the human race—we for a question of trade — money — exchequer receipts — damage and lessen the sums after which we are so eager. How shameful it is that, with our pretensions in Europe, we should be so subservient in Asia: with our great and glorious monarchy — *one* yet *three* — with our *protestant* and *protesting* church — our bible Societies — our professing belief — our home charities — with the marks on us and our history which so clearly indicate what we ought to be from what we have been — how is it that, "like the poor cat in th'adage, weyet dare not wait upon what we would?"

The sometimes abrupt and quaint style of the short notices under the head of "The Provincial City"—has been complained of. Our excuse is that all these notices are procured by a Chinese and written in that language—and we think we do our duty better to the public in giving a nearly literal translation than we should if we were to dress than up after the fashion of a Bow-Street or an old Bailey report.

Mr. Editor.

The value of anonymous information.

It appears to me in your last number you take a false view of the *value* of an anonymous correspondent.

In matters of fact or in attack on private character an *anonymus correspondent* should always be regarded with suspicion — nay, in such cases the greatest caution should be used before insertion.

Yet on a fact assumed and admitted and entertained by society, the reasoning on that fact is just as powerful from an anonymous correspondent as if such argument come from the Chancellor of the exchequer, the American President, or the Emperor of China.

Though the house of commons once voted that *thirteen* shillings was *equal* to *twentyone* shillings, did any one in their accounts cease to put 13 and 21 in their relative positions? — Or suppose them to vote that two and two were not four — *which the said honorable house of commons have several times done* — do they carry the point and does 2 and 2 remain 5?— No. In these matters the truth cannot be controlled: these are exact science, and admitting the premises the result is a clear *sequitur*; doubt therefore the premises if you please, and call on the propounder to make good his premises; but, on his doing so, don't you tell me or your readers that being anonymous or *not* anonymous has anything to do with the argument.

The question is a fact (truth), stated or not; and then the conclusion comes not subject to *who states it* but to reason and proof.

Let us apply this to your correspondent's letter in your last number, and on which you comment as anonymous-

You, Mr. Editor, admit the fact of the honorable company having issued invitations for advances on goods at an exchange; and you likewise admit that that has been inserted for months; that for two seasons this advance has continued open until March on a large scale; thus admitting, my deduction is on the side of parties disappointed by shutting them out from such an offer, *they having acted on it*, is "a departure from a moral obligation."

Had the honorable company specified the *exact sum of their intended advance*, they would, for all *consequences*, *been actionable at law*; now they are not so, but they are equally morally guilty of a breach of faith.

This is your anonymous friend — will it convince? — If it is reason it will; if it not, I fear even to lord Palmerston's protocols they would be obdurate.

Canton, 6th Oct. 1836.

ANONYMOUS.

We shall merely remark on the letter of '*Anonymous*,' that neither in his communication headed '*Finance committee in Canton*,' which appeared in last week's *Register*, nor now, did he give nor has he given either the public or ourselves *any information*; and that in his last letter he uses the words *Honorable Company*' where inhis first communication he used the words '*the Honorable Company's finance committee*.'

Au reste, when nothing else but sheer, close reasoning is the question, such forms of speech as "*assuming* an *admitted* and *entertained fact*" can scarcely be tolerated: a *fact* cannot be *assumed*; *truth* is not a *postulate*.

We by no means undervalued our coreospondent's first communication; nor do we understand why our expression—"that the *freaks* of the E. I. company in China *now* are of much too serious importance to be lightly treated, or *left only* to anonymous correspondence and editorial comment in a newspaper"—should have plunged him into the middle of the exact sciences, or have dragged the relative proportions of a guinea and a pound-note, as settled by the votes of the house of commons, from the darkness of the past into the light of the present time: this brings to mind the song in Don Giovanni.

A guinea it will sink, a note it will float,
So I'd rather have a guinea than a one-pound-note.

We must still repeat our wish that a public meeting should be called at an early period; and again express our opinion that the question of *fact* as to the proceedings of the E. I. company in China will be more clearly elucidated by the combined intelligence of the whole commercial community of Canton than by the reasoning of any anonymous correspondent whatever.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1836. NO. 42. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Canton, 7th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT HOUSE ON THE START POINT.

Trinity-House, London, 27th April, 1836.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a Light will be exhibited in the Light House, which has been erected on the *Start Point*, on the Coast of Devonshire, on the Evening of *Friday the 1st of July* next, and thenceforth continued every night, from Sun Set to Sun Rise, for the benefit of Navigation.

The Character of this Light which will burn at an elevation of 204 Feet above the level of Sea, at High Water Spring Tides, will be that of a *Powerful revolving Light*, shewing a brilliant Flash, at regulated intervals of *One Minute*, and in Addition thereto, a *Stationary Light* will also be exhibited in the same Light House, *in the Direction of the Berry Head.*

PORTLAND HIGH LIGHT.

Notice is also Given,

THAT on and after Friday the said 1st July next, the *High Light at Portland*, will *cease to be exhibited as a Revolving Light*, and will be then and thenceforth continued as a *fixed or Stationary Light*, together with the Low Light both being visible as fixed Lights, in the same direction Seaward as heretofore.

By Order, J. HERBERT, *Secretary.*

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE. Can take 250 tons freight; for terms apply to
Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE teak built Bark ELEANOR, 500 Tons, will have quick dispatch. For Freight apply to TURNER & C.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new Bark FAVORITE, Capt. ROBINSON, 332 Tons. Application may be made to TURNER & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan. For Freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM; CAPT. FRASER. For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR LONDON.

THE ASIA Capt. STEAD, 536 Tons will sail with all despatch, having the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and ready for Shipment. For Freight, apply to
Canton, 7the Oct. 1836. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & BATAVIA

THE PLEIADES CAPT. ROSS to sail about the 22d inst. for freight apply to
Canton, 18th October 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS. For freight apply to
D. JAMSETJEE & D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton 12th Augt. 1836 No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SETFORD, Commander. For freight apply to,
C. SAPOORJEE, and R. BURJORJEE
Canton 10th August 1836. Powshong No. 5.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS from the House of *Duff, Gordon & Co.* Apply to
Canton, 14th Sep. 1836. LINDSAY CO.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertendierem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is pu board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of MR CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st. ultimo

MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—
& Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned will from this date conduct his Business under the Firm of REVELY & Co.
Penang, 22nd. July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."
Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Mess. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.
Canton 8th October 1836. DENT & CO.

NOTICE

An order No. 8 for 3 Chests Malwa opium marked F K N A drawn by Framjee Pestonjee on the Lady Grant, dated 1st inst. was presented on Boards on the 8th. inst. & the opium received; when the Captain came to file bid orders, the above order was missing, the object of this is to caution the public against purchasing, or making any advances on the said order, to which no opium can be delivered if re-presented.
Canton 11th October 1836 FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

NOTICE

MR. FRED. M. DAVIDSON, & MR. WM. F. HUNTER, are admitted Partners in our house, from this date
Bombay Augt. 1sd 1836. DIRON, CARTER & Co.

NOTICE

MR. JAMES STARKEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from Augt. 1836. DIRON & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. From Singapore TARQUIN, Am. Hunt. ITALY, Comeris, ROYAL SAXON, Renner. JARDINE, Greig. RICHARD, Alsop. Macmichael *from Sydney*.— KILMAURS Thomson. STRATHFIELDSAY, *From Java.* EMILY JANE. Randle. & HELLAS. Scanlan *from Calcutta.*

SAILED. CHARLOTTE. *for Bombay.* IMOGEN. *for London.* JULIA. *Straits* and *Calcutta.* DOS AMIGOS. HENRY EWBANK. & JAMES PERKINS. *for Manila.*

Passengers. *Per Kilmaurs*—Mr. Hunter.

The MARTHA for Liverpool will *not* be despatched before Thursday the 20th October. The Lord Castlereagh will be despatched for the *Straits* and *Bombay* on the 19th Curt.

By the late arrivals papers to a late date have reached us from London, New York, Calcutta and Singapore---. The most important information which we as yet have seen is the letter from Sir I. C. Hobouse on the equalization of the sugar duties, and the speech of the chancellor of the exchequer in the house of commons on the 22nd of June on the same subject. The measure had given an impulse to prices of East India whilst Wes-India sugars had held firm at a late advance. This liberal measure will doubtless be hailed with joy by the merchants and agents of Canton connected with India.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The principal topic of conversation among commercial men connected with the trade to the East and West Indies, this afternoon, upon 'Change, was the determination of Government to equalize the duties upon East and West India *sugars*. At the meeting of the proprietors of East India Stock held to-day the following official communication was read, relative to this important subject.

"The Board of Controul June 22, 1836.

"My dear Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer will explain his plan to-night. It is this: That all sugars coming from India, with a *certificate of origin*, will, in point of duty, be assimilated with West India sugars. Steps must, however, be taken, entirely to prohibit the introdution of foreign sugars into the sugar-growing provinces of India; although such restrictions need not apply to the other parts of that empire. The whole system of drawback will be subject to future modification. I trust that this plan will be quite satisfactory.

"I remain, my dear Sir, truly yours.

(Signed) "JOHN HOBHOUSE.

Sir James Carnac, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

This communication gave general satisfaction; and this long-desired equalisation of the sugar duties will, we imagine, so stimulate the resources and industry of India that the remittable revenue will be easily thrown into the direct channel from thence to London, instead travelling, as it has done for the last two years, circuitously through the celestial empire. The withdrawal of the E. I. company's agency from China may now, we think, be confidently anticipated.

We extract the following paragraph respecting the June Sale of Raw-Silk from the same paper, the *Morning Advertiser* of the 23d of June.

The East India Company's sale of silks has gone off to day at prices averaging full 10 per cent. higher than those of the March sale. At a private trade sale of China silks (Tsatlee's No. 2) went off at 25s. 6d. per lb., which establishes the price of this article for a considerable time to come.

We understand that Lord Palmerston after a most careful examination of the nature of the duties performed by the British Superintendents in China, and of the objects for which they were sent to that Country has come to the conclusion that a very considerable reduction may advantageously be effected in our establishment in that quarter of the globe. Despatches have already been forwarded to China announcing, the abolition of the office and salary of Chief Superintendent. The office is at present held by Sir Geo. Robinson, and the salary is £6000 a year. (Sun.)

We have much pleasure in requesting the attention of the Public, both here and elsewhere, to the following extract from—"Suggestions for the Formation of a Medical Missionary Society, offered to the consideration of all Christian Nations, more espessially to the kindred Nations of England and the United States of America," which are contained in a small pamphlet sent to us yesterday. These suggestions have been drawn up by R. H. Colledge, Esqr, the reverend Dr. P. Parker, and the reverend E. C. Bridgman. These names carry a stronger recommendation to the philanthropy of Christians than can any expression of our own can; we, therefore, are sanguine in our expectations that these gentlemen will be supported by speedy help from all parts of Europe, America and India.

"VIEWING with peculiar interest the good effects that seem likely to be produced by medical practice among the Chinese, especially as tending to bring about a more social and friendly intercourse between them and foreigners, as well as to diffuse the arts and sciences of Europe and America, and in the end introduce the gospel of our Savior in place of the pitiable superstitions by which their minds are now governed, we have resolved to attempt the foundation a of society to be called the "Medical Missionary Society in China."

The objects we have in view in the foundation of a Society of this description are:

1st, That those who shall come out as medical missionaries to China may find here those to whom they can apply for assistance and information, on their first arrival in the country.

2nd, That by this means their services may be made immediately available, while, at the same time, they may be put in the way of learning the language for the purpose of fitting themselves to practice in parts of the country to which foreigners have not hitherto gained free access.

3rd: We do not propose to *appoint* individuals to the work, but to receive and assist the medical men who shall be sent out by Societies formed for the purpose either in England or America. Being acquainted with the peculiarities of the case, our especial desire is to draw attention to the selection of men of suitable qualifications.

4th, We therefore propose to receive any sums of money which may be given in aid of this object, and to disburse them as shall be deemed expedient, until *the Society* be formed, so that the labors of those who engage in the cause shall not be retarded.

Individuals, subscribing fifty dollars, or upwards, in one payment, shall be considered members for life; or fifteen dollars annually, members during the period of their subscriptions."

SHIP CHARLES EATON.

By the brig *Napoleon*, of which we notice the arrival from Batavia in another place, the following copy of a communication made at that place by Captain HARRISON of the Ship *Thomas Harrison* was transmitted to us, containing the melancholy and final particulars of the fate of the crew and passengers of the *Charles Eaton*, viz.:—

"In coming through Torres' Straits when off Double Island, Captain C. M. LEWIS of H. M. Colonial schooner *Isabella*, came on board and reported as follows: "That he left Sydney on the 3rd. June last to endeavour to find the survivors the *Charles Eaton*. He entered the Barrier Reefs at Cumberland's entrance and brought up at Murray's Island, where he found WILLIAM D'OYLEY (youngest son of Captain D'OYLEY of the Bengal Army) and JOHN IRELAND, a boy belonging to the *Charles Eaton*, about 17 years of age—both quite naked. He bought them with axes from the natives, who had been kind to them, having taken them from a small island called Boydang, where all the rest of the crew and passengers of the above unfortunate vessel had been murdered by the natives of an Island called Aureed.

"From the information received from the boy IRELAND, it appears that they all left the ship on two rafts. The Captain of the *Charles Eaton*, Capt. and Mrs. D'OYLEY and family, and part of the remaining passengers and crew on one raft: and a week afterwards the first and second mates and the rest of the passengers and crew on another. Both rafts happened to drift on the same island.

"IRELAND was on the 2nd. raft; he relates that on landing at Boydang he saw the eldest son of Capt. D'OYLEY who told him that his father and mother and the whole of the people of the first raft were murdered, a lad named JOHN SEXTON and himself only excepted. IRELAND further states they murdered these two also and all that were with him on the 2nd. raft, shortly after they landed, only leaving him and the child, WM. D'OYLEY, alive.

"On Capt. LEWIS landing on the island all the natives had taken to their boats and gone off—he found the skulls of all the white men, hanging to the huts, which he took with him;—he destroyed, with fire their huts, and cut down their cocoanut trees, on which they chiefly live. It appears that the boat which left the ship when she was on shore on the Barrier was stolen away by the carpenter, boatswain and three men, the carpenter taking his tools. The Captain had prepared the boat with provisions—they did not wait at the ship as stated in their depositions at Java. Many jumped overboard to get into the boat which was pulled away from them, and in attempting to regain the ship, one was drowned.

"Cap. LEWIS was satisfied that he had accomplished the object of his voyage, having got every possible information, with respect to the unfortunate sufferers of the *Charles Eaton*, and intended to proceed immediately for Sydney after calling at Coopang for water.

(Signed) T. O. HARRISON.

Commander of the ship Thos. Harrison.

This account taken from the mouth of the only one of the two survivors, who could be supposed capable of communicating such details, together with the other evidence received by Captain Lewis himself of the tragic occurrence, seems conclusive of all further hope or conjecture. The depositions, taken at Batavia of the five men who stole away in the boat, were published in our number of 11th February last. It is seldom, in the records of similar occurrences that we see such an unworthy instance of desertion by English seamen of their companions in the hour of danger and distress. *Singapore Free Press, 29th September*

THE MISSING BRIG FAIRY.

Evidence of *Achip* a native of Tseuen choo who was sent up by Captain Rees to Chiopokwin September 29th.

I went on shore at Tolim in Shaougan district, one day's journey from Chiopokwin. There I asked the people whether they had heard about the wreck of a foreign vessel, and some told me that they knew nothing about it; others said they had merely heard of such a thing.

Tingko and Hoo, two natives of the place, became my guides They knew that some of the crew of the Fairy had been deliverd up to the Mandarins at Cheopokwin. On my arrival at that place I went into the office of the chief Magistrate. The Mandarin asked me whether I was concerned with the Barbarian Ship, I knelt and answered that I was a fisherman, and had come to enquire about some shipwrecked foreigners. I was then brought to a white man with a long beard, upon presenting him with an outline of a ship, which had been given to me on purpose, and mentioning the name of Captain Rees, the foreigner was greatly rejoiced — He spoke very much but I could not understand him — He then drew a picture to the following effect: a vessel with two masts on which the sails hung carelssely down. The crew either in the act of going into the boat, or hoisting out dollar boxes, whilst some money was represented as falling into the water. The whole was descriptive of hurry, because the water according to the drawing was gaining upon the vessel. He then described in gestures, their going on shore and the attack made upon them by the natives, mimicking their cutting heads, and wounding. He shewed me at the same time two wounds on his left side, one on the right, and another on his neck, whilst he described how he jumped into the sea when he saw the natives attacking the crew and endeavouring to take away the dollars by force, and how he was nearly drowned and forced to swim back to the shore—he however landed in another place, and was thus separated from the remainder of the crew—Upon asking him by signs where the landing was effected—he constantly said Tsaou-chin, Tsaouchiu, which I could not comprehend. According to what I was able to learn the landing took place at a village a little above How-to-san in Chio-po-kwei district. This is a barren spot, where the natives are much given to thieving, and piracy—He talked afterwards very much of which I could not understand a single word—whilst drawing his hand across his neck, he exclaimed Cap. Mckay killed; and then gave me to understand that the same misfortune had happened to a boy on board the Fairy—The next day after an absence of 36 hours I returned to the Col. Young, and was again despatched to the abovepiace on the 31st September in company with *Yim* a Canton man.—On my arrival this my companion was greatly annoyed by the numerous cross questions of the Mandarius—yet he was permitted to hold one hour's conversation in broken English with the foreigner whilst surrounded by the police runners — I had therefore no opportunity of talking with him privately and hearing what he had been told by the foreigner. but availing himself of a favorable moment he said to me, tell Captain Rees that 20 mariners have been killed.

I understood that 13 men of the remaining crew had been sent to Fuh-chow-foo, one of whom I learnt had been badly wounded in the head, and that the foreigners who still stayed behind were to be transported the next day to the Metropolis.

I bought some cakes, & gave them to the foreigner, who received only 30 cash per-day from the Mandarins and was suffering want. A letter intrusted to my care by Captain Rees I handed to him, and likewise a lead pencil. In reading this note he appeared to be very glad and was upon the point of writing an answer, when the police runners took away the pencil by force. The Canton man then tried to pen a letter to Captain Rees but his pencil was spoiled, yet he finally succeeded in forwarding two notes. Not long afterward we were both put into confinement for one night, but I tried to deceive the Mandarins and they set me therefore at liberty. I was told at the same time that a messenger was to accompany me to the Col. Young, in order to get an interpeter with whom the Government might be able to communicate, but that in the mean while the Canton man should remain behind as an hostage until the return of their man. This messenger had a note addressed to the commander of the ship. Having accompanied me several miles, he all at once repented of his journey and handing the paper of which he was to be the bearer to my guide he refused to see the Captain and returned to Chiopo-kwiu I reached the vessel on the 2nd October in the after noon

Bark Col. Young, Cumsingmoon, October 14th 1836.

(*Signed*) CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA IN THE NINTH CENTURY.—We are indebted for the first authentic account of China to the reports of two Arab merchants, who travelled thither in the century just specified, and which have been translated, with learned illustrations, by Renaudot. The narrative commences with a description of the course from Bassora to Canton; in which we shall only observe that the Andaman Islands, and Sumatra under the name of Ramni, are distinctly mentioned. On approaching their destination; it was necessary that the vessels should pass through what were termed the Gates of China, evidently that cluster of rocky islets called the Ladrones. They then arrived at Canfu (Canton) which appears to have been at an early period the exclusive seat of the Chinese commerce with the nations of the West. They found, as already stated, that it had contained a large population of Moslem, amounting with Jews, Christians, and Parsees, to 120,000; who were all put to the sword, in 877, by a rebel chief. They are said to have been ruled by a Mohammedan judge, to have lived un-molested, and without any ground of complaint. — The description given by these travellers of the Chinese empire and people is too exact and characteristic to leave any doubt of its being the result of actual observation. The country is represented as extensive, fruitful, and populous, without any deserts; while India is said to contain some of great extent. It is added, that the inhabitants live on rice, and are well clothed in silks for the production of which the mulberry-tree is reared with the greatest care. Tea is distinctly mentioned under the term *tcha*, as the leaf of a bushy shrub, which, infused in hot water, was reckonod a cure for every disease. Porcelain is discribed as a ware made of an excellent kind of earth, and declared, though with some error, to be as fine and transparent as glass. The construction of the houses with light wood, and especially with cane; the extensive trade in salt, and its monopoly by government; the scarcity of wine, and the substitution of a spirit from rice, are all characteristic circumstances. We may subjoin, the general diffusions of the knowledge of reading, and the use in all important transactions of written in preference to spoken language; the strictness of the police, and cruel severity of the punishments; the rigid surveillance over individuals; "for every body in China, whether a native, an Arab, or any other foreigner, is obliged to declare all he knows of himself; nor can he possibly be excused from so doing." — *Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

The compilers of the *Historical and Descriptive account of China*, published in the series called the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, have been already taken to task for their inaccuracy, in the last number of the *Chinese Repository*, published in *Canton*. Had they consulted the 3rd. number of the 3rd vol of that respectable work (June 1834) they would have been preserved from the publication of such an erroneous *description*, as occurs in the above extract — "China, in the 9th century," namely; that the Gates of China are the Ladrone Islands, and the City of Canfu—Canton. *Vide*, Canton Repository as above, and the Canton Register of the 5th of August, 1834.

We receive our correspondent's following communication with much pleasure, and listen with trusting confidence to his promise of continuing them, as such continuations—while they will ornament our columns, will prove to our local readers that he has endeavoured to conceal habits of great and persevering industry under the assumed name of the *improba siren*.

My Dear Mr. Editor.

On looking over the *Keang hoo-chih tuh* which Dr. Morrison translates "a Pocket Dictionary and letter writter for travellers," it struck me that possibly a few of these letters might be acceptable as so many specimens of the peculiar character of Chinese correspondence. I find however that the translation of these is no easy matter, as it is necessary in the first instance to preserve the Chinese idiom, and in the second place, to make the letters intelligible to an English or European reader. How far I may have succeeded I do not know. The numerous classical allusions with which Chinese letters of compliment abound, contribute still more to peoplex translators They also teem with expressions relating to their popular manners and customs, which we—shut out as we are from

Chinese domestic society, have very slender means of knowing — hence our dulness in perceiving often what is quite clear to the most unlettered native.

I may add, that should you approve of these Mr. Editor — I shall try from time to time to shake off my assumed name and hand you a few more of them.

Your's SLOTH.

A letter of congratulation at the NEW-YEAR.

Now the sound of rockers is heard far and wide, (1) and the roses send forth their sweet perfumes, all announcing that another year has just been spanned out! may my worthy elder Brother be prosperous in his affairs! with good beginning may they gradually extend to the extreme of good fortune — uncrossed by one adverse circumstance. As the sun revolving in his course — gradually smiles forth the joyful spring — so may the countenance of my brother beam with delight.

Along with this — I take the opportunity to send you my tribute money — merely to spice your joyful bowl.

Reply.

Again the (2) fung bird displays his new plumage, and the (3) stag-like chariot glitters in golden splendor but the mean man he (the writer) has no spices to present — nor has he the gift of flowery speech — for an occasion like this! On the other hand he must express his gratitude for your handsome present — which like the footstep of glorious spring approaching his humble shed — fills all things with beauty and gladness! worshipping I receive your gift. Thanks! Thanks!

On preparing a small entertainment for a friend, who is going from home to push his fortune.

My worthy brother's mind equals lakes and seas in capacity — he is the very genius of commerce — and all his plans are most admirable! Having heard that your highness is preparing to leave us — two or three of us of the same breath (friends) are conscious that you should not go away — without receiving a slight mark of our respect. We have therefore prepared a glass of thin wine — and without the city wall we invite you to partake of a parting can — so that my brother may depart singing the song of yang kwan (i. e. that yow may proceed on your way rejoicing).

Reply

While I shall be travelling over mountains and crossing rivers to seek a mouthful of Bread — and like the waves of the deep — leaving no traces of my footsteps behind — and can see (in my minds eye) my brother and his friends Chaunting poetry in the cool zephyrs — and singing under theclear moon. Morning and evening your conversation is mellowed with the confidence of friendship — and when you part — you have not (like your, younger brother) to go in search of a distant home?

I cannot sufficiently thank you all for your kind invitations — to me it only adds to the thorns (pains) of parting — still must I drain one cup with you but I will seize the opportunity when we are drunk with wine to divide my sleeves from your's (i. e. to separate) and thus spare myself the expression of my sorrow.

On making a small present to a friend about to set out on a distant journey.

I have this moment heard that your highess' literary flag (eminent name) is about to depart and why should I not present you with a small token of my esteem? Your younger brother being detained by a multiplicity of business — cannot find leisure to meet you on the bridge (4) and break the willow twig along with you nor watch your golden sail as it lessens in the distance! But he has prepared you a trifling present — which when you plant your flag in the pavilion (rest from the fatigues of the days journey,) will about pay the (5) expense of an evening entertainment.

He hopes you will smilingly condescend to accept it.

Reply.

I cannot sufficiently feel grateful for the many marks of friendship on the part of my kind elder brother — they are engraved on my heart and carved on my bones. Now again I have to thank you for your bounteous present — how can I withstand the goodness which you thus profusely shower upon me! With my face perspiring (i. e. feeling ashamed) I worship and accept your gift — still when we are far asunder as often as I look upon your money — so often will it recall your image — and how shall I preserve my composure? In vain shall I turn my head and look around me for the friend of my youth mountains intervene and he is distant and will not these reflections increase my sorrow?

I avail my self of the return of your servant to send this answer, and express my thanks.

We have taken the following notice from the *Calcutta Courier*; and it is a pleasing task to us to record the grateful sentiments of the British Gentlemen connected with the *Sylph* for the timely interference of the Dutch Authorities at *Rhio*; and also to express our satisfaction that the name of her zealous and active commander is engraved on the same votive offering.

The Vase was forwarded by the *Cowanjee Family*. The following is the inscription it bears:

To His Excellency
HENDRICK CORNETT DE GROOT,
Governor and Resident of his Netherland Majesty's Settlement of Rhio.
This Vase is presented by the Underwriters and Shippers interested in the British Barque
SYLPH,
(CAPTAIN ROBERT WALLACE,)
As a token of their thanks and esteem for the protection afforded By His Excellency to that beautiful vessel, when on shore off the Island of Bingtang, in January 1835,
Whereby the vessel and the whole of her valuable cargo of opium were saved from the depredation of the pirates infesting those parts

(1) The new year in China is ushered in with immense quantity of squibs and crackers of all kinds, new flowers are also placed in the "kih ting" or hall for the reception of guests.

(2) The fung is a fabulous bird — and it's appearance is considered to be a good omen. This idea is readily connected with such a joyful period as the season of the new year. The allusion here is to the putting on of the mangpaou or robe of state — on which the fung is beautifully embroidered. This is done to usher in the new year. The phrase fung leih, a succession of fung birds is also used to denote a yearly almanack or kalendar.

(3) Staglike chariot — is the translation of the words *Lin keu* — but it is difficult to find a reason for it.
This allusion is to the sedans of state — in which the mandarins are supposed to be proceeding to felicitate the Emperor. Why they should be called staglike — I do not know. The word *lin* denotes an animal like a large and beautiful stag — and seems here used as an adjective in the superlative degree — to say — very *handsome* — very *splendid*. The Chinese language abounds in expressions of this kind. Passing thro' shoemaker's street some time ago — a handsome sign-board attracted my notice. It was to this effect "The old well-known shop for making *joo heae*" which Itranslate shoes for the disciples of the Joo or Confucian school imagining that they wore a kind of shoe peculiar to themselves. But a well-educated native undeceived me and explained that altho joo means the sect of the learned — yet because learning is a good thing — joo was there used in the sense of superlatively good (as *lin* is above) and that joo heae meant neither less nor more than *number one first chop handsome shoes*! our transatlantic brethren have some singular expressions which seem to originate in a similar perversion of language thus — *almighty handsome — Jerusalem fine &c.* There is however this difference that in Chinese these expressions are looked upon as so many beauties of the language — but when will our Oxonians admit such Americanisms to be classic English?

(4) In allusion to the story of a faithful wife whose husband being about to leave her for the far country — she accompanied him to the bridge beyond the town. When in the act of parting she broke a twig of willow reserving one half to herself and giving the other half to her husband with the words, Remember me."

(5) Literally as much wine as you can drink in one night — as we say a bellyful of victuals a *skinful* of wine. It may seem strange to the English Reader — that among persons in respectable society in China — one gentleman should present to another gentleman his friend — as much money as would give him a glass of wine — just as we in England world give a porter sixpence to get a pot of Porter. The circumstances of the two countries are however exceedingly different — and Mr. Davis, in his elegant translation of the Hsou-Kew-Chuen (The Fortunate union) has a very sensible note to the following effect. In a country where they have no paper money, Where gold is not used as a circulating medium — and where silver, instead of being coined, is exchanged on all occasions by weight — the ordinary intercourse between buyers and sellers is attended with some inconvenience; and it is impossible for a traveller to take much money about with him. The custom of presenting money to friends is therefore the result of necessity.

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No. 3, Danish Hong.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1836. NO. 43. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so he said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer

18th April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

Canton, 7th October, 1836 [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE. Can take 250 tons freight; for terms apply to

Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE teak built Bark ELEANOR, 300 Tons, will have quick dispatch. For Freight apply to TURNER & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new Bark FAVORITE, Capt. ROBINSON, 332 Tons. Application may be made to TURNER & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan. For Freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM; CAPT. FRASER. For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR LONDON

THE AMA, Capt. STRAD, 536 Tons will sail with all despatch, having the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and ready for Shipment. For Freight, apply to

Canton, 7the Oct. 1836. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & BATAVIA

THE PLEIADES : CAPT. ROSS. For freight apply to

Canton, 18th October, 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR SHERRY in Butts from the House of DURY, GORDON & Co. Apply to

Canton, 14th Sep. 1836. LINDSAY CO.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina são prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possão ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stephens & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co.
DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Interest and responsibility in our Firm of MR. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st, ultimo

MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

NOTICE.—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Mess. Whittman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

Canton 8th October 1836. DENT

NOTICE

Mr. FRED. M. DAVIDSON, & Mr. WM. F. HUNTER, are admitted Partners in our house, from this date

Bombay Augt. 1st 1836. DIXON, CARTER & Co.

NOTICE

Mr. JAMES STARKEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from Augt. 1836. DIXON & Co.

CHRONOMETERS FOR SALE.

TUESDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER next at Noon will be sold at Messrs. MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co., by Auction, Five London made CHRONOMETERS. For time and other particulars apply to Mr. JUST, Canton.

Canton, 3rd October, 1836.

NOTICE

This is to notify all vagabonds, who are in the habit of bathing in a state of entire nudity in front of the house of Mr. A. Daniell, that in future they may be liable to suffer from broken glass if they persist in such indecorous and indecent conduct.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED, *From Singapore.* VICTORIA ELIZA (*Fr.*) *from do, and Calcutta the 16th Sept.* RED ROVER, Wright

Passengers omitted per *Chandler Price.* Messrs. I. Field S. Stone, Welsh, F. V. B. Morris. Per RED ROVER, Robt. Lyall, Henry Laver, Esqs.

The RED ROVER left the Sand-heads on the 16th Sept. Singapore the 6th and arrived in the China waters on the 22 inst.

SAILED. HENRY CLAY (Am.) Gilman *for Manilla.* WAVE WITCH, Henderson, *for Singapore and Calcutta.* LORD CASTLEREAGH, Tonks, *Straits and Bombay.* MARTHA, Viner, *Liverpool.*

The *Charles Forbes* left Whampoa yesterday.

The despatches of the *Edmolston*, for *Calcutta*, and *Hannah*, for *Bombay*, were forwarded yesterday. The *Victory*, Biden, is to be despatched for the *Straits* tomorrow.

Passengers. Per *Ld. Castlereagh*; Mrs. Tonks & family, Mrs. Evans & family, Messrs. Muncherjee Sapoorjee, Dorabjee Pestonjee. *Charles Forbes*. Geo. Fraser, Esq.

The *Forth* Landers, arrived in the Hooghley on the 3d Sept. The *W. Nicol* passed Anjer on the 5th Septr.

By the *Red Rover* we have received *Scotts' Gazette* to the 6th of September and the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 1st October. Our other *Calcutta* papers were lent at Singapore; we trust they will be returned, although the *first* and of course the *best* opportunity of returning them has been inadvertently missed.

From the *Singapore Chronicle* we learn that the gunner and crew of the Dutch Vessel *Sumatra* had been tried in Calcutta for piracy and sentenced to death; but the Judges, in consequence of the novelty and importance of the

Passengers. *Per Kilmaurs*—Mr. Hunter.

The MARTHA for Liverpool will *not* be despatched before Thursday the 20th October. The Lord Castlereagh will be despatched for the *Straits* and *Bombay* on the 19th Curt.

By the late arrivals papers to a late date have reached us from London, New York, Calcutta and Singapore---The most important information which we as yet have seen is the letter from Sir I. C. Hobouse on the equalization of the sugar duties, and the speech of the chancellor of the exchequer in the house of commons on the 22nd of June on the same subject. The measure had given an impulse to prices of East India whilst West India sugars had held firm at a late advance. This liberal measure will doubtless be hailed with joy by the merchants and agents of Canton connected with India.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The principal topic of conversation among commercial men connected with the trade to the East and West Indies, this afternoon, upon' Change, was the determination of Government to equalize the duties upon East and West India sugars. At the meeting of the proprietors of East India Stock held to-day the following official communication was read, relative to this important subject.

"The Board of Controul June 22, 1836.

"My dear Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer will explain his plan to-night. It is this: That all sugars coming from India, with a *certificate of origin*, will, in point of duty, be assimilated with West India sugars. Steps must, however, be taken, entirely to prohibit the introdution of foreign sugars into the sugar-growing provinces of India; although such restrictions need not apply to the other parts of that empire. The whole system of drawback will be subject to future modification. I trust that this plan will be quite satisfactory.

"I remain, my dear Sir, truly yours.

(Signed) "JOHN HOBHOUSE.

Sir James Carnac, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

This communication gave general satisfaction; and this long-desired equalisation of the sugar duties will, we imagine, so stimulate the resources and industry of India that the remittable revenue will be easily thrown into the direct channel from thence to London, instead travelling, as it has done for the last two years, circuitously, through the celestial empire. The withdrawal of the E. I. company's agency from China may now, we think, be confidently anticipated.

We extract the following paragraph respecting the June Sale of Raw-Silk from the same paper, the *Morning Advertiser* of the 23d of June.

The East India Company's sale of silks has gone off to day at prices averaging full 10 per cent. higher than those of the March sale. At a private trade sale of China silks (Tsallee's No. 2) went off at 25s. 6d. per lb., which establishes the price of this article for a considerable time to come.

We understand that Lord Palmerston after a most careful examination of the nature of the duties performed by the British Superintendents in China, and of the objects for which they were sent to that Country has come to the conclusion that a very considerable reduction may advantageously be effected in our establishment in that quarter of the globe. Despatches have already been forwarded to China announcing, the abolition of the office and salary of Chief Superintendent. The office is at present held by Sir Geo. Robinson, and the salary is £6000 a year. (Sun.)

We have much pleasure in requesting the attention of the Public, both here and elsewhere, to the following extract from—"Suggestions for the Formation of a Medical Missionary Society, offered to the consideration of all Christian Nations, more espessially to the kindred Nations of England and the United States of America," which are contained in a small pamphlet sent to us yesterday. These suggestions have been drawn up by R. H. Colledge, Esqr, the reverend Dr. P. Parker, and the reverend E. C. Bridgman. These names carry a stronger recommendation to the philanthropy of Christians than can any expression of our own can; we, therefore, are sanguine in our expectations that these gentlemen will be supported by speedy help from all parts of Europe, America and India.

"VIEWING with peculiar interest the good effects that seem likely to be produced by medical practice among the Chinese, especially as tending to bring about a more social and friendly intercourse between them and foreigners, as well as to diffuse the arts and sciences of Europe and America, and in the end introduce the gospel of our Savior in place of the pitiable superstitions by which their minds are now governed, we have resolved to attempt the foundation a of society to be called the "Medical Missionary Society in China."

The objects we have in view in the foundation of a Society of this description are:

1st, That those who shall come out as medical missionaries to China may find here those to whom they can apply for assistance and information, on their first arrival in the country.

2nd, That by this means their services may be made immediately available, while, at the same time, they may be put in the way of learning the language for the purpose of fitting themselves to practice in parts of the country to which foreigners have not hitherto gained free access.

3rd: We do not propose to *appoint* individuals to the work, but to receive and assist the medical men who shall be sent out by Societies formed for the purpose either in England or America. Being acquainted with the peculiarities of the case, our especial desire is to draw attention to the selection of men of suitable qualifications.

4th, We therefore propose to receive any sums of money which may be given in aid of this object, and to disburse them as shall be deemed expedient, until *the Society* be formed, so that the labors of those who engage in the cause shall not be retarded.

Individuals, subscribing fifty dollars, or upwards, in one payment, shall be considered members for life; or fifteen dollars annually, members during the period of their subscriptions."

SHIP CHARLES EATON.

By the brig *Napoleon*, of which we notice the arrival from Batavia in another place, the following copy of a communication made at that place by Captain HARRISON of the Ship *Thomas Harrison* was transmitted to us; containing the melancholy and final particulars of the fate of the crew and passengers of the *Charles Eaton*, viz.:—

"In coming through Torres' Straits when off Double Island, Captain C. M. LEWIS of H. M. Colonial schooner *Isabella*, came on board and reported as follows: "That he left Sydney on the 3rd. June last to endeavour to find the survivors the *Charles Eaton*. He entered the Barrier Reefs at Cumberland's entrance and brought up at Murray's Island, where he found WILLIAM D'OYLEY (youngest son of Captain D'OYLEY of the Bengal Army) and JOHN IRELAND, a boy belonging to the *Charles Eaton*, about 17 years of age—both quite naked. He bought them with axes from the natives, who had been kind to them, having taken them from a small island called Boydang, where all the rest of the crew and passengers of the above unfortunate vessel had been murdered by the natives of an Island called Aureed.

"From the information received from the boy IRELAND, it appears that they all left the ship on two rafts. The Captain of the *Charles Eaton*, Capt. and Mrs. D'OYLEY and family, and part of the remaining passengers and crew on one raft: and a week afterwards the first and second mates and the rest of the passengers and crew on another. Both rafts happened to drift on the same island.

"IRELAND was on the 2nd. raft; he relates that on landing at Boydang he saw the eldest son of Capt. D'OYLEY who told him that his father and mother and the whole of the people of the first raft were murdered, a lad named JOHN SEXTON and himself only excepted. IRELAND further states they murdered these two also and all that were with him on the 2nd. raft, shortly after they landed, only leaving him and the child, WM. D'OYLEY, alive.

"On Capt. LEWIS landing on the island all the natives had taken to their boats and gone off—he found the skulls of all the white men, hanging to the huts, which he took with him;—he destroyed, with fire their huts, and cut down their cocoanut trees, on which they chiefly live. It appears that the boat which left the ship when she was on shore on the Barrier was stolen away by the carpenter, boatswain and three men, the carpenter taking his tools. The Captain had prepared the boat with provisions—they did not wait at the ship as stated in their depositions at Java. Many jumped overboard to get into the boat which was pulled away from them, and in attempting to regain the ship, one was drowned.

"Cap. LEWIS was satisfied that he had accomplished the object of his voyage, having got every possible information, with respect to the unfortunate sufferers of the *Charles Eaton*, and intended to proceed immediately for Sydney after calling at Coopang for water.

(Signed) T. O. HARRISON.

Commander of the ship Thos. Harrison.

This account taken from the mouth of the only one of the two survivors, who could be supposed capable of communicating such details, together with the other evidence received by Captain Lewis himself of the tragic occurrence, seems conclusive of all further hope or conjecture. The depositions, taken at Batavia of the five men who stole away in the boat, were published in our number of 11th February last. It is seldom, in the records of similar occurrences that we see such an unworthy instance of desertion by English seamen of their companions in the hour of danger and distress. *Singapore Free Press*, 29th *September*

THE MISSING BRIG FAIRY.

Evidence of *Achip* a native of Tseuen choo who was sent up by Captain Rees to Chiopokwin September 29th.

I went on shore at Tolim in Shaougan district, one day's journey from Chiopokwin. There I asked the people whether they had heard about the wreck of a foreign vessel, and some told me that they knew nothing about it; others said they had merely heard of such a thing.

Tingko and Hoo, two natives of the place, became my guides They knew that some of the crew of the Fairy had been deliverd up to the Mandarins at Cheopokwin. On my arrival at that place I went into the office of the chief Magistrate. The Mandarin asked me whether I was concerned with the Barbarian Ship, I knelt and answered that I was a fisherman, and had come to enquire about some shipwrecked foreigners. I was then brought to a white man with a long beard, upon presenting him with an outline of a ship, which had been given to me on purpose, and mentioning the name of Captain Rees, the foreigner was greatly rejoiced — He spoke very much but I could not understand him — He then drew a picture to the following effect: a vessel with two masts on which the sails hung carelssely down. The crew either in the act of going into the boat, or hoisting out dollar boxes, whilst some money was represented as falling into the water. The whole was descriptive of hurry, because the water according to the drawing was gaining upon the vessel. He then described in gestures, their going on shore and the attack made upon them by the natives, mimicking their cutting heads, and wounding. He shewed me at the same time two wounds on his left side, one on the right, and another on his neck, whilst he described how he jumped into the sea when he saw the natives attacking the crew and endeavouring to take away the dollars by force, and how he was nearly drowned and forced to swim back to the shore—he however landed in another place, and was thus separated from the remainder of the crew—Upon asking him by signs where the landing was effected—he constantly said Tsaou-chin, Tsaouchiu, which I could not comprehend. According to what I was able to learn the landing took place at a village a little above How-to-san in Chio-po-kwei district. This is a barren spot, where the natives are much given to thieving, and piracy—He talked afterwards very much of which I could not understand a single word—whilst drawing his hand across his neck, he exclaimed Cap. Mckay killed; and then gave me to understand that the same misfortune had happened to a boy on board the Fairy—The next day after an absence of 36 hours I returned to the Col. Young, and was again despatched to the abovéplace on the 31st September in company with *Yim* a Canton man.—On my arrival this my companion was greatly annoyed by the numerous cross questions of the Mandarius—yet he was permitted to hold one hour's conversation in broken English with the foreigner whilst surrounded by the police runners — I had therefore no opportunity of talking with him privately and hearing what he had been told by the foreigner. but availing himself of a favorable moment he said to me, tell Captain Rees that 20 mariners have been killed.

I understood that 13 men of the remaining crew had been sent to Fuh-chow-foo, one of whom I learnt had been badly wounded in the head, and that the foreigners who still stayed behind were to be transported the next day to the Metropolis.

I bought some cakes, & gave them to the foreigner, who received only 30 cash per day from the Mandarins and was suffering want. A letter intrusted to my care by Captain Rees I handed to him, and likewise a lead pencil. In reading this note he appeared to be very glad and was upon the point of writing an answer, when the police runners took away the pencil by force. The Canton man then tried to pen a letter to Captain Rees but his pencil was spoiled, yet he finally succeeded in forwarding two notes. Not long afterward we were both put into confinement for one night, but I tried to deceive the Mandarins and they set me therefore at liberty. I was told at the same time that a messenger was to accompany me to the Col. Young, in order to get an interpeter with whom the Government might be able to communicate, but that in the mean while the Canton man should remain behind as an hostage until the return of their man. This messenger had a note addressed to the commander of the ship. Having accompanied me several miles, he all at once repented of his journey and handing the paper of which he was to be the bearer to my guide he refused to see the Captain and returned to Chiopo-kwiu I reached the vessel on the 2nd October in the after noon

Bark Col. Young, Cumsingmoon, October 14th 1836.

(*Signed*) CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA IN THE NINTH CENTURY.—We are indebted for the first authentic account of China to the reports of two Arab merchants, who travelled thither in the century just specified, and which have been translated, with, learned illustrations, by Renaudot. The narrative commences with a description of the course from Bassora to Canton; in which we shall only observe that the Andaman Islands, and Sumatra under the name of Ramni, are distinctly mentioned. On approaching their destination; it was necessary that the vessels should pass through what were termed the Gates of China. evidently that cluster of rocky islets called the Ladrones. They then arrived at Canfu (Canton) which appears to have been at an early period the exclusive seat of the Chinese commerce with the nations of the West. They found, as already stated, that it had contained a large population of Moslem, amounting with Jews, Christians, and Parsees. to 120,000; who were all put to the sword, in 877, by a rebel chief. They are said to have been ruled by a Mohammedan judge, to have lived un-molested, and without any ground of complaint. — The description given by these travellers of the Chinese empire and people is too exact and characteristic to leave any doubt of its being the result of actual observation. The country is represented as extensive, fruitful, and populous. without any deserts; while India is said to contain some of great extent. It is added, that the inhabitants live on rice. and are well clothed in silks for the production of which the mulberry-tree is reared with the greatest care. Tea is distinctly meutioned under the term *tcha*, as the leaf of a bushy shrub, which, infused in hot water, was reckonod a cure for every disease. Porcelain is discribed as a ware made of an excellent kind of earth, and declared. though with some error, to be as fine and transparent as glass. The construction of the houses with light wood, and especially with cane; the extensive trade in salt, and its monopoly by government; the scarcity of wine, and the substitution of a spirit from rice, are all characteristic circumstances. We may subjoin. the general diffusiona of the knowledge of reading, and the use in all important transactions of written in preference to spoken language; the strictness of the police, and cruel severity of the punishments; the rigid surveillance over individuals; "for every body in China. whether a native, an Arab, or any other foreigner, is obliged to declare all he knows of himself; nor can he possibly be excused from so doing." —*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

The compilers of the *Historical and Descriptive account of China*, published in the series called the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, have been already taken to task for their inaccuracy, in the last number of the *Chinese Repository*, published in *Canton*. Had they consulted the 3rd. number of the 3rd vol of that respectable work (June 1834) they would have been preserved from the publication of such an erroneous *description*, as occurs in the above extract — "China, in the 9th century," namely; that the Gates of China are the Ladrone Islands, and the City of Canfu—Canton. *Vide*, Canton Repository as above, and the Canton Register of the 5th of August, 1834.

We receive our correspondent's following communication with much pleasure, and listen with trusting confidence to his promise of continuing them, as such continuations—while they will ornament our columns, will prove to our local readers that he has endeavoured to conceal habits of great and persevering industry under the assumed name of the *improba siren*.

My Dear Mr. Editor.

On looking over the *Keang hoo-chih tuh* which Dr. Morrison translates " a Pocket Dictionary and letter writter for travellers," it struck me that possibly a few of these letters might be acceptable as so many specimens of the peculiar character of Chinese correspondence. I find however that the translation of these is no easy matter, as it is necessary in the first instance to preserve the Chinese idiom, and in the second place, to make the letters intelligible to an English or European reader. How far I may have succeeded I do not know. The numerous classical allusions with which Chinese letters of compliment abound, contribute still more to peoplex translators They also teem with expressions relating to their popular manners and customs, which we—shut out as we are from

Chinese domestic society, have very slender means of knowing — hence our dulness in perceiving often what is quite clear to the most unlettered native.

I may add, that should you approve of these Mr. Editor — I shall try from time to time to shake off my assumed name and hand you a few more of them.

Your's SLOTH.

A letter of congratulation at the NEW-YEAR.

Now the sound of rockers is heard far and wide, (1) and the roses send forth their sweet perfumes, all announcing that another year has just been spanned out! may my worthy elder Brother be prosperous in his affairs! with good beginning may they gradually extend to the extreme of good fortune — uncrossed by one adverse circumstance. As the sun revolving in his course — gradually smiles forth the joyful spring — so may the countenance of my brother beam with delight.

Along with this — I take the opportunity to send you my tribute money — merely to spice your joyful bowl.

Reply.

Again the (2) fung bird displays his new plumage, and the (3) stag-like chariot glitters in golden splendor but the mean man he (the writer) has no spices to present — nor has he the gift of flowery speech — for an occasion like this! On the other hand he must express his gratitude for your handsome present — which like the footstep of glorious spring approaching his humble shed — fills all things with beauty and gladness! worshipping I receive your gift. Thanks! Thanks!

On preparing a small entertainment for a friend, who is going from home to push his fortune.

My worthy brother's mind equals lakes and seas in capacity — he is the very genius of commerce — and all his plans are most admirable! Having heard that your highness is preparing to leave us — two or three of us of the same breath (friends) are conscious that you should not go away — without receiving a slight mark of our respect. We have therefore prepared a glass of thin wine — and without the city wall we invite you to partake of a parting can — so that my brother may depart singing the song of yang kwan (i. e. that yow may proceed on your way rejoicing).

Reply

While I shall be travelling over mountains and crossing rivers to seek a mouthful of Bread — and like the waves of the deep — leaving no traces of my footsteps behind — and can see (in my minds eye) my brother and his friends. Chaunting poetry in the cool zephyrs — and singing under theclear moon. Morning and evening your conversation is mellowed with the confidence of friendship — and when you part — you have not (like your, younger brother) to go in search of a distant home?

I cannot sufficiently thank you all for your kind invitations — to me it only adds to the thorns (pains) of parting — still must I drain one cup with you but I will seize the opportunity when we are drunk with wine - to divide my sleeves from your's (i. e. to separate) - and thus spare myself the expression of my sorrow.

On making a small present to a friend about to set out on a distant journey.

I have this moment heard that your highess' literary flag (eminent name) is about to depart and why should I not present you with a small token of my esteem? Your younger brother being detained by a multiplicity of business — cannot find leisure to meet you on the bridge (4) and break the willow twig along with you nor watch your golden sail as it lessens in the distance! But he has prepared you a trifling present — which when you plant your flag in the pavilion (rest from the fatigues of the days journey,) will about pay the (5) expense of an evening entertainment.

He hopes you will smilingly condescend to accept it.

Reply.

I cannot sufficiently feel grateful for the many marks of friendship on the part of my kind elder brother — they are engraved on my heart and carved on my bones. Now again I have to thank you for your bounteous present — how can I withstand the goodness which you thus profusely shower upon me! With my face perspiring (i. e. feeling ashamed) I worship and accept your gift — still when we are far asunder as often as I look upon your money — so often will it recall your image — and how shall I preserve my composure? In vain shall I turn my head and look around me for the friend of my youth - mountains intervene and he is distant - and will not these reflections increase my sorrow?

I avail my self of the return of your servant to send this answer, and express my thanks.

We have taken the following notice from the *Calcutta Courier*; and it is a pleasing task to us to record the grateful sentiments of the British Gentlemen connected with the *Sylph* for the timely interference of the Dutch Authorities at *Rhio*; and also to express our satisfaction that the name of her zealous and active commander is engraved on the same votive offering.

The Vase was forwarded by the *Cowasjee Family*. The following is the inscription it bears:

To His Excellency
HENDRICK CORNETT DE GROOT,
Governor and Resident of his Netherland Majesty's Settlement of Rhio,
This Vase is presented by the Underwriters and Shippers interested in the British Barque
SYLPH,
(CAPTAIN ROBERT WALLACE,)
As a token of their thanks and esteem for the protection afforded
By His Excellency to that beautiful vessel, when on shore off the Island of Bingtang, in January 1835,
Whereby the vessel and the whole of her valuable cargo of opium were saved from the depredation of the pirates infesting those parts

(1) The new year in China is ushered in with immense quantity of squibs and crackers of all kinds, new flowers are also placed in the "kih ting" or hall for the reception of guests.

(2) The fung is a fabulous bird — and it's appearance is considered to be a good omen. This idea is readily connected with such a joyful period as the season of the new year. The allusion here is to the putting on of the mangpaou or robe of state - on which the fung is beautifully embroidered. This is done to usher in the new year. The phrase fung leih, a succession of fung birds - is also used to denote a yearly almanack or kalendar.

(3) Staglike chariot -- is the translation of the words *Lin ken* -- but it is difficult to find a reason for it.
This allusion is to the sedans of state --- in which the mandarins are supposed to be proceeding to felicitate the Emperor. Why they should be called staglike — I do not know. The word *lin* denotes an animal like a large and beautiful stag --- and seems here used as an adjective in the superlative degree -- to say - very *handsome* -- very *splendid*. The Chinese language abounds in expressions of this kind. Passing thro' shoemaker's street some time ago -- a handsome sign-board attracted my notice. It was to this effect " The old well--known shop for making *joo heae*" which I translate shoes for the disciples of the Joo or Confucian school - imagining that they wore a kind of shoe peculiar to themselves. But a well - educated native undeceived me and explained that altho joo means the sect of the learned--yet because learning is a good thing--joo was there used in the sense of superlatively good (as *lin* is above) and that joo heae meant neither less nor more than *number one, first chop handsome shoes*! our transatlantic brethren have some singular expressions which seem to originate in a similar perversion of language - thus -- *almighty handsome -- Jerusalem fine* &c. There is however this difference - that in Chinese these expressions are looked upon as so many beauties of the language -- but when will our Oxonians admit such Americanisms to be classic English?

(4) In allusion to the story of a faithful wife whose husband being about to leave her for the far country -- she accompanied him to the bridge beyond the town. When in the act of parting she broke a twig of willow - reserving one half to herself and giving the other half to her husband - with the words, Remember me."

(5) Literally as much wine as you can drink in one night -- as we say a bellyful of victuals - a *skinful* of wine. It may seem strange to the English Reader -- that among persons in respectable society in China -- one gentleman should present to another gentleman his friend -- as much money as would give him a glass of wine -- just as we in England would give a porter sixpence to get a pot of Porter. The circumstances of the two countries are however exceedingly different -- and Mr. Davis, in his elegant translation of the Haou-Kew-Chuen (The Fortunate union) has a very sensible note to the following effect. In a country where they have no paper money, Where gold is not used as a circulating medium --- and where silver, instead of being coined, is exchanged on all occasions by weight --- the ordinary intercourse between buyers and sellers is attended with some inconvenience; and it is impossible for a traveller to take much money about with him. The custom of presenting money to friends is therefore the result of necessity.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE
No. 3, Danish Hong.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1836. NO. 43. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so he said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

Canton, 7th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE. Can take 250 tons freight; for terms apply to
Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE teak built Bark ELEANOR, 400 Tons, will have quick dispatch. For Freight apply to TURNER & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new Bark FAVORITE, Capt. ROBINSON, 332 Tons. Application may be made to TURNER & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan. For Freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM; CAPT. FRASER. For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR LONDON.

THE ASIA Capt. STEAD, 536 Tons will sail with all despatch, having the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and ready for Shipment. For Freight, apply to
Canton, 7the Oct. 1836. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & BATAVIA

THE PLEIADES Capt. ROSS. For freight apply to
Canton, 18th October, 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
Canton, 18th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR SHERRY in Butts from the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to
Canton, 14th Sep. 1836. LINDSAY CO.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaceens para Seguro nesta officina são desde prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possão ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.
The Agents for the Society are from this day.
London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of MR. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st. ultimo

MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—
Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."
Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

NOTICE.—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Mess. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.
Canton 8th October 1836. DENT

NOTICE

Mr. FRED. M. DAVIDSON, & Mr. WM. F. HUNTER, are admitted Partners. in our house, from this date
Bombay Augt. 1sd 1836. DIROM, CARTER & Co.

NOTICE

Mr. JAMES STARKEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from Augt. 1836. DIROM & Co.

CHRONOMETERS FOR SALE.

TUESDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER next at Noon will be sold at Messrs. MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co., by Auction, Five London made CHRONOMETERS. For time and other particulars apply to Mr. JUST, Canton.
Canton, 3rd October, 1836.

NOTICE

This is to notify all vagabonds, who are in the habit of bathing in a state of entire nudity in front of the house of Mr. A. Daniell, that in future they may be liable to suffer from broken glass if they persist in such indecorous and indecent conduct.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED, *From Singapore.* VICTOIRE ELISE (Fr.) *from do, and Calcutta the* 16th *Sept.* RED ROVER, Wright
Passengers omitted per *Chandler Price.* Messrs. I. Field S. Stone, Welsh, F. V. B. Morris. Per RED ROVER, Robt. Lyall, Henry Laver, Esqs.
The RED ROVER left the Sand-heads on the 16th Sept. Singapore the 6th and arrived in the China waters on the 22 inst.
SAILED. HENRY CLAY (Am.) Gilman *for Manila.* WATER WITCH, Henderson *for Singapore* and *Calcutta.* LORD CASTLEREAGH, Tonks, *Straits* and *Bombay.* MARTHA, Viner, *Liverpool.*
The *Charles Forbes* left Whampoa yesterday.
The despatches of the *Edmonston*, for *Calcutta*, and *Hannah*, for *Bombay*, were forwarded yesterday. The *Victory*, Biden, is to be despatched for the *Straits* tomorrow.
Passengers. Per *Ld. Castlereagh*; Mrs. Tonks & family; Mrs. Evans & family. Messrs. Muncherjee Sapoorjee, Dorabjee Pestonjee. *Charles Forbes* Geo. Fraser, Esq.
The, *Forth* Landers, arrived in the Hooghley on the 3d Sept. The *W. Nicol*, passed *Anjer* on the 5th Septr.

By the *Red Rover* we have received *Scotts' Gazette* to the 6th of September and the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 1st October. Our other *Calcutta* papers were lent at Singapore; we trust they will be returned, although the *first* and of course the *best* opportunity of returning them has been inadvertently missed.

From the *Singapore Chronicle* we learn that the gunner and crew of the Dutch Vessel *Sumatra* had been tried in Calcutta for piracy and sentenced to death; but the Judges, in consequence of the novelty and importance of the

case, had referred it home; the sentence, consequently, would not be carried into effect until H. M's pleasure should be known.

We extract the following paragraphs from the same paper, detailing some circumstances of the mutiny and murders on board the British vessel zoroaster.

With reference to the melancholy fate of Captain and Mrs Patton, and Mate of the Brig *Zoroaster* lately reported in the Pinang Gazette of 10th. ultimo to have been cut off by the mutinous crew of that vessel, intelligence per *Corsair* has been given us that one of the crew had arrived in the Brig *Anna* belonging to a mercantile gentleman at Pinang shortly before the sailing of the *Corsair*. This individual reports that the gunner and serang were the ringleaders of the mutiny, and with the exception of himself, the whole crew had entered into the conspiracy. That after the massacre, he he had to beg hard for his own life, after which they first scuttled the vessel and then took to the boat, and having landed on some part of the coast they dispersed.

The crew we learn are all Pinang people, and the gunner was born on the island, having now a wife and family residing there. We are also informed the government had despatched the *Zephyr* to the coast to investigate into the case, and to endeavour to induce the natives to deliver up as many of these atrocious villains as might still be lurking there, but the attainment of so desirable an object, it is to be feared will not be attended with that success it deserves, as, in all probability, the villains will have provided themselves with the means to secure their concealment and personal safety, for a time sufficiently long, till the memory of the transaction will perhaps have been erased from general remembrance.

We have published in to day's *Register*, at the request of the Secretary to the Superintendents of the trade of British subjects in China, A Statement of the British Trade at the Port of Canton from the 1st of April, 1835, to the 31st of March, 1836.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 18th of 8th moon (28th Sept.) in the villages, *Chape* and *Tanghea*, the heavens not giving rain, the growing crops were withering.

The husbandmen dug a well to draw the water down from the hills to water their fields; this water flowed from *Sungyentung* village, where it was also wanted; consequently the men of the different villages wrangled and fought, and two were killed.

On the 6th night of the ninth moon, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop, named *Leangkwangshing*, near the *Heunmoo* bridge.

The house was burnt down, and the fire spread in in all directions and destroyed twenty two houses and shops; fourteen more were pulled down before the fire was got under, which was not until 6 o'clock the next morning. The judge and superintendent of grain were on the spot to keep order; and the *Nanhae* been seized four plunderers.

In the first decade of the 9th moon, a play was to be performed in *Kew-Keang* village in *Nanhae* been, but the stage was fired by letting off crackers; the fire spread on the right and left to the benches, and became furious. Many ran for their lives, and from the crowd and stamping on the wooden bridge it broke down, and upwards of two hundred men and women were killed—some burnt, others trampled to death, others drowned.

From all the information we have been able, to obtain we are disposed to believe that the Edict on opium, published in the *Canton Press Extraordinary* of the 13th inst. is a *hoax*.

The governor returned, from reviewing the troops in various districts, on saturday last.

Our brother-Editor, who has the good fortune to luxuriate in the sunshine of a punctually paid salary, and who has also such influence as to attract the contributions of two or three friendly and clever sinalogues, may be so magnificently generous as to give his *Extras* to the public for nothing; but so also do we, and we presume to think that our frequent supplements at least equal his *Extras*; and are not our *supplements* and *Extras* considered by us as a part of our paper?

But if we get hold of an important Chinese document, what is there in our conduct that deserves a *sneer*, because, between our days of publication, we endeavour to turn a cent by translating? We hope and trust that the public will allow that their information and our little profit are, in these instances, properly and laudably combined.

COMBINATION OF THE BLACK TEA MEN.

Our local readers are aware that the *Black-tea* men have arrayed themselves in opposition to the hong-merchants, and against the usual course of the trade: this is not a new thing in the history of the *tea-trade* in *Canton*. Some of the foreign merchants now resident may remember when this same body of men coalesced and formed a most formidable opposition to the hong, then powerful in the names of *Howqua, Mowqua, Puankhequa, Chunqua, &c.* who were at that time in the plenitude of their riches—and, what was far more, supported by the Select Committee of the E. I. Company. Nevertheless, whether their situation was then more galling under the dictation of the company and the hong—which is not improbable from the united influence of those two powerful bodies in ruling the prices of Black Teas—and so justified their combination and long resistance, it must be in the recollection of many that the *Black-Tea* men stood out in their combination for a considerable period—for many weeks—far into the shipping season; and when they at last succumbed (we cannot call to our recollection the particulars of the arrangement), the whole of the foreign trade interested in the question—that is, the companys representatives, the large fleet of company's Ships, and the hong-merchants, were relieved from a weight of anxiety, and heartily rejoiced in their victory.

We have said that it is not improbable the Black Tea men of those days might have had some real grievances to complain of. But at the present time, and in the face of their immense profits of last year, their present combination and audacious *Manifesto* is so utterly indefensible on any fair commercial principle that it approaches the ridiculous. Still, however, former experience shows that a combination of these men is by no means to be slighted; we have been informed they are likewise standing out for the most exorbitant prices for their teas; how this combination is to be now met it is not so easy for us to say. We are happy to have been able to lay before the public a translation of their declared resolutions; it is for that public to adopt counteracting measures against them.

The Edict from the hoppo, and the report of the *Weiyuen*, detailing the rather confused state of the pilot *Choo's* mind at seeing the *fast-smoke-ship. Jardine. minus smoke-tubes* and *revolving-chariot-wheels, may* excite a smile; but neither the usual falsehoods nor bombastic threats *can* excite any other feeling than pity and contempt.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WOO-E-CHA-PANG, or BLACK TEA MEN; drawn up in their Public Hall in Canton in the 8th moon.

An explanation of regulations, which have been determined upon by us in public consultation, as follows *on the left hand.*†

1st. That three-tenths are to be advanced to us on all contract Teas sold to foreigners by the hong merchants, which advance is to be paid five days after the

† Alluding to the Chinese way of writing, from right to left, in columns of characters.

contract has been concluded; the balance to be paid in the terms of the contract, according to the appointed times of payment, so that the other seven-tenths be paid within the year.

The three-tenths are to be fully paid on the *birth-day of the household Gods, when the year has opened,* (that is, on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon)—there must not be any delay or putting off—and each party is to have true copies of the contract.

2nd. When teas are delivered, if any of them have chanced to be damaged by water, they shall be changed, but the whole chest cannot be rejected.

3rd. In weighing (money) in each hundred tael weight of uncut dollars, two taels five mace are to be deducted; the thousand taels weighing in payment 975 Taels; in just weight; all using just scales: there must not be any difference in more or less, short or small.

4th The different values of silver (or dollars) shall be settled according to the current use; if they are found to be alloyed with copper or lead they are to be returned and changed; if the number exceed one hundred taels weight, they must be changed in five, and if less than a hundred, in ten days: there must not be any borrowed pretences to make delay.

5th When all the teas (of one chop) are arrived—whether the hongmerchants weigh them or uot, the money must be paid according to contract: there must not be any delay.

The above five regulations although connected with the present time are really the customs of former years; it is right they now be put in force; being proper for the security of all, they should be held fast for ever and respectfully obeyed.

If it happens in the settling of accounts a complete clearance is not made, the musters of the new Teas will not be forthcoming.

And if there is any connivance to set at nought these regulations and other such-like conduct—We, in public consultation, shall not discuss whether it is lord or *guest* (ie. tea-merchants *resident* in Canton, or the Black tea-men; or even men who leave Canton to purchase teas in the *Bohea* country),* but all and each shall forfeit a thousand taels to the use of the *kungso* or public hall. This is our declaration; made on a happy day of the *kwei* or 8th moon of the *Pingshing* year of the cycle, which is the 16th year of Taoukwang.

For the general information of all the *Woo-E-cha Pang*, or Black Tea brotherhood.

EDICT FROM THE HOPPO.

THE JARDINE, STEAMER.

Wan, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton &c. &c. &c. to the hong merchants for their full information.

The *Weiyuen* of Macao has reported as follows.

The Pilot, *Choo*, has reported, saying that on the 3rd day of of the 7th moon of the 16th year of *Taowkwang* (Oct. 12th) the country-*fast*-- Ship, *Greig*, under sail, suddenly arrived and anchored at Lintin. I immediately enquired whence she came, and the Captain replied—" that the Ship, in the 8th moon of last year went into the Cumsingmoon, and in the 1st moon of this year he sailed for Singapore and other places—and now, in consequence of receiving despatches, he had again returned and that there were no other reasons. I narrowly examined whether this said fast Ship was after the same fashion as that of the past year—whether there were any smoke-machinery—and seeing no fire engines or paddle wheels, I became easy. Again and a third time I narrowly examined the ship's interior—whether there were *smoke-tubes* and *rolling carts*—of which I could not gain any information from the Captain. I then prepared a report and besides directing the pilots &c.to keep a gook-look-out on her, I proceeded to submit these circumstances to you.

This coming before me, the hoppo—I have examined and find that the said Ship did in the 8th moon of the past year anchor in the Cumsingmoon and other places; and that the then hoppo issued orders to the hong merchants that she should go away; and consulted with the then acting governor—and subsequent orders were given to drive her out; and this consultation and determination were reported to the Emperor: this is on record.

Now the said Ship has again returned to Lintin and there anchored; it is not convenient to allow her to linger there; it is proper she should be driven forth. When the hong merchants receive these orders let them immediately communicate with the said nation's head-man of business, to order the said Ship to depart forthwith—she is not allowed, under glossing pretences, to linger about and create disturbance. Report the day of her sailing. Hasten, Hasten. A special Edict. Taoukwang, 16th Year, 9th moon, 9th day, (18th October.)

Referring to the report of *Heunaetse*, (*vide Canton Register*, July 12th) and other documents which have lately appeared respecting the use of opium in China by the various classes of the population, we find it stated that is only prevalent amongst the least respectable portion of the community. The following report of one of the censors to H. I. Majesty on the subject contradicts these assertions, and describes it to be in constant use by all classes, below the very highest, who can afford it; had the censor included the highest class among the devotees of opium, not excepting even the ONE MAN to whom he was writing, and most probably not excepting himself, he would have drawn a truer picture of the universal prevalence of the habit of opium-smoking. We extract this report from *Davis'* description of China—because, as that celebrated Chinese scholar calls it an original M. S. (most probably translated by himself), we do not think it has appeared in any periodical or newspaper. We have looked through the *Register* for 1832, 33 and have not found it.

We may probably return to a notice of this publication in an early number.

A late memorial to the Emperor from one of Censors laid open the evil in all its deformity, and showed its prevalence among the officers of government—" I have learned," said he, " that those who smoke opium, and eventually become its victims, have a periodical longing for it, which can only be assuaged by the application of the drug at the regular time. If they cannot obtain it when that daily period arrives, their limbs become debilitated, a discharge of rheum takes place from the eyes and nose, and they are altogether unequal to any exertion; but, with a few whiffs, their spirits and strength are immediately restored in a surprising manner. Thus opium becomes, to opium-smokers, their very life; and, when they are seized and brought before magistrates, they will sooner suffer a severe chastisement than inform against those who sell it.

The local officers sometimes receive bribes to connive at the practice, or they are induced in the same way to desist from a commenced prosecution. The greater number of traders, who carry about Canton goods for sale, smuggle opium with them; and when the magistrates seize opium-smokers, these declare they cannot identify the persons from whom they bought the drug. It is my humble opinion, that the injury done by opium is twice as great as that which results from gambling; therefore the offence of smoking it should not be more lightly punished than the other. Now the law provides, that gamblers shall declare where they obtained their gaming utensils, and unless they inform against the sellers they shall be considered as accomplices, and punished with a hundred blows, and three year's transportation. Every convicted gambler must be punished, under any circumstances, with eighty blows, and, if he be an official person, his punishment shall be increased one degree. But the opium-smoker, who will not inform against the seller, is simply pilloried and beaten for his own crime. I have therefore to propose the enactment, that all convicted opium-smokers, who declare that they do not know the names of the sellers, shall be considered as accomplices with them; and that, if the offenders be mandarins, or their dependents, they shall be punished one degree more severely. Thus may the severity of the law deter from the practice; the habitual smokers will not dare to persevere, and others will not venture to imitate their example.

" It seems that opium is almost entirely imported from abroad; worthless subordinates in offices, and nefarious traders, first introduced the abuse; young persons of family, wealthy citizens and merchants, adopted the custom; until at last it reached the common people. I have learned on inquiry, from scholars and official persons, that opium-smokers exist in all the provinces, but the larger proportion of these are to be found in the government offices; and that it would be a fallacy to suppose that there are not smokers among all ranks of civil and military officers, below the station of provincial governors and their deputies. The magistrates of districts issue proclamations, interdicting the clandestine sale of opium; at the same time that their kindred, clerks and servants smoke it as before. Then the nefarious traders make a pretext of the interdict for raising the price. The police, influenced by the people in the public offices, become the secret purchasers of opium, instead of labouring for its suppression; and thus all interdicts and regulations become vain."

* Perhaps this may require an explanatory note. The combination amongst the *teamen* and *purchasers of teas on the spot* appears to have always been so strong, that in the event of a fine being levied on a person not of their body--should he refuse to pay none of them would sell teas to him.

STATEMENT of the BRITISH TRADE at the PORT of CANTON,

from the 1st of April, 1835 to 31st March 1836.

IMPORTS.

		Qntity	Avrge Price $ dec	Per	Total Value $
Cotton	Peculs	494666	16.89	Pecul	8357394
Sandalwood	"	3982	19.98	"	79584
Pepper	"	9896	8.76	"	86705
Rattans	"	16414	3.15	"	51843
Rice	"	372929	2.08	"	776492
Betel Nut	"	29948	3.00	"	89845
Putchuck	"	1972	16.27	"	32108
Olibanum	"	4134	3.18	"	13116
Ivory & Elephants Teeth	"	22	80.00	"	1760
Ebony	"	669	6.69	"	4476
Smalts	"	54	45.44	"	2454
Salpetre	"	2869	9.74	"	27967
Cochineal	"	62	326.33	"	20233
Sharks Fins	"	1401	31.59	"	44265
Fish Maws	"	4468	29.10	"	129740
Mother O'pearl Shells	"	1635	10.87	"	17780
Cloves	"	45	32.00	"	1440
Flints	"	3491	.54	"	1919
Lead	"	19385	6.22	"	120632
Iron	"	28011	3.78	"	105930
Tin	"	32510	17.17	"	558487
Steel	"	600	4.08	"	2450
Copper	"	648	33.94	"	21998
Cotton Yarn	"	12336	39.95	"	492967
Cotton Piece Goods(all sorts)	Pieces	164699	4.70	Piece	775466
Camlets	"	7581	30.13	"	228416
Chintzes	"	3900	5.01	"	19563
Long ells	"	21805	13.53	"	295026
Woollens (all sorts)	"			"	963224
Broad Cloth	"	25491	27.50	"	701097
Birds Nests	Catties	1107	28.90	Catty	32000
Cow Bezoar	"	40	18.00	"	720
Tin Plates	Boxes	3512	9.65	Box	33921
Coral Fragments	Value				1121
Tortoise Shell	"				2803
Pearls & Cornelians	"				184723
Glass & Earthen Ware	"				970
Lamps (all sorts)	"				6115
Turkey Carpets & Rugs	"				1924
Watches & Clocks	"				60193
Dollars	"				71211
Sundries	"				102897
Opium Patna	Chests	9692	744.82	Chest	7218800
" Benares	"	2300	704.00	"	1619200
" Malwa	"	14208	601.81	"	8550622
" Turkey	Peculs	911	566.00	Pecul	515626
				Sp. Dollars	32426623

EXPORTS.

		Qntity	Avrge Price. $ dec	Per	Total Value. $
Black Tea	Peculs	312481	31.79	Pecul	9936836
Green Tea	"	71508	48.60	"	3475408
Raw Silk Nanking	"	7920	412.91	"	3270291
" " Canton	"	1948	253.50	"	493824
Sugar Candy	"	17194	9.93	"	170743
Soft Sugar	"	33933	5.42	"	184177
Cassia Lignea	"	14609	9.87	"	145143
Tortoise Shell	"	21	547.61	"	11500
Mother o' Pearl shells	"	1720	15.54	"	26738
Camphor	"	1420	31.22	"	44340
Alum	"	19230	2.12	"	40828
Rhubarb	"	355	55.09	"	19567
Dragons Blood	"	271	91.00	"	24661
Anniseed Star	"	2923	11.25	"	32911
Gamboge	"	51	81.87	"	4150
Galangals	"	1300	3.88	"	5.50
Cassia Buds	"	1323	15.16	"	20057
Glass Beads	"	1179	16.77	"	19779
Copper	"	4277	16.95	"	72503
Indigo	"	18	40.00	"	720
Musk	Catties	1106	49.18	Catty	54408
Soy	Cases	4926	4.00	Case	19705
Nankeen Cloth	Pieces	19766	.78	Piece	15500
Vermillion	Boxes	12010	58.70	Box	705000
Brass Leaf	"	229	45.63	"	10450
Marble Slabs	"	18500	20.00	100	3700
Whangees	Value				13071
Silk Piece Goods	"				314921
Gold Jewels	"				1120
False Pearls	"				11697
China Root	"				1211
China Ware (all sorts)	"				4524
Bangles (various sorts)	"				2760
Paper (various sorts)	"				5781
" Kittisols	"				11694
Lackered Ware	"				1300
Oils	"				12000
Dollars	"				1569742
Sycee Silver	"				2384606
Gold	Taels	21251	28.24	Tael	494063
Sundries	"				197269
					23852899
Disbursements on 93 vessels at Whampoa				$ 8500 each	790500
Ditto 79 Rice do				2200 "	154000
Ditto 67 vessels at Lintin				1200 "	80400
					24877799
Balance					7548824
41664133 lbs or Peculs 312481 of Black Tea					
9534400 " " 71508 of Green Tea					
Total 51198533 lbs.			383989 Peculs.		
				Sp. Dollars	32426623

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary & Treasurer

Ohio Tea. Mr. John Platt, of Marietta, Ohio, advertises in a paper in that place, that he has succeeded in cultivating the genuine Tea Plant for ten years past at Marietta, and after a series of expensive experiments has been fully successful in discovering the art of drying and manufacturing the leaves into a quality quite equal to imported young Hyson. He offers gratuitously to furnish fresh seed of the last year's growth to any gentleman desirous of pursuing the cultivation. (N. Y. *Mercury*, June 18th 1836.)

Newspapers.—Of all the forms or varieties of periodicals, newspapers are the most popular, the most widely diffused, and the most extensively read. They disseminate information throughout all classes; affect society in all its relations; and exert an amazing influence in forming and giving effect to public opinion in all civilised countries. They are a most powerful political engine; they have changed all the relations of Government, and have rendered the course of the statesman very different, and, with most nations, much more difficult in present than in former times.—*Boston Almanac.*

KANGHE, second Emperor of China, of the *Manchow* race. The final establishment of the *Manchow* tartars in China is doubtless attributable, in no small measure, to the personal character of Kanghe, who is perhaps the greatest monarch that ever ruled the country, and who had the singular fortune to reign for sixty years. By his hunting excursions beyond the great wall, when he really proceeded at the head of a large army, he kept up the military character of the tartars; while at the same time his vigilant care was not wanting in the south. During the year 1689, he proceeded along the grand canal to Nanking, and thence to the famous city of Suechow. At that opulent and luxurious place it is said that carpets and silk stuffs being laid along the streets by the inhabitants, the Emperor dismounted, and made his train do the same, proceeding thus to the palace on foot, in order that the people's property might not be injured. (*The Chinese*, by J. F. Davis.)

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1836. NO. 44. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so he said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) *Spanish* Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

Canton, 25th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
" "
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE Princess Victoria, Capt. Jas. Lee. Can take 250 tons freight apply to
[illegible] 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine built Bark Eleanor, 300 Tons, will have quick dispatch. For Freight apply to TURNER & C.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new Bark Favorite, Capt. Robinson, 332 Tons. Application may be made to TURNER & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE Fort William; Capt. Fraser. For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co

FOR LONDON.

THE Agra Capt. Stead, 536 Tons will sail with all despatch, having the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and ready for Shipment. For Freight, apply to

Canton, 7the Oct. 1836. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Glenelg, Capt. Lungley, to sail about the middle of the month For freight apply to

1st November 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

TWO India Built Ships of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff, Gordon & Co. Apply to

Canton, 14th Sep. 1836. LINDSAY CO.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidus para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.

Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart&Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis

Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr Claude Scott Steuart, and Mr. James Alexander, ceased on the 31st. ultimo

Mr. Henry George Gordon and Mr. Thomas Kirkman Finlay, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—

& Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. Zachary Macaulay has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Hall, Bainbridge and Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE.

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. Bruine, late of the Firm of Mess. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in Chinna, have been admitte Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

Canton 8th October 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE

Mr. Fred. M. Davidson, & Mr. Wm. F. Hunter, are admitted Partners in our house, from this date

Bombay Augt. 1sd 1836. DIROM, CARTER & Co.

NOTICE

Mr. James Starkey, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from Augt. 1836. DIRON & Co.

TO LET.

THE upper half of a Factory in the Danish Hong to 1st April. Enquire at No. 5 Canton 26th October 1836.

(CIRCULAR.)

American and Foreign Agency,

Founded in the city of New York, in 1828, for Agency and Commission transactions in general.

New York, June, 1836.

Sir,

I beg to inform you, that in consequence of the destruction of the late Offices of the Agency, No. 49 Wall street, by the great fire of the 16th December last, this Establisment has been removed to No. 43 Nassau street, in this city, where the business of the Agency is conducted as heretofore. We were fortunate in saving the books and archives of the Agency; and I have the satisfaction to add, that none of the manufacturing establishments which we represent, have suffered any damage by the fire.

Hoping to be favored with a continuance of your orders,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
AARON H. PALMER,
Director

PROSPECTUS.

It is purposed from the 10th of September next, to publish a bi-weekly Journal, to be entitled "The Spectator" under the conduct of the Editor of the *Male Asytum Herald*.

The Spectator will be printed on a double sheet containing 24 columns of matter, and be issued at the Presidency on Wednesday and Saturday Mornings. Mofussil Copies will embrace a second edition giving the intelligence of the Morning's *Gazette* and Tappal.

In this Journal will be merged the *Standard*, whose Editor is forced by ill heath to relinquish its management.

The rate of Subscription to The Spectator is, 10 Rupees per quarter, or 35 Rupees per annum if paid in advance.

Intending Subscribers and Advertisers are requested to apply to Messrs. Ouchterlonyand Co., or to the Agent of the Press, C. Soosoo Moodelly, No. 11, Macleane Street.

Madras, 24th August 1836.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We hereby inform "An old English gentleman," that the gentleman, whose name he introduced in a notice dated Macao, and sent to us with a particular request that said notice should be inserted in a perspicuous place in the *Canton Register*, has written a letter to the Editor disclaiming all connection with said notice.

The Editor of the Canton Register requests "An old English gentleman" not to take another such liberty with that paper.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

November 1st 1811. War declared against Nepaul.

ARRIVED ANN BALDWIN, Crawford from Liverpool 15th June. LEVANT (Am.) Dumaresq, from Boston 10th June, Batavia 30th Sept. TARTAR (Am.) Nickols, and SPLENDID (Am.) Rogers, from Manila. CONSTITUTION [Am.] Glidden, from Batavia. CORSAIR, Porter, from Singapore. SULIMANY, Macfarlane, from Singapore and Calcutta.

SAILED. VICTORY, Biden, for Singapore; PLEIADES (Du.) Ross, do and Batavia; EDMONSTON, Macdougall, LONACH, Jellicoe, do and Calcutta; HANNAH, Mc. Grigor, for Bombay; HELEN, Setford, CHARLES FORBES, Wills, Singapore and do. SYDEN (Da.) Burd, for Lombock. HUMBOLDT (Am.) Elridge, for Manila.

Passengers. Per *Pleiades*. Messrs Jas. Fraser and Reverchon.

Beta. (Am.) Burnard, despatched this day for Boston.

The arrivals of the week have not brought us any news.

We have copied from the *Englishman* a notice of Mr. Matheson's pamphlet on the British trade with China; but we have not room for any remarks in our present number; we may recur to the notice next week.

With reference to our cotemporary's *Extra* of the 13th ulto. and to his rejoicing in his last number that he has escaped from the awkward predicament of having given false information to his readers, we sincerely regret that we are now obliged to *prove* that the edict was a *hoax*, and in so doing to damp the premature exultation in which he has indulged.

The edict from the governor and his colleagues, dated the 28th ulto. which will be found in another column, is a sufficient proof against the authenticity of *that* edict. But we ask our cotemporary whether it is probable that the emperor, after receiving the memorial of *Heunaetse* on the 12th of June with some degree of approval, and transmitting under that date a copy of it to the governor of Canton and his colleagues directing them to consult and report on this important question, would, before it was possible the report from this province could be even drawn up—much less reach Peking—(it was forwarded on the 6th September) act so precipitately on a counter-representation, and in three or four words hastily and without giving any reason [which is most unlike the usual official course of the imperial government), at once disgrace *Heu naetse*, and causelessly and foolishly insult the whole government of this province?

Again, the individual who receives the copies of the Peking gazette for distribution in this province, on sunday last informed our Chinese messenger that the edict in question had neither been received with the 70th. Nonor afterwards as an *Extra*. Moreover none of the *yushes* or censors, rejoice in the name of *Heu Kewtseen*. As our cotemporary says he extracted it from a copy of the *Peking Gazette*, will he do us the favour to lend *that copy?* But whether it was foisted in any copy of that official or not, it is still, from internal evidence, a most palpable hoax.

We can scarcely give our cotemporary Editor of the *Canton Press* credit for fairness and candour in his notice of us in his last number, and we regret this the more, as he has stated the opinion there expressed to be his own individually.

We shall now show that his notice is so written as to convey a false meaning of what we said in our defence (if we need any) for selling our traslations of Chinese papers to those who patronize our humble efforts in that toilsome task.

"Information of importance to the Public," and "*translating* an important *Chinese document*" (which was our expression), are not precisely the same thing. Such translations are, indeed, most emphatically *our own*, and we are at a loss to know what claim our subscribers have on them, or on us, in our editorial capacity, to provide them. Our cotemporary may very well give away *gratis* that which is gratuitously given to him; but are our days and nights to be passed in translating Chinese documents a yard or two long without any,—not even the barren acknowledgment of thanks from the public?—For if we were to publish such documents not as *translations* but as *extras*, the public would simply receive them as their rightful dues; the praise of being diligent might, perhaps, be accorded to us; but, in this case, *diligentia laudatur, et alget*. We appeal to our subscribers, and should feel obliged to any of them who will favour us with their candid opinion on this question.—It is clearly both the interest and duty of an Editor of a paper to *fix* the public taste as much as is in his power; and that it is *un peu gourmand* in the article of news the public *itself* knows well:

Scire volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.

but this we do not say; for our occasional efforts to give early translations to the public have been so liberally encouraged by our local friends that we feel it to be both our duty and interest to continue this self-imposed labour.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Ye Chingke—the late hëen of Heangshan, was reported last year to Peking, by a censor as having in company with *Pih Jangking*, an *attaché* of the censors, visited, and kept drunken orgies at the brothels; consequently, when the censor *Gan-ming* &c. arrived in Canton this year, they ordered two of the public women to be brought before them to be examined; both the women declared they did not know either of those officers, and that they had never held any nocturnal orgies at their lodgings.

Gang-ming and his colleagne have been disgraced by the emperor for dereliction of duty in managing the affairs which they were deputed to enquire into, and the *Yushe* (censor) *Ke-ying* and others have been ordered down to Canton to revise all the proceedings of *Gan-ming*. In consequence, reports have got abroad that this revisal will be rather inconvenient for *Ye chingke*.

It is reported that a censor has denounced *Yang chaou*, the *tow-yuh*, or head of the police of *Pwan-yu* hëen, to the emperor as an oppressive, violent, and wicked person, and as having stored up much booty by extortion. The governor has given written orders to the hëen magistrate to detain him in custody to wait the arrival of the new commissioners from Peking, who will examine into the case.

It is said the *Tow yuh* has removed his valuables from his residence, fearing a seizure by the government. Rumour gives him credit for having amassed one hundred thousand taels.

The governor returned with some haste last week to be in readiness to receive the imperial commissioners, who are expected to arrive soon; he sent officers to review the troops at *Kingchow*, *Leenchow*, and other places.

Peking Gazette, 6th moon, 13th day (26th July.)

Chang Urh-Kih was formerly banished to the army for breaking open graves; after being there some time he returned, and has again dared to fall into his former evil courses, and has collected men together to secretly rob graves, and he has broken open many; and although he has no seen (discovered or exposed) the corses, he has dug up the ancient graves of the wives of government officers: deeds like these may truly be detested. I order that he be immediately sent to the officers at *Tsin-Keang*, there to be made a slave to the troops, and when a general pardon is granted he is to be excepted. As to the criminals, his accomplices, *Wang wo* and *Chang Hih-ke*, the commander in chief of the infantry and the governor of *Pe-chihle*, are hereby ordered to unite, search for and seize them. They *must* be taken and punished. Respect this.

Rumours are afloat that some days ago a smuggling boat was chased and overtaken by a cruizer; they both opened fire and engaged, and the smugglers getting the worst of it scattered themselves; the cruizer seized both the opium and smuggling-boat and forwarded them to Canton.

Peking Gazette. 7th moon, 9th day (Augt. 20th) *Lin Tsihseu*, the fooyuen of *Keangsoo*, has reported as follows.

"The influence and protection of the merciful goddess,

Kwanyin,* has been repeatedly and peculiarly manifested in preserving protecting and mortals; I request (your majesty) to confer a votive tablet."

The *Kwang-foo-sze* (temple of splendour and happiness) on *Tan-yuh* hill in *Woo* hëen, is dedicated to the goddess *Kwanyin*. Years of drought have been frequent there, but prayers and supplications were at once favoured with the aid of the goddess. I, the emperor, will myself, for this special purpose, write a votive tablet, and forward it to the said *Foo* who is to receive it with respect and veneration. I order that immediately he receives it he goes in person to the temple to suspend the tablet with respectful care. Respect this.

* 'Heedful of prayers' I. F. Davis.

Edict from the Hoppo. — *Wan*, by imperial appointment, controllor general of the customs at the port of Canton, &ca. &ca. &ca. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

It is known that formerly when the foreign ships of every nation entered the port they used to anchor in Whampoa reach: this is easily proved on examination; they were not allowed to anchor at a distance off *crow rivulet* (*Woochung*), and other places, to the end that they might be able to carry on a system of smuggling whilst lingering thereabouts; prohibitory edicts have already been issued, which should be obeyed accordingly: this is on record. Now I have examined and found that lately, although there are no impediments to the foreign ships from the shallowness of the water—still there some who anchor at a distance from Whampoa: this is an excessive disobedience of the fixed regulations. It is proper that I should issue immodeate and urgent orders on the subject. When the orders riach the hong merchants let them respectfully obey their tenor, and forthwith transmit them to the heads of businese of each foreign nation, ordering each vessel to obey respectfully the regulations and anchor at Whampoa,—it will then be easy to examine them. But if any of them dare, as heretofore, to disobey, when I am informed of the fact, I have decided to stop the trade of that ship, she shall neither deliver nor receive cargo; do not say that you have not been fore-warned. And if the hongmerchants oppose these orders it will also be inconvenient for them; they should respectfully obey the edict, and report to me the circumstances of this change in the anchorage, that I may examine into the facts. Oppose not. A special edict.

TAOUKWANG, 16th year, 9th moon, 15th day (October 24th).

OPIUM

Edict from the governor, fooyuen, and hoppo.

Tang, a president of the military board and governor-general of the two *Kwang* (provinces); *Ke*, a vice-president of the military board and fooyuen of Canton; *Wan*, a *fung-shin-yuen-king* (an appointment in the inner imperial palace, an inspector of the gardens), and controller general of the customs at the port of Canton, proclaim to the head hongmerchant and his colleagues for their full information.

Videlicet; We, the *tang*, *yuen*, and *poo* (the above-named great officers), have just received an imperial edict, directing us to institute a strict and secret examination (and to seize delinquents), into the following points of the report of *Heunaetse*; namely: as to the traitorous people who traffic in opium, the hong-merchants who agree upon and regulate the price, the brokers or melters who buy it wholesale, the smuggling boats which convey it, the military and police who are bribed; and to use our utmost endeavours to devise plans of arrangement and management, and exert ourselves to choke up the sources of these evils, and make a duly prepared report of the facts of the case, and so forth. Respect this.

Moreover, we have received a transmitted copy of the original report of *Heu*, the contents of which state that *al* the traitorous natives who traffic in opium are not able to go and trade with the foreign ships; for the wholesle trade, there are the brokers; for agreeing upon and settling the price, there are the hongmerchants; for receiving the money and giving orders on the receiving ships for the *mud* (*opium*) there are the resident foreigners. Those resident foreigners dwell in the different *ocean* (foreign) hongs. The dwellers in the *Eho* (creek) hong, are Jardine, *alias* the iron-headed old rat, and Innes. The dwellers in the *Powshun* hong are, Dent, Framjee, & Merwanjee. The dwellers in the *Fungtae* hong are Dadabhoy. The dwellers in the *Kwangyuen* (the American) hong are Gordon. The dwellers in the *Ma-ying* (the Imperial) hong, are Whiteman. The dwellers in the *Leu-sung* (Spanish) hong, are Turner. Beside these, it is to be apprehended there are many more.—Such is the statement (of *Heunaetse*).

We have examined and found that as to the article of opium, reiterated edicts have been received conveying the emperor's will that it be prohibited; and those of the foreign merchant vessels which dare to bring opium, are to be immediately driven away and not allowed to come to Canton to trade. Such are the circumstances.

Yuen, when formerly governor of Canton, in examining into the case of the country ship *Keih* and four others which brought opium, respectfully received the emperor's orders to manage and direct what was to be done in that affair. Moreover, he made a clear report on all the foreign ships which entered the port; and gave special orders to the head hong merchant to appoint in rotation from that body a security-merchant; who with the *Jin-paou* (the hong-merchant who buys from and sells to the ship), were to hold the vessel under their *surveillance*; and these two security-merchants were to give a *sweet bond* that the vessel which they secured did not bring any opium; which *sweet-bond* was to be sent to the hoppo and thence to the governor's office, to be retained as a proof of the transaction. Hitherto the hongmerchants have respectfully obeyed and managed according to these orders: this is on record. (Here ends the quotation from *Yuen's* former report).

Now, and in consequence (of this bond), although the outside foreigners do not bring opium into the port, yet it is sold on board the store-ships at Lintin and thence distributed (over the country): this is conduct still more disorderly and disobedient; and if the said hongmerchants do not exert their ingenuity to the end that it may be brought *inside*, still they must invite it to the *outside*; they must all be equally engaged in conniving, in agreeing upon and settling the price, and in sharing the *fat*, or profit; or how could the said foreigners be able to carry their artful schemes into effect? A strict examination should be made with all haste, and instructions how to manage be petitioned for. It is proper forthwith to issue a mandatory edict When the orders reach the said hongmerchants, let them immediately examine (whether) each of the foreigners, Jardine, alias the iron-headed old rat, Innes, Dent, Framjee, Merwanjee, Dadabhoy, Gordon, Whiteman, are or not resident in the *Eho*, *Powshun*, *Fungtae*, *Kwangyuen*, *Maying* and *Leusung* hongs; of what nation they are; in what manner they reside, store up and sell opium; in what year each of them came to Canton: in what year they began to store up and sell opium and how much they have stored up and sold in each year; and whether or not it is necessary to use sycee silver in the sale of opium; make a clear examination on each of these different points, and send up a duly prepared report of the truth of the matter, waiting until the facts have been investigated and provided for. If the said hong-merchants imagine they can shirk their duty, and hang together and shun the execution of these orders, it is to be apprehended they will not be able to bear the consequences of an offence so heavy; let them all seriously think upon this, and do their duty in this investigation. Obey implicitly and speedily report. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 9th moon, 19th day (28th Oct.

Present Position and Prospects of the British Trade with China.

We have attentively read Mr. Matheson's pamphlet lately published in England, on the '*Present Position and Prospects of the British Trade with China.*' As the design of this publication is too evident to be mistaken,—and if it should have that effect on minds of Government and the people of England generally, which it seems to be the purpose of the writer to produce, a principle somewhat new in conducting trade with foreign nations would be introduced,—it seems particularly important that the arguments, by which the design of the writer is endeavored to be enforced, should be carefully examined. It will be admitted by all, who may have had the opportunity of reading the pamphet, that Mr. Matheson has proved himself to be a strong and vigorous writer, able even to do justice to a canse, the propriety of supporting which, on the terms recommended by him, has been a matter of extreme doubt and delicacy in the minds of many. It should be remarked, that among the British and foreign merchants in Canton, there are two parties possessing an equally strong bias, the one in favor of prosecuting the objects of commerce on such terms only as consist with peace, while the other insist on enforcing such terms on the Chinese, as they have heretofore been indisposed to adopt. Mr. Matheson belongs to the latter party, and has, therefore, brought forth all the motives and arguments, which the nature of the subject will permit,to induce Government to betake itself to coercive measures. These measures, it is proposed, should not be of a decidedly *warlike* character. Thee or four vessels, with a steamer, all well armed and manned, would, it is thought, be quite sufficieut as a *demonstration*, and so affect the minds of the Chinese authorities, as to cause them immediately to lower their tone of selfconceit and arrogance, to remove restriction, and to adopt a more liberal and equitable course of policy in their trade with British subjects. Mr. Matheson has endeavored to show, that the present position and prospects of our trade with China, require the speedy adoption of this mode of intimidation—that the merchants at Canton are so entirely at the mercy of the Government there, that no security of person or property can be enjoyed—that they are subject continually to the most wanton and arbitrary exactions—that they are limited by certain restrictions to their manifest disadvantage and to the injury of their trade—and consequently, that British capital, to an immense amount, is placed in the continual jeopardy of being diverted from its usual channel of profitable employment, without any means at hand, or in prospect, of preventing so disastrous an event. 'The vast and lucrative trade between Great Britain and China, with all its extensive dependencies, both at home and abroad, is liable to be, and frequeutly has been, suspended, on the most frivolous and ridiculous pretences that could be devised by the capricious and unprincipled local authorities of Canton.' On the great disadvantages under which our countrymen in China conduct their mercantile transactions, there can be, amongst all parties, but one opinion. They arise from the supercilious and insolent conduct of an ignorant people—ignorant alike of the commou rights of individuals and of nations. The principles of international law, which Mr. Matheson has so aptly quoted andlaid down, are altogether 'out-side' matters in the estimation of the 'celestial government,' which knows and acknowledges no law of intercourse with other nations, except that which proceeds from itself. Being out of the pale of the civilized and Christian world, it feels none of the obligations of the latter, and excludings itrelf, as much as possible, from foreign intercourse, its maxims and policy can derive no improvement from habits of observation and experience. It must be confessed, that our countrymen, who place themselves in contact with such a people aad Government, and have transactions with them of a nature calculated to keep alive those feelings of selfishness so natural ro this busy world of men, deserve, in addition to not a little sympathy, great credit for their enterprize. But how far they are entitled to be supported in a proposition to overawe the Chinese by a naval force, fitted out and maintained at the expense of Govenment, merely to put the trade on a new footing, and to enforce such terms as they please, is an extremely delicate question, involving the consideration of principles, which, in all civilized communities,have been regarded as in violable and sacred. It is true, that the war-party in China,(if it may be called so) as well as Mr. Matheson may contend, and very consistently too, that they have no further object than to place the trade on a system of reciprocity, and to impress the minds of the Chinese wtih proper sentiments of respect for themselves and their king and country. Their feelings of self-regard, of loyalty, and of patriotism, are characteristic of Englishmen. But are they quite sure,that the overawing system would exactly quadrate with the precepts of moral justice, and that a beginning so propitious for actual hostilities would not lead to a war. of which, when begun, who shall predict the result and the end? Such a system can never be any thing but hostile, equally so whether its object be to *overawe* or to *enforce*. It may be, and, indeed is said that already a sufficient cause exists for preparing and sending an armament to China. These assigned causes, we suppose, are well known to most of our readers, and we are inclined to believe, that when all the circumstances are carefuly weighed and considered with which these causes are connected, they can hardly be viewed as provocations to try the issue of war. If cause could be fairly shown, there would be no further question as to the line of duty to be observed. But if not, why should any measure be pursued, calculated in its very nature to provoke the Chinese Government, by wounding its vanity and pride, and thus inducing a bloody quarrel, which will terminate, no body can tell how, when, or where? The Chinese have given offence, by calling our fellow-countrymen 'barbarians' and imputing to them profligate lives. This had better be erased from the catalogue of offences. Our countrymen are not allowed to go about where they please. This limitation really appears to be nothing more than a dictate of mistaken prudence on the part of the Chinese. The King of England has been spoken of among the Chinese in disrespectful terms. Is this a good and substantial reason why a fleet should be sent a five months' voyage to teach insolent men better manners? But British merchants can conduct trade only with the hong-merchants; that is, the latter. by the appointment of Government, *monopolize* all the trade with the British merchants. The hands of the British Parliament must undergo a great many ablutions, defiled as they are by granting monopolies, before blows are aimed at the dissolution of the hong-merchants. The treatment which Lord Napier met with is said to be an insult to the British nation. That certainly was an unfortunate affair altogether. But was the Governor of Canont wholly wrong on that occasion? A correct judgment on this case, as on every other, cannot be formed on ex-parte statements and representations.

We must say, in conclusion, tha. we have read Mr. Matheson's pamphlet with great interest on this special account, that it brings forward all th arguments which, we presume, can be adduced in support of employing coercive measures with the Chinese. What effect the pamphlet will have at home, together with the several petitions sent up to the King in Council, on the same subject, will be revealed in due time.

NOT SERVED.— Among the disagreeables of an editor's life, is the often repeated announcement of "my paper was not served this morning." As the business is shaped in this country, an editor takes the whole responsibility of editing, printing and distributing his papers. In Europe these are three distinct trades. The business of distributing there is one of very considerable importance, as the distributor buys them outright at the publishers office, and gets the pay from his readers.

The London Editors have much the advantage of us in this respect. Here, as sure as a paper contains an article of especial interest, a great many subscribers are "not served." In truth they are *not* served as they ought to be,—by the persons about the store, or by itinerant newspaper thieves, who have stolen the paper. But *we* have served them faithfully, through our carriers, and have done our whole duty. To be sure a single newspaper is no great thing, but it is just as much on one side, as on the other, and hundreds of such small things may amount to a considerable sum. But it is not the amount of expense about which we are tenacious. We are desirous to work our way in the world so long as we can, and live up to the full measure of our obligations. We cannot therefore feel easy under a principle which involves us in obligations which can never be fulfilled, but which leave every subscriber the right to demand something *more*. If a merchant sells three hundred pieces of goods and delivers them, he does not not allow that the purchaser has a right to call on him for two or three or five or six more pieces, or even one piece gratis. The same principle is applicable to newspapers; and its correctness is the more obvious, because otherwise the snbscriber has no inducement to provide a safe place for the deposit of the paper; & so the Editor is made to suffer by the subscriber's neglect. There are some men, whose ideas of *patronage* would render it fit and proper, in their estimation, that *an editor* should so suffer. They have so long been permitted to trample on the craft, or such of them as they have been pleased to *patronize*, that they forget that an Edior has rights, as well as themselves. As to patronage, properly speaking it has little or no existence in regard to newspapers. Most men who take a newspaper, do it for their own accomodation and advantage. Of this we do not complain. It is just the principle which actuates Editors when they buy cloth of a merchant, or tea of a grocer; a mere matter of trade, where each party is supposed to be benefited by the transaction. In all sorts of courtesy we do not intend to be behind our neighbors. We are always ready to lend an ox-chain or a hand-saw. But in business we go for *free trade*. After all, we should not have troubled our readers with the expression of our "views and feelings," had we not been moved thereto by the following note, which we dare say is a key that would unlock many a case of non service.

Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

In justice to your Carrier, your paper for this office was left yesterday morning and this morning regularly. A clerk in one of the offices in the building, had taken the paper yesterday, when we sent to you for one. Respectfully, &c.

[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 22d.*]

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE No. 3, Danish Hong.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1836. NO. 45. PRICE 50 CENTS

November 8th. Sun totally eclipsed, invis. at Canton. 1827 1st Number of the Canton Register published.

Advertisements, see Price Current.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED ELIZABETH WALKER, Hall, from Valparaiso.
Passengers. Thos. Gemmell Esq. Mr. John E. Naylor.
SAILED. 4th. inst ROYAL SAXON, Renner, for Manilla [from Macao) CORSAIR, Porter; for Singapore.

It is not unlikely that the Edict from the governor and hoppo (in another column), respecting the passage-boats, is deserving of more attention than the one issued on nearly the same subject last year,

We publish to day the commencement of the translation of the *anti-Heunaetse*-memorial to the emperor on the opium question; it will be continued, but we fear not ended, in a supplement. We expect we shall be obliged to postpone the publication of the translation of the memorial of *Heukew*, on the same subject, until next week, on account of it's length and the weakness of our printing establishment.

The force of the arguments advanced in these papers is as follows:—disapproving of the introduction of opium on paying a duty, and assuming that the local authorities can, as they pretend they can, prevent the exportation of *Sycee* they say—if you can stop the export of *Sycee*, you can also, by severe measures and strict attention to your duty, stop the importation of opium, Make it death by the law to be caught smuggling or selling opium; make some severe examples by cutting off a few heads of traitorous natives, and also a few European heads, if necessary to the end in view; taking care they are caught *flagrante delicto*; and you willby such vigilance and severity no doubt put a stop to the trade in the article.

We are much obliged to our *diligent Sloth* for his translation, and we trust he willcontinue his *sluggish labors*.

We have not yet heard that there are any symptoms of disunion among the Black Tea merchants. The consequences of this combination are daily becoming more serious to the British commerce and shipping.

Our local readers are aware that the E. I. company's agents raised their exchange on the supreme government of India on the 25th ulto. from 218 to 220 company's rupees per $100; and they must also be aware that the goods on which advances are to be made must be shipped on or before 31st *proximo*.

The frequent vacillation of the E. I. co's agents in their rates of exchange, and their sudden and unforeseen stoppage [on the 26th of September] of advances on goods are as great and real grievances as any under which the British commerce suffers from the policy and acts of the Chinese government.

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We beg leave respectfully to represent to your Excellency the great inconvenience our Trade is suffering by the present Regulations of the Hoppo Office, which prevent Raw Silk and Silk piece goods being laden on board the ships of various nations, excepting in a limited quantity.

The encrease in our Import Trade the last few years is evident by the greater number of vessels which annually visit Whampoa, and the value of the products and manufactures of the Chinese empire whichthey take in return. Amongst them is Raw Silk, which is now purchased by us in much larger quantities than formerly; but which, for the reason above stated, we experience great delay in shipping off, and are obliged to take advantage of any ships offering, instead of being allowed to select good vessels belonging to ourselves and others, thus frequently involving the embarkation of our property in ships which, in consequence of gales and boisterous weather encountered on their long outward voyages have been rendered quite unfit for the safe conveyance of articles so valuable, and requiring such care as Raw Silk, and Silk Manufactures, and by which damage and loss have frequently been experienced by us.

Present Position and Prospects of the British Trade with China.

We have attentively read Mr. Matheson's pamphlet lately published in England, on the '*Present Position and Prospects of the British Trade with China.*' As the design of this publication is too evident to be mistaken,—and if it should have that effect on minds of Government and the people of England generally, which it seems to be the purpose of the writer to produce, a principle somewhat new in conducting trade with foreign nations would be introduced,—it seems particularly important that the arguments, by which the design of the writer is endeavored to be enforced, should be carefully examined. It will be admitted by all, who may have had the opportunity of reading the pamphet, that Mr. Matheson has proved himself to be a strong and vigorous writer, able even to do justice to a cause, the propriety of supporting which, on the terms recommended by him, has been a matter of extreme doubt and delicacy in the minds of many. It should be remarked, that among the British and foreign merchants in Canton, there are two parties possessing an equally strong bias, the one in favor of prosecuting the objects of commerce on such terms only as consist with peace, while the other insist on enforcing such terms on the Chinese, as they have heretofore been indisposed to adopt. Mr. Matheson belongs to the latter party, and has, therefore, brought forth all the motives and arguments, which the nature of the subject will permit, to induce Government to betake itself to coercive measures. These measures, it is proposed, should not be of a decidedly *warlike* character. Thee or four vessels, with a steamer, all well armed and manned, would, it is thought, be quite sufficieut as a *demonstration*, and so affect the minds of the Chinese authorities, as to cause them immediately to lower their tone of selfconceit and arrogance, to remove restriction, and to adopt a more liberal and equitable course of policy in their trade with British subjects. Mr. Matheson has endeavored to show, that the present position and prospects of our trade with China, require the speedy adoption of this mode of intimidation—that the merchants at Canton are so entirely at the mercy of the Government there, that no security of person or property can be enjoyed—that they are subject continually to the most wanton and arbitrary exactions—that they are limited by certain restrictions to their manifest disadvantage and to the injury of their trade—and consequently, that British capital, to an immense amount, is placed in the continual jeopardy of being diverted from its usual channel of profitable employment, without any means at hand, or in prospect, of preventing so disastrous an event. 'The vast and lucrative trade between Great Britain and China, with all its extensive dependencies, both at home and abroad, is liable to be, and frequently has been, suspended, on the most frivolous and ridiculous pretences that could be devised by the capricious and unprincipled local authorities of Canton.' On the great disadvantages under which our countrymen in China conduct their mercantile transactions, there can be, amongst all parties, but one opinion. They arise from the supercilious and insolent conduct of an ignorant people—ignorant alike of the commou rights of individuals and of nations. The principles of international law, which Mr. Matheson has so aptly quoted and laid down, are altogether 'out-side' matters in the estimation of the 'celestial government,' which knows and acknowledges no law of intercourse with other nations, except that which proceeds from itself. Being out of the pale of the civilized and Christian world, it feels none of the obligations of the latter, and excludings itself, as much as possible, from foreign intercourse, its maxims and policy can derive no improvement from habits of observation and experience. It must be confessed, that our countrymen, who place themselves in contact with such a people aad Government, and have transactions with them of a nature calculated to keep alive those feelings of selfishness so natural ro this busy world of men, deserve, in addition to not a little sympathy, great credit for their enterprize. But how far they are entitled to be supported in a proposition to overawe the Chinese by a naval force, fitted out and maintained at the expense of Govenment, merely to put the trade on a new footing, and to enforce such terms as they please, is an extremely delicate question, involving the consideration of principles, which, in all civilized communities, have been regarded as in violable and sacred. It is true, that the war-party in China, (if it may be called so) as well as Mr. Matheson may contend, and very consistently too, that they have no further object than to place the trade on a system of reciprocity, and to impress the minds of the Chinese wtth proper sentiments of respect for themselves and their king and country. Their feelings of self-regard, of loyalty, and of patriotism, are characteristic of Englishmen. But are they quite sure, that the overawing system would exactly quadrate with the precepts of moral justice, and that a beginning so propitious for actual hostilities would not lead to a war. of which, when begun, who shall predict the result and the end? Such a system can never be any thing but hostile, equally so whether its object be to *overawe* or to *enforce*. It may be, and, indeed is said that already a sufficient cause exists for preparing and sending an armament to China. These assigned causes, we suppose, are well known to most of our readers, and we are inclined to believe, that when all the circumstances are carefuly weighed and considered with which these causes are connected, they can hardly be viewed as provocations to try the issue of war. If cause could be fairly shown, there would be no further question as to the line of duty to be observed. But if not, why should any measure be pursued, calculated in its very nature to provoke the Chinese Government, by wounding its vanity and pride, and thus inducing a bloody quarrel, which will terminate, no body can tell how, when, or where? The Chinese have given offence, by calling our fellow-countrymen 'barbarians' and imputing to them profligate lives. This had better be erased from the catalogue of offences. Our countrymen are not allowed to go about where they please. This limitation really appears to be nothing more than a dictate of mistaken prudence on the part of the Chinese. The King of England has been spoken of among the Chinese in disrespectful terms. Is this a good and substantial reason why a fleet should be sent a five months' voyage to teach insolent men better manners? But British merchants can conduct trade only with the hong-merchants; that is, the latter. by the appointment of Government, *monopolize* all the trade with the British merchants. The hands of the British Parliament must undergo a great many ablutions, defiled as they are by granting monopolies, before blows are aimed at the dissolution of the hong-merchants. The treatment which Lord Napier met with is said to be an insult to the British nation. That certainly was an unfortunate affair altogether. But was the Governor of Canont wholly wrong on that occasion? A correct judgment on this case, as on every other, cannot be formed on ex-parte statements and representations.

We must say, in conclusion, tha. we have read Mr. Matheson's pamphlet with great interest on this special account, that it brings forward all th arguments which, we presume, can be adduced in support of employing coercive measures with the Chinese. What effect the pamphlet will have at home, together with the several petitions sent up to the King in Council, on the same subject, will be revealed in due time.

NOT SERVED.—Among the disagreeables of an editor's life, is the often repeated announcement of "my paper was not served this morning." As the business is shaped in this country, an editor takes the whole responsibility of editing, printing and distributing his papers. In Europe these are three distinct trades. The business of distributing there is one of very considerable importance, as the distributor buys them outright at the publishers office, and gets the pay from his readers.

The London Editors have much the advantage of us in this respect. Here, as sure as a paper contains an article of especial interest, a great many subscribers are "not served." In truth they are *not* served as they ought to be,—by the persons about the store, or by itinerant newspaper thieves, who have stolen the paper. But *we* have served them faithfully, through our carriers, and have done our whole duty. To be sure a single newspaper is no great thing, but it is just as much on one side, as on the other, and hundreds of such small things may amount to a considerable sum. But it is not the amount of expense about which we are tenacious. We are desirous to work our way in the world so long as we can, and live up to the full measure of our obligations. We cannot therefore feel easy under a principle which involves us in obligations which can never be fulfilled, but which leave every subscriber the right to demand something *more*. If a merchant sells three hundred pieces of goods and delivers them, he does not not allow that the purchaser has a right to call on him for two or three or five or six more pieces, or even one piece gratis. The same principle is applicable to newspapers; and its correctness is the more obvious, because otherwise the snbscriber has no inducement to provide a safe place for the deposit of the paper; & so the Editor is made to suffer by the subscriber's neglect. There are some men, whose ideas of *patronage* would render it fit and proper, in their estimation, that *an editor* should so suffer. They have so long been permitted to trample on the craft, or such of them as they have been pleased to *patronize*, that they forget that an Edior has rights, as well as themselves. As to patronage, properly speaking it has little or no existence in regard to newspapers. Most men who take a newspaper, do it for their own accomodation and advantage. Of this we do not complain. It is just the principle which actuates Editors when they buy cloth of a merchant, or tea of a grocer; a mere matter of trade, where each party is supposed to be benefited by the transaction. In all sorts of courtesy we do not intend to be behind our neighbors. We are always ready to lend an ox-chain or a hand-saw. But in business we go for *free trade*. After all, we should not have troubled our readers with the expression of our "views and feelings," had we not been moved thereto by the following note, which we dare say is a key that would unlock many a case of non service.

Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

In justice to your Carrier, your paper for this office was left yesterday morning and this morning regularly. A clerk in one of the offices in the building, had taken the paper yesterday, when we sent to you for one. Respectfully, &c.

[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 22d*].

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE No. 3, Danish Hong.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

" The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1836. NO. 45. PRICE 50 CENTS

November 8th. Sun totally eclipsed, invis. at Canton. 1827 1st Number of the Canton Register published.

Advertisements, see Price Current.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED ELIZABETH WALKER, Hall, from Valparaiso.
Passengers. Thos. Gemmell Esq. Mr. John E. Naylor.
SAILED. 4th. inst ROYAL SAXON, Renner, for Manilla [from Macao) CORSAIR, Porter ; for Singapore.

It is not unlikely that the Edict from the governor and hoppo (in another column), respecting the passage-boats, is deserving of more attention than the one issued on nearly the same subject last year,

We publish to day the commencement of the translation of the *anti-Heunaetse*-memorial to the emperor on the opium question; it will be continued, but we fear not ended, in a supplement. We expect we shall be obliged to postpone the publication of the translation of the memorial of *Heukew*, on the same subject, until next week, on acof it's length and the weakness of our printing establishment.

The force of the arguments advanced in these papers is as follows :—disapproving of the introduction of opium on paying a duty, and assuming that the local authorities can, as they pretend they can, prevent the exportation of *Sycee* they say—if you can stop the export of *Sycee*, you can also, by severe measures and strict attention to your duty, stop the importation of opium, Make it death by the law to be caught smuggling or selling opium; make some severe examples by cutting off a few heads of traitorous natives, and also a few European heads, if necessary to the end in view; taking care they are caught *flagrante delicto*; and you willby such vigilance and severity no doubt put a stop to the trade in the article.

We are much obliged to our *diligent Sloth* for his translation, and we trust he willcontinue his *sluggish labors*.

We have not yet heard that there are any symptoms of disunion among the Black Tea merchants. The consequences of this combination are daily becoming more serious to the British commerce and shipping.

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We therefore trust that your excellency will take our representation into your favorable consideration, and give instructions that henceforth the regulations which now limit the quantity of Raw Silk and piece goods to be exported by one ship, be removed, and that we be allowed to ship off by any vessels we may consider most eligible for ensuring its safe conveyance, without being subjected to any other charge than the single duties now levied. Signed by 38 of the principal foreign merchants.

Canton, October, 10th 1836.

The Governor's reply.

Reply to the Petition of the foreign barbarian merchants, from Tang, President of the military board and governor of the provinces of Kwang-tung and Kwangse.

On examination it is found that the exportation of Raw Silk and piece goods was, formerly, prohibited by the laws. But, his Imperial Majesty was pleased, in his kind regard to merchants from afar, to relax those prohibitions; and each ship was allowed to take on board 5000 catties of the Raw material of Canton, with the same amount of the second quality of the Raw Silk from Nanking; if the manufacturod article was desired for exportation, 800 catties of piece goods were to be substituted for every 1000 catties of the Raw Silk; and thus the exchange might be made to the full amount of the Raw material, specified above. These regulations were carefully prepared by the board of revenue; and, having been laid before the emperor and received his sanction, they have for a long time been strictly obeyed. Crafty merchants were never permitted, under the exercise of these laws, to exceed the amount fixed for exportation; nor was the amount allowed to be increased, on any account whatever, in disregard of the existing regulations. Thus for a long time the trade was carried on, as appears from the records (in my office).

But now a petition has been presented, stating that within a few years the imports have been continually increasing and the exports have necessarily not been small; and requesting that such changes may be made in the regulations, that the cargo in each ship may not be limited, but be received for exportation at pleasure; &c. Not only is this request opposed to the existing regulations; but it is evident that if the amount of the imports is increased, the ships are also multiplied; and each can always, in regard to exports, conform to the laws; Why then seek other ships? And if this is done, it is immaterial (to the government) whether the goods are injured or not on the voyage; but how can the laws of the celestial empire be changed? Shall those barbarian merchants be allowed to buy and export according to their own pleasure? What they request is most unreasonable and extravagant, and can by no means be granted.

The Hong-merchants, Howqua; and the others, are, therefore, directed immediately to communicate these orders to the said barbarian merchants, and cause them to yield obedience thereto; and henceforth in exporting Raw Silk and piece goods, they must conform to the limits of the laws, and not indulge their wild expectations, lest thus their far distant trade be cut off

Taou-Kwang 16th year, 9th month, 29th day.
(October 28th 1836).

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.
PASSAGE BOATS.
EDICT.

Wan, by imperial appointment, controller general of the customs at the port of Canton, &c. &c. &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 23rd day of the 9th moon of the 16th year of Taoukwang, (November 1st) I received and opened a despatch from the governor, in which he stated that on the 15th day of the same month (24th October) he had received and opened a despatch from *Kwan*, the naval commander in chief, which stated that on the 9th day of the same month (October 18th) *Shay-tsing*, lieutenant-colonel of the centre division, reported on an affair formerly brought to the notice of the government.

In the 6th moon of the 14th year of Taoukwang, the then admiral *Le*, received orders from the then governor *Loo*, as follows.

"Hitherto, the English *foreign eyes* (that is, the chiefs of the company's" factory, heads of houses and captains of ships, when travelling in boats (the passage-boats are meant) were allowed to hoist the English flag; if those personages were not in the boat, to hoist a flag was not allowed to occasional passengers. In the transmission of letters into and out of the river, only ship's boats were allowed to be used; when they left the river, they were to report themselves at the chop-houses, when they entered they were to report themselves at the Bogue fort. The chop-houses are to examine that they do not smuggle any military weapons, when a pass is to be given, of which the nearest cruizers and forts are to be informed, and the boat will be allowed to proceed. When the boats arrive at Whampoa, they are to deliver their passes up at the custom-house there. The boats that go outside are to deliver up their passes at the Bogue forts. Those that come to the provincial city are to deliver up their passes at the *Tsung-seunkow*, or rendezvous of the river- cruizers. If military weapons are discovered, passes will not be granted to the boats by the custom-houses, nor will the forts at the Bogue allow them to pass. The ships' boats that commonly bring letters, besides those belonging to the foreign trading ships, must receive passes and according to the regulations be allowed to pass in and out; they must not be interrupted in an irregular manner; and so forth. Every case is prepared for and guarded against by these regulations; but on examination it has been found that lately the foreign passage boats, availing themselves of the breeze, proceed direct on their way without reporting themselves for examination at the Bogue forts, and the authorities there and the admiral cannot communicate to the chop-houses that the boats have been passed: this is in utter disobedience to the old regulations.

Now, the *fast*-country-ship *Greig* is anchored off Lin-tin; the strictest look out should be secretly kept upon her. I should most earnestly entreat orders from the governor that an ediet be issued to all the foreign merchants,—directing that when any of their passage boats enter into or go out of the river they must absolutely obey the old regulations; viz to report themselves at the custom-houses and request a pass, and he examined whether thy have any secreted military weapons—when they will be permitted to proceed by the admiral and the commandant at the Bogue forts: thus the old regulations will have their proper and due effect. Such are the circumstances.

This coming before me the Admiral, I have examined and found that each of the out side foreign passage boats, in going out of and entering into the river, since there are old established regulations, they should obey them accordingly, then it may be hoped that all things will be right. In reference to the contents of the foregoing petition, it is right forthwith to send a report to the governor for his examination; so that he may issue orders to the hongmerchants, who are to transmit them to each of the foreign merchants, directing them that when their passage boats pass through the Bogue, it is imperative that they request a pass, report themselves at the chop houses, and have the permission of the forts and admiral to proceed; thus the consequences of remissness will be prevented."

This coming before me the governor, I have examined into the records and find that there are old established regulations respecting the foreign passage-boats going out of and entering the Bogue; the management of the boats should therefore be in respectful conformity to the regulations Besides giving orders to the hongmerchants, I direct that those orders be immediately forwarded to each of the foreign merchants that they may respectfully obey them.

When any of the passage-boats go out of or enter the Bogue, they must absolutely report themselves and request a pass; when they reach the chop-houses, they must report themselves for examination, in order that the commandants at the forts and the admiral may be put in possession of the necessary information, when they will be allowed to

proceed. Thus evils arising from remissness will be prevented. Let there not be the least delay. It is proper that I forward this official document (to the hoppo), for examination, trusting that he will unite with me and issue an edict; so that the orders may have their due course.

The hoppo receives the edict, and repeats the govern or's orders; transmits the edict to the hongmerchants, with orders to them to send it to all the foreign merchants; remarking that there must not be any delay, which will be inconvenient. Hasten, hasten, a special edict. 9th moon. 25th day (November 3rd).

Peking Gazette. 7th moon, 1st day. (12th Augt). To day *Gan-ming* has reported that he has examined into all the charges brought against *Ye Chingke*, the *Che hëen* of Heangshan. Immediately after his report had been presented, a *Tung-sze yuen* (an officer attached to the commission), arrived. *Ganming*, in enquiring into and managing this case, did not elicit the whole truth nor exhaust all the facts. This time very many affairs have been entrusted to the management of *Ganming*; and on this occasion a further examination and confronting of certain persons is required. The said President has already made his report, —having said that he would examine into the remainder of the case on his way back to Peking: this is a very great error. *Ganming* and *Chaou Shinkwei* are both ordered to return immediately to *Peking*; *Keying* and *Choo Szeyuen* are to proceed immediately to examine into and manage the affairs in Canton; they and their suite are ordered to set out together. *Respect this.*

SURGICAL OPERATION. EXCISION OF A TUMOUR.

On the 3rd inst. the reverend Dr. Parker, assisted by Messrs Cox, Cullen, and Jardine, removed a tumour between the jaw and ear from the right side of the head of a Chinese. The patient and his brother had signed a document which testified that he submitted voluntarily to the operation, and freely exonerated Dr. Parker, should the result be fatal. He bore the operation without moving a muscle or uttering a moan.

The following are the minutes taken down on the occasion. 1st Incision 12h. 0m. 26s.; Tumour removed 12h. 19m. 10. [=9m. 35s.] Sutures 27m. 0s. rollers applied 57m. 0s. Patient put to bed 1h. 23m. The tumour was 18½ inches in circumference, about 4in. deep and six long, and weighed 25 oz. avoirdupois.

THE CHINESE (BY J. F DAVIS).

We opened these volumes with much curiosity and hope. We have read them through, which fact is, of itself, no small praise.

As the writer has said that his book is intended wholly for the use of the general reader, and to that end is written in an easy and popular way, conveying summary though accurate information on the several subjects therein referred to, we may rest satisfied with noticing that he has, in general, fulfilled his engagement. He has made a very readable book on China, proper for young and old persons of either sex who have only *heard* of that vast country. But we confess that we expected more from him, particularly on the head of the "commerce of China." An account of this commerce is promised, firstly and inferentially by the rank of 'His Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China," being indicated on the title page as having been held by the writer; secondly and directly in the opening paragraph of the 1st chapter; thirdly and particularly in the following sentence— "The European commerce at Canton will be noticed specially hereafter," (vol. 2nd. page 27)

Mr. Davis, having resided (as he says) more than twenty years in China; and having from his first arrival devoted his time to the study of the language and literature of that country—being placed in a situation favorable above all others that can at present be conceived for the attainment of such objects, namely: being, during all that time, a member of the company's factory, encouraged by pecuniary reward and subjected to no expense in the pursuit; having, moreover, accompanied lord Amherst to Peking, attained the presidentship of the company's select committee of supracargoes, and succeeded Lord Napier as the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China,— thus uniting in one person so long a residence, such great opportunities, and successive appointments, from him much was to be expected,

Mr. Davis' publication on 'the Chinese' is, no doubt, a readable and selling book, although there is not much of what is new in it. We think he is, on the whole, too favorable to the Chinese. He does not appear to be a man who approves of or would give utterance to the following sentiment.

—a day an hour of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity in bondage.

He rather seems to admire the repose of a despotism, differing from the opinion of the Italian who said—"that our happiness is to be measured by its' quality, not by its' duration; and that he preferred to live for one day like a man, than for a hundred years like a brute, a stock, or a stone."

We observe that Mr. Davis (vol. 1. p. 13. 14) has fallen into the same error, as did the compilers of the "Historical and Descriptive account of China," as to the site of the city of *Canfu*, described by two Arabian travellers in the 9th century,—confounding it and the "Gates of China" with the city of Canton and the Bocca Tigris. (*Vide* Canton Repository June. 1835.)

He has done more justice to Confucius than Dr. Morrison did, who called the sage rather an uninteresting character. It should be remembered that Confucius had only the government and maxims of his predecessors in his own country on which he could base his doctrine. Socrates, and the rest of the Grecian sages had the stores of Egyptian knowledge, and probably some version or rumour of the writings of Moses — if not the writings themselves — as a system of religious polity, on which they founded their speculations. But Confucius does not appear to have possessed any other helps to his mind than what were supplied by one language and one people, whose origin was as obscure in his time as it is now. The sway his principles have obtained for upward of two thousand years over the multitudinous generations of the Chinese is a proof that he understood the character of his countrymen, if it is not one of their general fitness and application. But yet greater praise is due to him. when it is remembered that, as a moral teacher, he always and only appealed to reason to justify his precepts to prevent men from crime or to desist from evil. He calls upon them to illustrate the light of nature—to fan the flame of that fire implanted in the human breast for the purpose of leading man to a right knowledge of himself and his duties. (Not unlike the Quaker interpretation of the 9th verse 1st c. St John).

Confucius did not form any religious system. Who can prove in what sense he understood *Teen*? He never appealed either to the hopes or fears of man; yet he should be considered a religious teacher if religion can be distinguished from, or exist without, worship. If living in the observance of the "heavenly principles", following the "light of nature," that is the principles of "benevolence, justice, decorum, knowledge and truth,"— is the course of life proper for man, then Confucius, and *Chinese* more ancient than he, knew and taught the right. But without faith religion is not. Confucius did not teach any way of belief. The meaning of the principles on which he discoursed was fixed and determined in the Chinese mind prior to his time. It is difficult to believe that a man like Confucius was without *opinions* upon subjects *faith* in which is the religion of other men; his opinions, whatever they were, he does not appear to have divulged; is it that he could not arrive at any satisfactory conclusion? If so, then the praise of not having misled *his world* by imposture is due to him.

But it is on the subject of the *British Free Trade to China* that we think Mr. Davis, H. M.'s chief superin-

tendent of that trade, is found wanting. We regret to observe that the company's supracargo seems hardly equal to his new and unexpected duties. We see no general and masterly view of the present state or future prospects of the trade; we can neither discover one word of encouragement nor of advice upon this important subject. We have, it is true, heard that Mr. Davis left a paper of *'hints'* to his successor *in Macao*; and we have no doubt but that he (Mr. D.) must have formed some decided opinion on the question of the British relations with this empire. Neither these *hints* nor *opinions* should be kept from the public; for Mr. Davis is one of the very few company's China servants to whom the public will pay any attention: and he merits the public attention from his acquirements in the Chinese language.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CHINESE, (by a correspondent.)

Dear Mr. Editor.—I met the following piece in a Chinese school-book of elegant extracts.

It immediately struck me as possessing much merit; but being written in the antique style, it cost me no little trouble, even with the assistance of a well-educated native, to get at the real meaning of it. It is entitled "A fragment (or legend) of *Chihpeih* (now the province of *Chekeang*, I believe). There are two extracts that bear this title; one is called "the former," the other" the latter legend; "referring to two visits which the famous, *Sootsze, alias, Soo Tungpoo*, paid to that beautiful portion of the empire. The legend I now send you refers to his first visit; should you feel pleased with it, I'll try, during my hours of idleness, to put the other fragment into an English dress. Your's SLOTH.

TRANSLATION.

It was upon the 15th day of the 7th moon, of the year *jin-seo*, that *Sootsze* embarked with a friend to take a pleasure sail on the lakes of *Chihpeih*. The cool zephyr came gently stealing along, and the bosom of the deep was unruffled by a single wave. *Sootsze* and his guest pledged each other in a friendly cup, and chanted an ode in praise of the bright moon. It was one of those beautiful measures which the worthies sang in olden times; and which are now transmitted in the *She-king* (sacred hymns).

Just then the moon rose in the east somewhere between the Archer and the Goat. (1)

The evening dew was falling heavily, and the waters of the lake seemed blended with the sky. Their little skiff floated like a speck upon the mighty meeting of the waters, and undaunted by their magnitude boldly advanced to invade them. Now it seemed like a leaf at the mercy of the wind; who can tell where it may find a resting place?—And again you might fancy it's inmates to be two spirits of another world, who wanted only their wings of gossamer to soar to the region of the immortals. While they sipped their wine their hearts were glad within them, and *Sootsze* gave vent to his feelings in a song, beating the measure on the boat's side. The burden of the song ran thus.

Oh! Swiftly sails our little bark,
In silvery foam she cleaves the tide;
With balmy oar we time our song,
And o'er the deep regardless ride
But who shall paint the distant shore,
Ah! who the fires my bosom burn?
Methinks 'tis t'other world I see;
My true love wait my bark's return.

The guest accompanied on the flageolet, and his music was in harmonious chime. His strains at one time seemed to pour forth the expression of love; at another time it was the murmur of complaint; now it seemed the voice of sorrow, and again the language of kind admonition. The echo of their music spread far and wide, like a slender thread in unbroken continuity. The monsters of the deep left their hollow caverns, and betook themselves to their unwieldy gambols; while the forlorn, widow, in her solitary skiff, lifted up her voice and wept. *Sootsze* turned ashy pale, and drawing his robe around him he sat upright in his chair, while he asked his friend—"why is it that all around us wears such an aspect of melancholy." The guest replied:

And the moon is shining bright;
The stars are twinkling few,
Southward the halcyon bird
Directs it's peaceful flight.
Is not this *Tsaou-mung-tih*? (Tsaou-tsaou's ode. 2).
'Tis *Hea-kow* looming in the east,
And westward *Woo-chang* meets the eye;
And hill and stream together blend
As frowns o'er all this dreary sky.

Did not *Mang-tih* sing so when he was hemmed round by *Chow-lung* on this spot?—When he ravaged *King-chow* (3) and descended to *Kiang-ling*, the current bore him eastward; his ships seemed an unbroken line of a thousand *le*, and their banners darkened the air. Then he poured out a libation to the spirit of the mighty *Kiang*, and piling his arms, chanted this ode. Truly he was the hero of his age, and now, alas! where? You and I, my friend, are now cut off from all human society; we are like the woodman who herds with the wild deer, or the fisherman who associates with the inhabitants of the deep. Here we float about in our leaf-like shallop; we raise the cup, and we pledge our friendship; but like insects we flutter in mid-air, and in relation to the universe we are like a grain of millet seed. Alas! our little life is only for a moment, and we wish that it were eternal, like the stream of the never-ending *Kiang*. Oh! that we might embrace the immortals, and ramble with them though elysium; that we might hug yonder bright moon, and prolong our existence like her's; now I cannot speak my feelings, but some other time I will embody them in a mournful ode.

Sootsze replied—"And does my guest, then, understand the nature of water and of the moon?

This stream has been for ever flowing; and yet it's waters are not exhausted; yonder moon has been continually waxing and waning, and yet you observe no increase or decrease. If we view her as perpetually changing, then heaven and earth likewise do not rest the same for a moment; if we view her as the same revolving moon, then you and I, my friend, and all tings are as eternal as she. Then why look at her with envy? —Within the wide boundary of earth and sky all things have their lord, let us suppose ourselves in his place, although we do not possess of the universe so much as a single hair. There is the breeze sporting upon the wave and there the bright moon, shining from behind the mountains; we hear the rustling sound of the one, and are delighted with the beauty of the other. If we wish to grasp them, no law forbids us; we may use them, and they are exhaustless; and supposing that we could make anything of them, there would still be abundance in store for endless generations. Ill' tell thee what, my friend, all that we can do with them, is to enjoy their good company while we may.

The guest smiled and arose; they exchanged another and another cup, until finding that their exhausted provision—basket stared them in the face from one side, while the empty bottle reproached them on the other, they cast themselves on a mat in the boat's bottom, nor were they awake when Phoebus, having started from his eastern couch, was besprinkling the lake with his golden beams.

OPIUM

Report to the emperor from a member of the cabinet.

I, Choo-tsun, member of the cabinet and a vice-president of the board of Rites, kneeling, report respecting severely strict prohibitory regulations, in order to show forth the laws of the country and shut out what is hurtful to the people; respectfully stating my own limited views, I look up and pray that the holy emperor will take the affair into his consideration.

If there are sources of injury it is a first duty to entirely exclude them; the laws must not be suffered to fall into desuetude. Our government has rested in profound peace for two hundred years, and that because the people have been preserved from hurtful influences. For governing the middle kingdom and tranquillizing the surrounding barbarians there are fixed usages and regulations.

As to the article of Opium; in the 1st year of *Keaking* (1796) prohibitions were established on that especial subject; these have very often been consulted upon and reports made thereon, and many times have been amended and improved, and they are entered in the penal code; the laws of which are extremely strict. But there are officers who do not exert themselves in the execution of the laws, which has led to the people throwing off all shame; and their minds becoming day by day and month by month more callous, the shameful contempt for the laws has been diffused throughout the whole empire. If the people are not soon brought under controul in this matter—even capital punishment will be an ineffectual measure; and for the future many persons in office may fold their hands, as not having any resource.

The foreign ships which contain and distribute the opium will not sell it in single balls. In the provincial city of Kwang-tung there are wholesale dealers, who are called melters; the price of the opium is procured from the money shops, and orders on the receiving ships for the delivery of the *mud*, from the foreign merchants; these practices are notorious and easily known to all. The boats which convey the opium are called fast-crab and rowing-dragon boats; they are well found in guns and weapons, and row fast as a flying bird; they are haughty and over bearing as pirates; how can their wicked conduct on the surrounding waters be longer borne, neglected and *disregarded* (by the government). *Loo*, when governor of Canton, appointed the naval *Footseang* (colonel) *Tsin Yuchang* and the *Cheheen* of Heangshan, *Teei-poo*, to a special duty. They seized *Leang Keennee*, and his opium-smuggling boats, which contained upward of one hundred and forty peculs (of opium). Moreover he punished the criminals, *Yaou-Kew* and *Gow-Kwan*, opium brokers: from this it may be known that if the superior officers properly lead on their civil and military subordinates, and really exert themselves in searching and honestly do their duty in seizing; and when the principals are taken if they are severely punished, and the business managed according to law, and there be really no remissness,—then, if there are offenders, they must surely be suppressed, and the people, however stupid and stubborn they may be, how will they dare to shake off all fear of the laws!

(Continued in the Supplement).

1. Called by the Chinese the cow and the Bushel measure.
2. *Tsaou-tsaou*—called by a learned friend the Napoleon of China. For a brief sketch of his character see Morrison's Alphabetic Dict. n. 10. 549
3. See the famous Chinese novel, *San-kwo-che*.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1836.

That which is to be regretted is a careless remissness, a loose disregard of the laws, which no one strictly adheres to. A certain person, (alluding to *Heunaetse*) talking about the law, says the inferior officers and sharpers borrow pretences from the very law itself as a means of making profit; does he not know that when the government establishes a law an infraction of that law will surely follow (vide, Romans, chap. VII. passim).

But because the laws have been sometimes relaxed, that they are to be rendered wholly ineffectual is like giving up eating altogether because a stoppage in the throat sometimes prevents deglutition; thus, prostitution, gaming, treason, robbing are all forbidden by the law, but yet underlings and sharpers extort, even on these accounts, for their profit; and, indeed, by these means they often collect hoards of wealth — but, surely, it cannot be said that the laws are, in these cases, a mere pretence and dead letter, and their abrogation, in consequence, should be discussed! — For the laws which forbid the people to do wrong, may be compared to dykes which are intended to confine waters and prevent their overflowing; but I have not words to express the folly of that man who should advise that the old dykes, because they are in some parts useless, should be at once demolished and the rushing waters let in!

The provincials, in discussing this matter, all say — that although opium is by law prohibited, the prohibition is not or cannot be carried into entire effect; it is better, therefore, that the prohibitory law should be repealed, and the cultivation of the poppy by the natives will eventually drive out the foreign opium. I, your majesty's servant, have reflected on this argument early and late; but, indeed, I am unable to discover what there is of good in it. A certain person has said— "admit opium under a duty, and entrust the management of the trade to the hong-merchants, permitting them to barter only goods for it, and not permitting them to buy it with money; this will prevent the money going out of the country."

Opium is sold by the English. Since the first years of Taou-kwang, when *Yuen*, who was at that time the governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, investigated into the warehousing of opium, (in Macao), the English ships have retired to Lintin, and have never again gone into Macao; now, after having often ordered them away, it will be a very incorrect proceeding to invite them back. If it is said opium is bartered for tea, and also the export of dollars is forbidden, I am apprehensive that there will not tea enough for the purpose, and that it will still be bought with money. If it is possible to prevent the exportation of dollars how can it be an impossible affair to prevent the importation of opium? And if opium can be prohibited then, indeed, the dollars would not be exported; and as to all the prohibitions—it is better to faithfully obey the ancient laws than to be constantly making changes: the advice to receive a duty on opium is bad, the act disgraceful, and, consequently, cannot be put in practice.

It has been said, that if the prohibitions against the cultivation of the poppy in China be relaxed, then the profits of the foreigners will be daily diminished, and that the importation of foreign opium will, in course of time, fall away of itself and die a natural death; but is it not well known that the customs and dispositions of the multitude lead them to esteem the things which they only *hear of* and despise the things which are before their *eyes*? What is at hand and easily obtainable they reject, and seek after what is distant and difficult to obtain; so, although opium may be obtained by native cultivation, that which is brought by the outside foreigners must always have the preference; just as foreign dollars are illegally used in the provinces of *Keangnan*, *Chekeang*, *Fuhkeen* and *Canton*; and notwithstanding the dollars are debased and the *Sysee* pure, the former are not, on those accounts less nor the latter more sought after in trading transactions; and although there is a similar coinage in China—called *Soo-pan*, † *Keen-pan*,‡ *Too-pan*,* still it has not been found possible to lessen the esteem in which the foreign dollars are held.

Further, although there is a super-abundance of the silks and cloths of the middle kingdom, still the woollens and camlets of the foreigners are in constant use and demand; and generally speaking the minds of men are so darkened as to lead them to esteem and covet rarities and despise common things.

The *Ko* and *Taou* officers (similar to the *Yushes*, or censors) of the provinces of *Fuhkeen*, *Kwantung*, *Chekeang*, *Shantung*, *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, formerly made reports requesting that the cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium should be forbidden; in *name*, indeed, they are forbidden, but not in reality. I am ignorant of all those provinces excepting *Yunnan*; but there the poppy is cultivated all over the hills and open country, and not less than several thousand chests are exported thence in the course of a year, and the export of silver is not observed to be less than in former times, and the money of that province has, compared with former times, decreased one half. What are the causes of this?—Why, the numbers of the consumers of opium being great, they naturally desire and select the best, and thus the foreign opium is necessarily preferred as the most excellent. He who has undertaken to discuss this matter has not examined into these causes and effects; and he is wholly wrong in comparing the cultivation of the poppy with that of tobacco. § The use of tobacco is not injurious to men, and so the profit on it is small, whilst that on opium is great; tobacco can be cultivated on waste lands, but the poppy requires a rich and fertile soil; if the rich and fertile lands are abandoned to the cultivation of the poppy, thereby scheming to obtain large profits, the people will follow the pursuit with too much eagerness, and then how will the useful arts of cultivating the mulberry, hemp and the various kinds of grain, be attended to?— those great sources of clothing and nourishment; thus nourishing in our very bosoms the root and origin of evils and calamities, which may be compared to a bodily ailment which first attacks the skin and is afterward thrown inward to the heart and bowels; health and life may then be sought for in vain.

(To be continued in next week's Register).

† *Soo-pan-Soo-mould*; *from Soo-chow* in *Keangnang*. ‡ *Fuhkeen*. * *Canton*
§ *Heunaetse* recommended that the poppy should be planted only in laces where rice would not grow: there the Chinese grow tobacco.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
♄	1	76	88	30:05	SEaN.	Fine wr; 1st. & mid. light vble; lat. mod. br.
☉	2	68	74	30:10	N.	Cloudy, mod. breeze.
☽	3	68	78	30:10	—	Fine weather do.
♂	4	62	78	30:10	NaNW.	do. do.
☿	5	65	80	30:00	N.	do. do.
♃	6	67	82	30:05	NaNW.	do. 1st & mid. lat. cloudy, light rain.
♀	7	70	82	30:10	N.	do. mod. breeze.
♄	8	72	84	30:10	NaSE.	do. do. vble do.
☉	9	74	84	30:15	NaE.	do. light breeze.
☽	10	74	82	30:10	EaN.	do. do. vble do.
♂	11	73	82	30:15	SaSE.	do. mod. br.
☿	12	72	79	30:05	SE.	Cloudy, rain in lat. part,
♃	13	72	80	30:00	—	Fine weather. 1st. & mid. rain latterly.
♀	14	73	79	30:00	—	Cloudy, unstld with rain, mod. br.
♄	15	70	80	30:05	EaSE.	do. throughout, mod. br.
☉	16	70	78	30:00	EaNE.	do. unstld with rain at times, mod. br.
☽	17	70	79	30:05	—	do. do. do.
♂	18	71	77	30:00	NaNE.	1st. part heavy rain, lat fine.
☿	19	71	80	30:00	—	Fine 1st & mid. lat. cldy with lightg & rn.
♃	20	67	68	30:10	N.	Cldy. unstld with rn. fresh br.
♀	21	61	70	30:20	—	do. with light rn. at times, mod. br.
♄	22	64	72	30:15	—	do. do. do. light do.
☉	23	65	68	30:10	—	do. do. do. mod. do.
☽	24	63	74	30:15	—	Fine weather, mod. breeze.
♂	25	62	74	30:10	NaNNW.	do. do.
☿	26	64	75	30:20	N.	do. do.
♃	27	60	74	30:15	—	do. do.
♀	28	60	74	30:15	—	do. do.
♄	29	58	72	30:20	NaNNW.	do. do.
☉	30	56	73	30:15	—	do. do.
☽	31	57	74	30:10	—	do. do.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1836. NO. 46. PRICE 50 CENT

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so he said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer

15th April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

Canton, 25th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
"
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & Co

Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. T. A. GIBB.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS from the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

Canton, 14th Sep. 1836. LINDSAY CO.

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE fo PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE. Can take 200 tons freigh for terms apply to

Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan. For Freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE ASIA Capt. STEAD, 536 Tons will sail with all despatch, having the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and ready for Shipment. For Freight, apply to

Canton, 7the Oct. 1836. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE GLENELG, Capt. LUNGLEY, to sail about the middle of the month For freight apply to

at November 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR SALE

A few Cases of SUPERIOR LONDON SHERRY.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 14th Nov. 1836.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER to LONDON.

The River built Ship MALCOLM, Captain JAMES EYLES, 600 Tons A I; now at Whampoa, to sail with all possible despatch. Apply to

J. & W. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 7th October 1836.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are

LONDON, SIR CHAS. COCKERELL Bt & Co. MADRAS Messrs. E. S. MORAL & Co.
BOMBAY, MESSRS. MC. GREGOR, BROWNRIGG & Co. SINGAPORE MESSRS. GUTHRIE & Co.

MESSRS. COCKERELL & Co. *Secretaries*, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co. *Agents*, CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart&Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of MR CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st. ultimo

MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KEYMAN FINLAY, have is day been admitted partners in our firm.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Mess. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in Chinna, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

Canton, 8th October 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs Gemmells & Co. of Valparaiso.

Canton, 3 November, 1836 WM. & THOS GEMMELL & Co

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED Nov. 11th WILLIAM JARDINE, Highat, from Lpool 21st June, Batavia, 6th Oct. ALBION (Am.) Putnam, Lpool 30th June.—VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, Thomas, from Calcutta and Singapore. (Dn.) Lemon. 12th. ANNAWAN, Rathbone, Lpool 10th. July. SILAS RICHARDS Pearse, N. York June 29; Singapore Oct, 16.

Passengers. *Per William Jardine.* Mrs. Boyd & maid. A. P. Boyd, Esq. Firm of Messrs. Turner and Co. James Matheson, Esq. Firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Donald Mackenzie, Esq. Thos. Hy. Middleton Esq. Per *Albion.* C. V. G. Gillespie, Esq. Per *Virct Melbourne,* C. G. J. Schwabe, Esq. Per *Silas Richards.* C. W. King, Esq. and lady. H. H. Ladd, Esq.

SAILED. COWASJEE FAMILY, Wallace for Calcutta; FORT WILLIAM Fraser, GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Parry, for Bombay; EMILY JANE, Randle for Singapore and Calcutta,

The Am. Ships CONSTITUITION and SPLENDID are under despatch for Manila.

The *William Jardine,* left Java in Co. with the British ship *Arabian,* Brown, from Bristol 18th June. Passenger, Mrs Brown; and do, with *Mary Somerville,* Jackson, from Lpool; Passengers Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Jackson, Major Gregory, Bengal Army. 28th Oct. exchanged signals with the British Bark *Thames.* N. L. 6 46 E L. 114. 35. A Brig was also in co. which we learnt on board the *Asia* was the *Highlander* or *Highland Chief,* for China. 29th Oct. parted co. in N. Lat. 7. 42. E. Long. 114. 42 with the British ship *Asia,* Pearson, from Calcutta 15th Septr. Singapore 13th Oct. Passengers. Mrs. Alleyn; W. Jackson, Esq. B. C. S. with 4 children. Capt. Mc. Nair, B. A. Capt. Crommelin, B. Engrs. F. P. Alleyn, Esq. D. Mc. Culloch, Esq. 4th Nov. N. L. 10 14. E. L. 118 passed the Am. ship *Albion,* from Lpool 30th June, touched at Anjeer 1st Oct. Passengers. C. V. G. Gillespie, Esq. and Sister. A Dutch bark also in co. Nov. 10th Passed an English Sch. believed *Syed Khan.* The Am. ships *Ceylon* and *Asia* sailed from Batavia 30th Sept. and do *Neponset* and *Emily Taylor* on the 2d and 4th of Oct.

The late arrivals have brought intelligence from England to the 4th July.

The majority in the house of lords against the amendments of the commons on the amendments of their lordship's house, altering the Irish municipal corporation bil, as first sent up from the commons, was on the 28th June 97.

The reasons of the refusal of the lords to agree to the common's amendments were communicated to the lower house by a committee, on the 30th of June; and on the motion of lord John Russell in the house of commons on the same evening, the question that the lord's amendments be taken into consideration that day three months was carried without a division.

Another attempt to shoot the king of the French was was made on the 25th June. The king was proceeding to Neuilly in his carriage, with the queen and Mdme Adelaide. As the carriage was passing slowly under a gateway which leads to the *Port Royal*, a young man (Louis Alibeaud) advanced to the open window, levelled a gun and fired. Part of the wadding lodged in the king's waistcoat, the ball struck the roof of the carriage. The king instantly put his head out of the window and asked "Is any body hurt." The assassin was secured by the National Guard; the king continued his journey to Neuilly.

Spain. The affairs of this country are still in a distracted state. Some doubt and jealousy appear to derange the confidence of the British auxilaries in General Cordova.

Portugal. The young queen is said to be *enciente.*

Teas. Government had granted a delay of thirty days for the payment of the Bohea duties of 1s 6d per lb, but without altering the date (July 1st), beyond which Teas entered for home consumption should be subject to the new duty. *Souchongs* were (July 4th) very heavy, and no disposition to purchase at 2s a 3s 3d. In *Twankays*, there has been a decline of 1d to 2d. *Hyson* has declined 2d to 4d.; common, 2s, 10d to 3s. good, 3s 3d. fine, a 3s 6d. to 4s 6d.

Referring to the letter of a "*Resident Merchant* in the *Canton Press* of last Saturday, we are of opinion that it is highly deserving of the serious consideration of the Foreign commercial community of Canton; and we beg to remark that the nucleus round which a powerful body may be formed is already existent in the British *Chamber of Commerce of Canton*; an institution, the acts and correspondence of which are on record in the public archives of great Britain.

Under the Advertisement of 13th January 1836, published in the Canton Register by order of the committee of said Chamber, let the British merchants who are not already members join the Chamber; and then, with increased numbers and sincere cordiality, proceed to discuss the principal points alluded to in the letter *of a Resident Merchant*, namely; to enlarge the principles on which the Chamber was first founded, and to establish a General Chamber of Foreign Commerce of Canton.

A few days ago was issued from the Canton Register Press, the Sentence, in Portuguese and English, of the Ouvidor of Macao, in the case of the Portuguese ship *Dom Manoel*, held in custody by the governor of that city. As a singular stretch of power on the part of the governor in opposition to the highest legal and municipal authorities of the city, is detailed in this case, the small Pamphlet containing the sentence is well worthy of the attention of commercial men in general, and particularly of those resident within the effect of the governor's will and the sphere of his power.

CAPTAIN HORSBURGH

Dear Mr. Editor,— In the list of deaths, brought by the last arrivals from Europe, the name of one has been given who may emphatically be called the friend and guide of all— " * That go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters."— I mean the late captain James Horsburgh. It would be idle vanity in me to attempt the eulogium of such a man. He has left behind him, besides a *a good name*, a monument of his own erection, as durable as maritime commerce.

Shall we not raise to his memory one of another kind, to show to those who came after us the estimation in which he was held by those who knew his worth and felt his services?— A hint in your valuable and liberal paper may draw the attention of our merchants and seamen to the subject; and your brother Editor, no doubt, will second your efforts in friendly rivalry.

No quarter could be more fitting than China— to where the lamented object of this compliment has so plainly pointed and so often led the way — for originating an appeal for such a subscription; and even if the cry should not already have gone forth, you will, I cannot doubt, find a prompt and willing echo in every Port, either in India, or in the far west connected with East India navigation. I am, dear Sir, very truly your's,

Canton, November, 1836 SAILOR.

*See the motto to his great work.

The above suggestions from a *Sailor* are deserving of, and will, we trust, receive the attention of the merchants and seamen of all nations resident in China. We hope, indeed, that they will lead the way, and respond to the Sailor's invitation by a speedy adoption of such arrangements as are usual when the services and merits of an individual have been so general and eminent as to interest and benefit the whole of maritime commerce, all over the globe; and when the representatives of a most important, if not the most valuable, portion of that commerce, have it in their power, in probably the most appropriate of all commercial Ports to which HORSBURGH'S DIRECTORY is the guide, to do honour to the man who has done so much for them.

A committee could, we presume, be immediately formed for this object; and doubtless the houses of Agency would tender their services, in any of the usual ways, to forward the expression of the Public voice in gratitude to a Public benefactor. We beg leave to add that our columns are—as we are sure those of the *Canton Press* are also—open to any communications, either from a committee or individuals on this interesting subject.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 30th of the 9th moon, between 7 and 8 o'clock, on the west side of the *Shwuy Kwankow*, or the city custom-house, a fire broke out in the lodgings of a prostitute; the fire spread along *Shameen*, or the beach, and destroyed numbers of the same description of dwellings, as well as flower-boats and four shops on shore. One of the unfortunate women, who was unwell, was seen being burnt to death. Each lodging has lost two or three of it's former inmates. A boy who was detected robbing was cut down and killed. The total loss of lives is not known. It is said that many of the girls seize the opportunity to escape from their masters when a fire occurs; whilst others are seized and detained for ransom by the vagabonds lurking about on these occasions. The officers were on the alert, and the governor himself proceeded halfway to the spot.

It is said the governor issued secret orders on the 13th inst. to search for opium-brokers, and those who bought opium and prepared it for smoking in the shops.— Orders from the governor and fooyuen have also been forwarded to Macao, forbidding the hiring of chair-bearers or Chinese female attendants as nursery maids &ca.; as well as to overhaul the opium store ships at Lintin &ca.

An Edict has been issued by the governor and hoppo, dated the 5th inst. stating that the hong-merchants and linguist do not obey the orders, and forbidding the foreigners to hire Chinese *Shawans*; ie. *Servants.* We shall publish a translation next week.

In consequence of a representation from the *Heangshan* hëen, the governor has issued an edict forbidding the foreign vessels to anchor henceforth in *Cumsingmoon* harbour.

To the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Pulmerston
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &ca.

The memorial of the Glasgow
East India Association

Respectfully sheweth

That your memorialists are impelled, by a sense of the danger to which their property is continually exposed in the present state of the Trade with China, again to recal your Lordships attention to this subject.

Knowing that your Lordship must be well acquainted with all the bearings of the question, your memorialists do not presume to offer any opinion upon the course which ought to be pursued in order to afford them sufficient protection, but they beg most earnestly, yet respectfully, to submit to your Lordship that that protection which they have a right to expect, both as British subjects, and as having engaged in this Trade under the sanction and encouragement of His Majesty's Government, is altogether wanting.

Your memorialists abstain as foreign to their present object, from troubling your Lordship with any argument as to whether the Chinese are, or are not within the pale of civilization, or have by their concessions and invitations to trade, made themselves amenable to international law.

Leaving such questions to your Lordships consideration it is enough for your memorialists to plead that His Majestys Government having, after mature deliberation, seen fit

to withdraw the monopoly of the East India Company, for the express purpose of permitting and encouraging private merchants to engage in this Trade, and having besides adopted certain measures intended to afford security, and thereby to draw capital into the trade, is bound to see that those measures have proved effectual or else to follow them up by others to that end.

To the lamentable failure of them, and to the fact that more than a year has elapsed since then without a single step being taken in consequence, your memorialists need only refer.

Your Lordship is well aware that much Capital has been already vested in the Trade—that many more of His Majesty's subjects than formerly are now resident in China—that they lie under no charge whatever of having violated the Chinese laws—and yet their persons and the property intrusted to them, are left entirely at the mercy of the local authorities at Canton, and even of the Seamen of their own Ships; for, in November last, mutiny having broken out in the Ship Pestonjee Bomanjee belonging to one of your memorialists, and the Captains life having been seriously threatened, he was informed by the Superintendents that they had no authority to interfere.

Your memorialists beg humbly to represent to your Lordship that this is a state of things which ought not to be allowed to continue even with a minor trade, much less with one of such vast importance as this is, not only to the individuals concerned whether as manufacturers, merchants, or Ship owners; thó in all these branches their interests claim the most serious attention—but to the public generally, in respect to the article of Tea so universally consumed and to be had no where else—to the Revenue which could ill brook the loss of so valuable an item—and to India both in its Revenue and Commerce.

Your memorialists and others concerned in the Trade are of all persons the most decply interested in preserving peaceable relations with China, but they cannot conceal from your Lordship or from themselves, that every aggression on the part of the Chinese only emboldens them to grosser acts of outrage and injustice—that our tame acquiesence in the fate of His Majesty's representative, Lord Napier, has brought the British name into contempt—and that further attacks may certainly be looked for, which, if now unprovided against, will issue in the most disastrous consequences.

Your memorialists therefore beg to state to your Lordship the rights and privileges which they desire to possess, and without which, they feel assured that the Trade can never be satisfactorily conducted—and they entreat your Lordship to adopt such immediate and energetic measures as may secure these advantage for them, and for the government and people of the British Empire.—

1st. Freedom of communication with the supreme Government at Pekin, as a protection against the oppression of its subordinate authorities—also with the local authorities at Canton, as a protection against the inferior Chinese officers and merchants.
2nd Domicile at Canton, not only for the individual merchant but for his wife and family.
3nd Permission to erect & possess warehouses at Canton.
4th Permission to trade with any other Chinese as well as with those of the Co-hong.
5th The protection of Chinese laws such as they are.
6th The privilege of trading with Amoy, with Ningpo, and a third port nearer Pekin to the northward.
7th The obtaining by negotiation or purchase, an Island on the Eastern coast of China, where a British Factory may reside subject to its own laws, and exposed to no collision with the Chinese.
8th Admiralty Jurisdiction to at least the extent of securing proper discipline on board of our own Ships.

Your memorialists again urgently entreat that your Lordship will take this matter into your early and very serious consideration, and adopt such measures thereon as may conduce to the security and prosperity of this most important commerce.

And your memorialists will ever pray

Signed Kirkman Finlay, Chairman
A. Wardrop, Secretary

THE CHINESE (by J. F. Davis).

It has been reasonably proposed by Sir George Staunton to estimate the the Chinese legislation by its results, "to judge of the tree by its fruits, some of which (he observes) we shall find to be wholly inconsistent with the hypothesis of a very bad Government, or a very vicious state of society." On this subject he quotes his colleague * in the commission of the last British embassy, "whose extensive acquaintance with Persia and India rendered him a peculiarly competent judge of comparative merit in this case. He pronounces China superior to the other countries of Asia, both in the arts of government, and the general aspect of society; and adds, that the laws are more generally known, and more equally administered; that those examples of oppression, accompanied with infliction of barbarous punishment, which offend the eye and distress the feelings of the most hurried traveller in other Asiatic countries, are scarcely to be met with in China; that the proportion which the middling orders bear to the other classes of the community appeared considerable; that compared with Turkey, Persia, and parts of India, an impression was produced highly favourable to th comparative situation of the lower orders."

"These statements," adds Sir George, "proceeding from a writer whose general opinions are certainly not very favourable to the Government or people of China, have the greater weight. I should be disposed to add my own testimony to the same facts, and in the same spirit. In the course of our journey through the Chinese Empire, on the occasion of that embassy, I can recall to my recollection (the sea-part of Canton, of course excepted) but very few instances of beggary or abject misery among the lower classes, or of splendid extravagance among the higher; and I conceived myself enabled to trace almost universally throughout China the unequivocal signs of an industrious, thriving, and contented people."

Chinese law, with all its faults, is comparative perfection when contrasted with that of Japan, as described by Kœmpfer. "I have often wondered" at the brief and laconic style of those tablets which are hung up on the roads to notify the Emperor's pleasure. There is no reason given how it came about that such a law was made, no mention of the lawgiver's view and intentions; nor any graduated penalty put upon the violation thereof. The bare transgression of the law is capital, without any regard to the degree or heinousness of the crime, or the favuorable circumstances the offender's case may be attended with." Some such comparison, perhaps, suggested the complacent reflections of *Tienkeeshe*, a Chinese, who thus wrote:—"I felicitate myself that I was born in China! It constantly occurs to me, that if I had been born beyond the sea, in some remote part of the earth, where the cold freezes, or the heat scorches; where the people are clothed with the leaves of plants, eat wood, dwell in the wilderness, lie in holes of the earth; are far removed from the converting maxims of the ancient Kings, and are ignorant of the domestic relations. Though born as one of the generation of men, I should not have been different from a beast. But how happily I have been born in China! I have a house to live in, have drink and food, and commodious furniture. I have clothing and caps, and infinite blessings. Truly the highest felicity is mine." ‡

* Mr. Ellis, now ambassador to Persia, with whom the writer of this travelled through China, and always heard him express the same sentiments.

‡ Chinese Gleaner. Vol. L. p 190.

To the system of clubbing together in families—we might almost say in clans—is to be a tributed that sacred regard to kindred which operates better than a public provision for the relief of the poor, serves one of the best means for the *distribution* of wealth; a valuable science, in which they perhaps beat our economists, though they do not equal them in the rules for its *creation*. Hence, too, that regard for the place of his birth, which always clings to a Chinese through life, often making him apply for leave to quit the honours and emoluments of office, and retire to his native village. The same feeling makes the colonists, who venture abroad in search of gain, return home as soon as they have acquired something like a competence, though at the risk of being oppressed under the forms of law for having left China. They have a popular saying, "If he who attains to honours or wealth never returns to his native place, he is like a finely-dressed person walking in the dark;"—it is all thrown away. [*The Chinese, by I. F. Davis*]

FANCY BALL AT MACAO.

(From the *Macaista Imparcial* of 7th November).

On Monday, the 31st ulto. we had the satisfaction to be present at the Ball given by one of the English Residents, a member of one of the oldest firms in Canton. Nothing was omitted that could contribute to make this festival passing, and the memory of the giver will, on this account, long be preserved in the annals of Macao.

"Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

We know not what of the assemblage and entertainment deserves a preference,—whether the elegance of the different costumes, all contending in brilliancy, the fitting up and ornaments of the different rooms, the splendid supper and refreshments, or the fireworks,—for each and all were objects of surprise and admiration.

Notwithstanding the greater part of the inhabitants of Macao were present on that night, it appears to us proper to give a particular account of an entertainment with which we were so much delighted, as well for the satisfaction of those who were not present, as for a mark of gratitude to our host. At nine o Clock almost all the guests had arrived & having inspected the various apartments fitted up for their entertainment, the dancing commenced which continued with great animation & enthusiasm till past midnight.—The supper then followed, which exhibited a profusion of the choicest viands & delicious wines. When it was over the tables were cleared away to make room for the ladies to witness the fireworks, which were placed in the garden at a proportionate distance from the saloon. these being finished, dancing was resumed & lasted till nearly 5 in the morng.

Before entering into a description of the various parts of the entertainment & to give an idea, altho' an imperfect one, of the manner in which the different rooms were decorated, it is our duty to render a tribute of praise to the gentlemen who honored the festival for the good humor & spirit as for the perfect enthusiasm with which they supported it during the whole time. At the entrance of the ante room was placed an elegant painting by the celebrated Chinnery, representing the trophies of Great Britain, crowned in the form of a pavilion, with the flags of England, Portugal, France & Holland.

In the principal hall a cupola silvered over was formed, in the centre of which was suspended a magnificent bronze lamp & all round it hung globes of chrystal, & these were separated by wreaths of flowers, which communicated with the corners of the room, forming a tent. The walls were also adorned with them forming a border, & in the centre were written the names of the most celebrated English Poets, as Pope, Milton, Shakespeare & others. Of the four side rooms, the two first were adorned with cupolas of a blue color & covered with silver stars representing the northern & southern hemispheres, from the smaller circumference were suspended white curtains, which being fastened at the corners of the room by large bows gave the appearance of a beautiful tent; the other two were decorated with handsome Pier Glasses and other furniture & the roofs lined with wreaths of flowers; on the walls of one of these rooms, & circled by garlands of the same flowers, were to be seen the names of the famous Philosophers, Lock, Bacon Hume &c and of the other those of the celebrated artists, Reynolds, Lawrence &c attached to these rooms were two, formed off the Verandah by curtains of various colors, containing sofas and ottomans, the pillars & doors were overhung with festoons; here the refreshments Tea & Coffee were served up and on the walls were written the names of illustrious men of different nations, such as Condé, Washington, Franklin, Charles 12th. Camoens, Vasco de Gama, Kosciusko &c. In the room off the end of the grand saloon was placed the Band of music on a semicircular platform covered with flags—this room was also decorated with flowers & on the walls were the names of the brave English Generals Marlborough, Lake, Moore, Clive Ponsonby & at the end of the Verandah was the great Hall, where supper was placed & which remained closed by beautiful curtains until supper was announced, but when the curtains were drawn up it had the appearance of the inside of a theatre. This hall was one of the most splendid in the house, not only for the taste & brilliancy with which it was decorated but also for its size, accommodating upwards 150 persons at one time; here were seen in transparent letters the renowned names of Nelson, Drake, Exmouth, S. Vincent, & others, & also a beautiful transparent painting representing the ruins of acity, a lake, mountains, woods & cascade, which did great credit to the celebrated artist, Chirnery, who completed it in the short space of 3 hours. In the fireworks was exhibited the ability of the Chinese in which we all know they excel.

A letter from the "Parish Beadle" contains the following account of this handsome fête. But we regret that neither the correspondent of the *Macaista Imporcial*, nor the *'Parish Beadle'*, have evinced sufficient gallantry and devotion to the ladies, whose eyes trained influence that must have bewildered their *fancy* and imagination, or surely the queenly graces, the' *brooches, pearls, and owches'*, would not have been omitted in a *description* of a *Fancy Ball.*

"The Fancy Ball was one of the best conducted and kept up with better spirit than any I have seen before. The rooms were splendid, some of the characters good; dresses splendid in the extreme. I went as the *Beadle of the Parish*, and took * as my wife. Mr. * in a court dress. Messrs *** as 10th hussars—no go 'tro' em in. * a countryman, a capital character. * Jonathan Oldbuck * & * *Galiongées*, * and * splendid Mooslmen. † and † as Red cross knights in armour, very good. † as Paul Pry. The Lintin skippers as boats'-crews of smugglers. † a Jolly Jack Tar. † a non-descript, half red half yellow † a Turk † and † Malay chiefs. ††† Highlanders. ‡ a Pole. ‡‡‡ as Chinese Mandarins. ‡ a deputy lord-lieutenant ‡‡ as Tars ‡ an Arab, *good.* ‡ as an European, *pretty fair.* ‡ A greek. ‡ A Moorish knight ‡ in *seven* characters, &c.

I had some good fun as—set me to clear the room for the dancers, and my staff did good service. I was obliged to arrest several by order of the parish Overseers, to provide for their bastard children; old—was rather bothered when he heard two were sworn to him. Afterward appeared in the dress of an old woman, mob-cap &c, but owing to the impudent somping of some *fellows*, my clothes

The ladies were all well-dressed, and seemed to enjoy the thing exceedingly—dancing was continued until daylight."

OPIUM

Report to the emperor from a Member of the Cabinet. Continued from the Supplement to the Canton Register of the 8th inst.

The land in the province of Canton yields three crops in a year; and generally speaking, the land, rich, barren and indifferent together throughout the empire certainly cannot compare with such fertility.— Opium is nothing else but a flowing poison; that it leads to extravagant expenditure is a small evil, but as it utterly ruins the minds and morals of the people, it is a dreadful calamity.

The people are the foundation of the empire; and all wealth is produced by their labour; the state of an impoverished people may be changed and improved, but it is not in the power of medicine to save a debilitated people, enervated by luxury and excess.

But a bold peasantry, a country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

In the history of Formosa it is said that opium comes from § *Keaou-tsin-ne*, *Kung-pi-ne* and *Fan-la-pi* (Batavia?); the natives of these places in former times were light and active and good soldiers in battle; but the red-bristled barbarians (the English) having seduced them into the habit of taking opium, all the different nations strove for and ran after it like so many hungry hounds, and giving themselves up to the practice, quickly became languid and emaciated, which ended in their being subdued (by the English).

The English of the present are the *Hung-maou* (Red. bristled) of former days, and they think to weaken and enervate the middle kingdon by importing opium; if the earliest vigilance is not adopted, they will, by degrees, became wholly disobedient and unmanageable.

Of late years the said foreigners have been proud and overbearing, with an appearanee of defying the laws; and they have often been brought under the notice of government. Their ships have sneaked into the harbours of *Fuhkeen*, *Chekeang*, *Keangnan*, *Shantung*, *Pechele* and Manchow Tartary; but with what intentions I really do not know.

I have respectfully referred to a state-paper written by your holy progenitor the benevolent and supreme emperor, *Kanghe*, In the 10th moon of the 55th year of his reign, concerning all the foreigners coming from the western ocean, wherein it is said—"after a thousand and some hundred years the middle kingdom is apprehensive of being involved in embarassment" [with them]—I look up aud observe that your ancestor thought deeply and anxiously for the future, and after long pondering on the dispositions of foreigners, he fore-saw them as clearly as if they had been reflected in a mirror. Now two hundred years have not yet elapsed, and behold! the middle empire is getting involved in trouble; already are the beginnings visible.

Now, although it may not be possible at once to cut off their trade and dissolve all connection with them, still it is important that we be prepared for, and consider of means of defence against approaching evils. A stricter guard should be kept at all the seaward entrances, and restraints and coercive measures should be gradually multiplied; causing them to know what are the warniugs to be feared by them.

In the 23rd year of Keaking (1819) the intuitively-wise emperor(*Sin-tsung-juy Hwangte*—the *Meaou-haou*, or posthumous title of the last emperor), made the following regulations for the management of outside foreigners.

He issued orders to the governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, saying—"The customs and regulations which our dynasty have adopted for the controul of outside foreigners are founded on fixed principles; those who respect and obey, nourish with favour and benevolence; those who disobey and offend, intimidate them by sternness and majesty.

The English carry on their trade in Canton; as to what regards their trading vessels as well as convoying men of war, and the places where they are to anchor, there havelong been fixed regulations. If the said foreigners do not respectfully obey the fixed laws, or disregard the prohibitory orders, in the first instance be very careful in issuing clear proclamations, exhibiting at once kindness and dignified firmness, and thus you will check their minds when indulging in irregular hopes; but if, notwithstanding, they dare to presume on their own violent will and trespass beyond the prescribed limits, then you cannot refrain from opening a thundering fire, and attacking them, causing them to fear the invincibility of our troops.

All these are our principles for cherishing those who come from afar. Reason should first be employed to win them over, and a hasty, irregular, wild course of government must certainly not be adopted, nor the employment of troops be first resorted to; at the same time a weak, timorous, wavering course of policy must be avoided, in order that they may know what they have to fear."

How lucid, how splendid are these imperial instructions; excellently fit to be laws for ten thousand ages!

You, the supreme emperor, sitting on the throne of your ancestors, should respect and remember the laws of your race. Skill in horsemanship and archery have been the foundation of your dynasty. Orders have been often issued to all governors and deputy—governors of provinces, generals, &c—to practise the troops in the exercise of military weapons, as well as to constantly exercise the navy; it being most important that both services should be in state of perfect discipline and efficiency, stout and able men.

I, looking up to the holy lord, have observed that your most serious thoughts are bent to ensure the stability of the empire and to awe the surrounding barbarians by a constantly exercised and well disciplined army.

(Concluded in the Supplement.)

§ We do not know to what places these three names refer.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1836. NO. 47. PRICE 50 CENT

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future, By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

Canton, 25th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. T. A. GIBB.

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE. Can take 250 tons freight for terms apply to

Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE GLENELG, Capt. LINDSEY. For freight apply to

1st November 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

For LIVERPOOL Direct.

THE First class Ship ORIXA of 365 Tons. Captain Wm. Agar For terms of Freight Apply to WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1836.

FOR SALE.

TWO INDIA BUILT SHIPS of about 800 and 870 Tons. Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Canton, 15th. August, 1836.

FOR SALE

A few Cases of SUPERIOR LONDON SHERRY.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 14th Nov. 1836.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER to LONDON.

The River built Ship MALCOLM, Captain JAMES EYLES, 600 Tons A I; now at Whampoa, to sail with all possible despatch. Apply to

J. & W. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 7th October 1836.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are

LONDON, SIR CHAS. COCKERELL Bt & Co. MADRAS Messrs. E. S. MORAL & Co. BOMBAY, Messrs. Mc. GREGOR, BROWNRIGG & Co. SINGAPORE Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co.

Messrs. COCKERELL & Co. *Secretaries*, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co. *Agents*, CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE. In consequence of Messrs. Douglas, Anderson & Co. of London not having completed their engagements with Messrs. Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. dated London 31st of December, 1829, and Mr. H. W. Douglas having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last, the Firms of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Canton, Singapore, and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st of December next; after which date, the above Firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of Attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the Firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

BATAVIA. 5th October, 1836. WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of MR CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st. ultimo

MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."

Madras, 6th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

Canton, 8th October 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs Gemmells & Co. of Valparaiso.

Canton, 2 November, 1836 WM. & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED The MID-LOTHIAN, Morrison, from N. S. Wales and Java. CEYLON (Am.) Gore, from N. York. Dutch Sch. VERSTEEG, Drayer LADY CHARLOTTE, Williams Lpool and Batavia. HERMINA (Du.) L'man. Soerabaya; ARABIAN, Brown, Bristol and Batavia. ASIA (Am) Colen, Boston and Batavia. AFRICA, Croughan, Lpool and do.

Passengers. Per *Hermina*, Mr. J. Hearder; *Thames*, Lieut. Wlitty, Mr. W. Haylett.

SAILED. DAVID SCOTT, Reeves, ENTERPRIZE, Roberts, SULEIMANY, Macpherson, Singapore and Calcutta. American Ships TARTAR, Nickols, LEVANT, Dumaresq. CONSTITUTION, Glidden, SPLENDID, Rogers, for Manila.

The LADY GRANT, Jeffery, is to be despatched tomorrow for Singapore and Bombay. Novo PAQUETE, Capm. B. C. Martins. from Lisbon 30th May, arrived in Anjier Roads 1st October. The above spoken by the Emily Taylor 7th Nov. 1836 as was also the Bombay Castle.

Deliveries of Opium from 1st to 22nd Nov. 1836. *Patna* new 282; *Benares* old 7, new 136; *Malwa* 478; total 903, chests.

The arrivals of the week have not brought us any intelligence of particular importance.

In our present number we give the conclusion of *Chee-tsun's* memorial, against the contemplated measure of legalizing the trade in opium, from last week's Register. There is another equally long document on the same subject from *Heukew*, the publication of which we are under the necessity of reserving for future numbers.

We had not room to remark on the Memorial from the Glasgow East India Association in our last number.

We have it from good authority that the East India and China Association of London were also in communication with H. M.'s government on the same subject. The ministers, however, were very averse to make any alterations in their existing arrangements respecting Chinese affairs, further than to extend the jurisdiction of the Superintendents beyond the limits of the Port of Canton to the coasts of China, so as to give efficiency to their authority, with which view instructions had been given to the Law officers of the crown to frame a new set of regulations.

The former report that it is the intention of the government to reduce and remodel the Establishment of the Superintendents, seems to be of a later date, and bears the stamp of probability.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We do not exactly know to what sort of feeling, we should attribute our cotemporarys assertion, that the British Chamber of Commerce is defunct—giving him, credit for ignorance, we have merely to give it a flat denial —that it's existence is recognised by every house in China is evident from each of them having separately furnished it's Secretary with the *data* from which his statements have been compiled; and further, from the said statements being published at the office of the Canton Register, we are prepared pretty accurately to estimate the value placed upon the document, by the demand for extra copies, from all the houses in Canton.

The chamber does exist, and few though it's members we are justified in asserting that they represent no inconsiderable share of the British Trade carried on at the port.

We said some time ago that we would not again enter into any discussion on these much-mooted questions—namely, the petition to the king and the British Chamber of Commerce; and we leave to the judgment of our readers whether the assertions of our cotemporary or our reasoning from established, well-known facts, are deserving of the best consideration.

We shall be glad to see a General Chamber formed; and we are of opinion that if it is supported with firmness and vigor it will soon attain a hold on the respect of the local government.

We have published to day a rather long extract from Mr. Davis's last work on China. The subject is the performance of the ceremony of the *ko-tow* by the ambassador of an independent nation. By parity of reasoning, the same causes that should deter an ambassador from submitting to this degrading act of homage, should also have a proper effect upon the conduct of all other officers and subjects of every independent state; for we all, though in a more humble degree, represent our nation and country.

The commerce of all foreign nations is in so strange a position in Canton, the foreign merchants are left so utterly to their own resources—that in any movement amongst themselves to better their condition the view Mr. Davis has taken of, the general bad effects of servile submission appears to be worthy of their serious consideration.

OPIUM

Report to the emperor from a Member of the Cabinet.
Concluded from last week's Register, page 190.

If the very well-spring of opium is not cut off, it will be difficult to preserve the troops from a mutual and secret connivance in smoking it; already are they affected by the life-destroying practice, which has become a disgusting and wicked habit, and which, when once confirmed, palsies the hands and feet whilst tears and drivel run from the eyes and nose; how can it be expected that exercise and discipline can make good and able soldiers of such? The troops belonging to all the cantonments, when advancing, cannot fight; when retreating, cannot preserve order and discipline, or keep their ranks.

In the 12th year (1830) came the report of the affair of the *dog-banditti* (*Yaoumin*), in Canton, which stated that, "in consequence of smoking opium of all the effective corps, although they mustered many in numbers, few were fit or strong enough to take the field."— Here is clear and positive proof (of the bad effects of opium).

It has been said—"rescind the prohibitions so far as to allow the people to smoke, and deal in opium, excluding from this indulgence civil and military officers, scholars and the soldiery." This is preverse and glossing talk—as is said in the proverb; a man shuts his ears and steals a bell—(thinking, as he has stopped his own organs of hearing, he may deceive others as he deceives himself).

For the whole number of the civil and military officers, scholars, and soldiery do not exceed one, whilst the people compose the other nine tenths of the population of the empire. Those who now indulge in the use of opium are, generally speaking, the personal friends, secretaries, stewards and in-door servants of the public officers; the practice has extended to markets and shops and spread amongst the people, and the officers of the army, the soldiers and students have also gradually adopted the habit. Those who do not indulge in the use of opium are the numerous and simple classes of country people. If the civil and military officers of government, scholars and soldiers are alone prohibited to indulge in the use of opium, whilst the people are allowed to freely use and trade in it, the consequences will be that those who do use it will abandon themselves to any course of conduct in order to obtain it, and those who have preserved themselves from using it, will be seduced into the practice. The use of opium is now forbidden; still what dread there is that it is used; but if the people are enticed to use it by the government permitting it to be used, how can there be any hope that *one* will refrain?—And when the use of opium has become universal among the people, how will it be possible to carry the prohibitions as to it's use by the civil and military officers, students, and soldiery into effect?

But how is it that the prohibitions cannot be carried into effect?—why, as to the civil and military officers, students and soldiers, men are not *born* such; generally speaking they are taken from the mass of the people.

Now when any of the military are dismissed the service, substitutes must be taken from the people to fill the ranks, and those who are inclined to enter the army are men generally without any fixed occupation.* Now, when they were mingled with the mass of the people, if they smoked opium the habit will not be conquered when they become soldiers, even although the laws should be brought in aid to suppress it. This is, as Mencius said,—"ruining the people." (Alluding to the following passage in the *Hea Mung*.—"Mencius said,—to employ the people in war without teaching them, is said to be ruining them.")

As to the self-indulgence in smoking opium by all the officers &c in their private dwellings, how is it to be prevented; and while it will be impossible to carry into the bosoms of families such a searching police, and controlling of private habits, the official attendants and family servants will become spies on their masters and assume a dictation over them.

Scire volunt secreta domi, atque inde timeri.
**— Nam lingua mali pars pessimi servi.

Hence will arise endless scandal and false accusations, never failing sources of animosities; the fathers commands will be unheeded, the elder brothers watchful care unavailing, and the lord will lose his controul over his slave. Alas! now, what internal confusion to the empire will not arise from this. Happy shall we be to escape from it; for it is the common practice of men to mutually seduce each other into vice—why hasten them on in the path of self destruction; therefore, if the people are encouraged to trade in and use opium, and the officers of government, scholars and the soldiery forbidden to use it—now the whole empire wallowing in the use, blinded and lost—if the ignorant multitudes are not awakened from their lethargic vices, those of better views and superior minds, intoxicated with the drug, will lose their former good impressions and be lost in the general depravity.

I have constantly thought what is to be done to improve the people, but I have not attained to any conviction; but as there are laws made by the present reigning family, I trust to them—they having been made for the *salus populi*, there is in them that which is to be dreaded and of which I dare not advise the change.

For whilst laws do exist the intelligent portion of the nation will know what is allowed or forbidden; how, then, can it be said they are merely matters of form? they have a secret and beneficial influence, and, in truth, are barriers which perserve not a few from danger. But if the prohibitions are at once rescinded, and your imperial majesty yourself should consider opium not to be an evil, how can it be expected that the shallow-minded and ignorant people will know the error (they commit in using it)? Openly incited to deal in and use it publicly, in time they

* If as citizens they smoked opium, they will not when they are legionaries, although serving under the articles of war, be preserved from the habit.

will altogether despise the national laws, and as daily indulgence leads to greater excess the habit will neither be considered strange nor blameable, shame will be utterly banished, and not the slightest dread of the laws will remain. The policy that would admit opium is fraught with evil to the empire and to the minds of men.

I, your majesty's servant, know that the principles on which the national code is framed are profound and far-reaching, and the thought of changing them should not be lightly entertained; how is it that this subordinate (*outside*, alluding to himself being a member of the *cabinet*) officer has started the discussion, leading the traitorous hongmerchants and other vagabonds, without exception, to give themselves airs and look up with confidence that the imperial mandate will be sent down admitting the custom, that by the repeal of the prohibitions they may now and henceforth abandon themselves to their profligate courses without any fear of the laws.

I, an officer of limited talents, have been distinguished by the imperial favour; and not many years ago was promoted from subordinate duties, and am now a *Heo-sze* (a minister, member of the imperial council); and have made but poor returns for the great favours heaped on me.

If I am acquainted with any subject, I dare not but discuss it. It is my duty to request that the imperial will be sent down to all the governors and lieutenant governors of provinces to order the district magistrates to issue the severest and clearest prohibitions, in perspicuous edicts, against the former vicious practices, that the people may be renovated; if they tread in their old courses, not changing and amending themselves, let the law take it's decisive course, do not show any favour or indulgence. Direct that those who have been detected in bartering a thousand and more catties of opium be punished with the severest penalties of the law, then the hearts of men will be impressed with awe, and the foreigners beyond the seas, hearing the reports of these punishments, will become changed and civilised.

These are my simple and humble opinions; whether they are just or not I respectfully submit to your imperial majesty.

A reverential report.

Extract from the log of the Bark Henry Wellesley. Captain B. Freeman.

SHOAL IN THE CHINA SEA.

"On the passage of the Bark *Henry Wellesley*, from China to Singapore, we saw on the 23rd. August at 3. P. M. the west London reef "bearing about S. S. E., which according to our observation was in "latitude 8°. 50' N. and longitude 112°. 3' E.—Upon approaching the "reef discovered on a spit running to the N. N. E. a vessel of about "400 tons with painted ports, her foremast and bowsprit standing and "sails flying adrift. Stood near enough to the wreck to discover that "there was no one on board, but owing to a stong current setting to "the eastward and it drawing towards evening did not board her. "This reef runs about W. S. W. and E. N. E., has on the east end "a white sand hill, on the west end a sand bank and a spit running "to the N. N. E. about two miles. The following day at 4 P. M. while "standing to the southward saw a detached reef right a head running "east and west about 2 miles; its latitude by observation 8°. 44' N. "and longitude 111°, 34' E. being 29 miles to the south-westward of "west London reef; it has a sand bank at each end and a small black "rock in the centre and is not laid down in any of the charts of the "the China Sea, and consequently very dangerous to ships navigating "that sea. The latitude may be depended on within a mile or two, "it being from meridian latitude taken by two sextants, and the longitude "by chronometers measured from the Grand Ladrone.

"The Hull of the vessel seen on the reef did not apear to be injured "above water. B. F. (Sing. Chron. Oct. 8th).

Flag of the Union.—On and after the fourth of July next, the flag of the United States will be spangled with *twenty six* stars, 2 being added in consequence of the admission of the States of Arkansas and Michegan into the Union. In 1818, the number of States then being 20, an Act was passed "that on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the Flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th. day of July then succeeding such admission." The 13 stripes, denoting the thirteen original States, were on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, increased to 15; but as the number of States was further enlarged, it was perceived that the Flag would not, eventually, admit of a stripe for each, and so an Act was passed fixing the number at 13, as before. The last star added to the Flag, was on the 4th of July 1822, in honor of the State of Missouri, which was admitted into the Union on the 10th of Agust 1821. The star for Maine was added on the 4th of July 1820. (N. Y. Jl. of Commerce).

South America. A friend has kindly favoured as with a file of Valparaiso Papers (El Mercurio) to the 19th August. And files of Lima papers (El eco del Protectorado) to the 7th and Telegrafo de Lima, to the 9th September.

It would appear that a good deal of bitterness exists between the governments of these two countries; and although both sides are loud in declaring their love of peace and unwillingness to commence hostilities, still we should not be surprised, from the ill-temper of some of their manifestos, if both countries were to plunge into a ruinous, and, to our ideas, foolish and unnecessary war.

We observe, in a paper of the 3rd September that B. H. Wilson, Esq. H. B. M's. Consul General for Peru, at the instance of the English resident merchants, had stepped forward and offered to mediate between the two parties, and endeavour, if possible, to preserve amity. The Secretary of the Peruvian Government, in his reply to Mr. Wilson, accepts his proposal of mediation which we trust will also be admitted by the other party; and thus the evils which would inevitably accrue to foreign commerce, were these two States to go to war, may be avoided.

Lord Amherst's Embassy.

The Ko-tow.

As some uninformed persons have, without sufficient consideration or knowledge of the subject, ventured to argue that the non-performance of the *ko-tow* was too strict an adherence to punctilio on the part of both our ambassadors, it may be as well to show, that, putting (with them) all considerations of national honour and dignity entirely out of the question as mere vanities, and viewing the matter simply as one of commercial profit or loss, there is nothing to be *gained* by it, but the reverse. It was observed in the narrative of Lord Macartney's mission. "The Dutch, who in the last century submitted at once to every ceremony prescribed to them, in the hope of obtaining in return some lucrative advantages, complained of being treated with neglect, and of being dismissed without the smallest promise of any favour."* The fate of a later Dutch embassy was still worse; but it is fair to state their gains against their losses on the occasion. In return for beating their heads nine times against the ground before the throne, they certainly had some broken victuals sent them, as from the Emperor. Of these, however, Van Braam observes, that they were principally sheep's trotters, "which appeared to have been already gnawed clean. This disgusting mess," he adds "was upon a dirty plate, and appeared rather destined to feed a dog than to form the repast of a human creature." As this was the only advantage they gained by their painful corporeal exertions upon the ground, it may next be observed that the whole course of their treatment on the journey back was of the most mortifying and degrading character. This embassy occured in 1795, during the era of small-clothes, and before liberal principles had been generally established in dress as in other matters; and these hapless Dutchmen were made, on the most trivial occasions of *ceremony*, to perform their evolutions, while the wicked mandarins stood by and laughed—and who would not?—at what has been diplomatically styled, "the embarrassment of a Dutchbuilt stern in tight inexpressibles."

Sir John Malcolm, who understood, if any man ever did, the Asiatic character, has observed in one of his works:—"From the hour the first mission reached Persia, servants, merchants, governors of towns, chiefs, and high public officers, presuming upon our ignorance, made constant attempts to trespass upon our dignity; and, though repelled at all points, they continued their efforts, till a battle royal at Shiraz put the question to rest, by establishing our reputation, as to a just sense of our own pretensions, upon a basis which was never afterwards shaken." Russia, whose ambassaders, like our own, have *refused* to perform the Chinese act of vassalage, has a residency at Peking, which may at least (as an advantage) be set against "les pattes d'un mouton," and "les ossemens rongés," which the Dutchmen gained by *performing* it. Admitting, however, that the balance was in favour of the latter, it may reasonably be questioned whether it is wise, on such occasion, to sink *all* considerations of natural respectability. The Athenians were a politic as well

as brave people; and when Timagoras, who was sent by them as embassador to the King of Persia, had the imprudence to degrade his country by the act of prostration, he was condemned to die on his return.

But let us only do as the Chinese *themselves* have always done. Gerbillon tells us, that when an officer of the Emperor Kâng-hy was taken by the King of the Eluths, the latter insisted on his speaking on his knees; but the Chinese refused, saying he was *not his vassal*, but his own Emperor's. A Chinese account of Japan expressly states, that an ambassador from Peking to that country refused the prostration, and, rather than compromise the honour of his nation, returned without communicating the orders of his court. But it has been mere ignorance to consider the *ko tow* as nothing but a *ceremony*. The unthinking majority is led by names, and it is important to know that the prostration is the solemn rite by which the King of Cochin-China, and the rulers of the petty kingdoms of Corea and Loo-choo, do homage by their emissaries upon being confirmed by the Chinese Emperor in the succession. The spirit and import of the *ko-tow* is that of the form by which the feudal tenant *in capite* did homage to his liege lord; and every country that, like Japan, has professed to be independent, has declined performing it.

However oddly it may sound to us, at the distance of more than 12,000 miles, the aspirations, with which the court of Peking aims at universal supremacy, are best expressed in the words of the old secular hymn:—

"Alme sol, possis nihil urbe Româ
Visere majus!"

All countries that send tribute, while their ambassadors go through the forms of allegiance, constitute a part of the empire, and their respective kings reign under the sanction of the "Son of heaven." This of course signifies little enough at a distance, but the effect is felt in China; for any remonstrance against oppression, on the part of a subject of one of these states, must be stopped by such an unanswerable argument, which proves at once his relative inferiority and worthlessness; and what had been merely the rights of independence in another, become, in his case, rebellion. Mr. Barrow, who has really studied China, and understands it well, observes that "a tame and passive obedience to the degrading demands of this haughty court serve only to feed its pride, and add to the absurd notions of its own vast importance." A Jesuit at Peking, quoted by Du Halde, observed, as long ago as 1687, the princes of Europe should be cautious how they send letters and presents to China, lest "their kingdoms be registered among the tributaries."

As this is rather an important subject, and may become a question of expediency at some future time, it is as well to add Dr. Morrison's observations: — "There is a difference of submission and devotedness expressed by different postures of the body, and some nations feel an almost instinctive reluctance, to the stronger expression of submission. As for instance, standing and bending the head is less than kneeling on one knee; as that is less than kneeling on two knees, and that less, again, than kneeling on two knees, and putting the hands and forehead to the ground; and doing this once is, in the apprehension of the Chinese, less than doing it three times or six times, or nine times. Waving the question whether it be proper for one human being to use such strong expressions of submission to another or not, when any (even the strongest) of these forms are *reciprocal*, they do not interfere with the idea of equality, or of mutual independence. If they are *not* reciprocally performed, the last of the forms expresses in the strongest manner the submission and homage of one person or state to another: and in this light the Tartar family now on the throne of China consider the *san-kwei, kew-kwo*, thrice kneeling and nine times beating the head against the ground. Those nations of Europe who consider themselves tributary and yielding homage to China should perform the Tartar ceremony; those who do not consider themselves so should not perform the ceremony." (*The Chinese*, by J. F. Davis)

* Vol. ii. p. 121

Proclamation by the Governor and Hoppo.

Tang, a president of the military board, member of the censorate, governor of *Kwangtung* and *Kwangse*, &c.—and *Wan*, controller-general of the customs at the port of Canton, issue hereby strict prohibitory orders.

Whereas—as the words and speech and written language of the various foreigners who come hither to trade are different from those of China, the ceremonies, laws, prohibitions and orders of the celestial dynasty they cannot very easily understand; on this account the security-merchants and linguists are ordered to lord over and manage their trade; it is their duty to give unceasing instructions, and suppress their pride and profligacy, that their hearts may be changed and themselves renovated; and, moved with gladness, dwell long in peace and obtain profit; each confining himself to his own station and employment. And the security merchants should be careful to preserve their respectability on account of their estates and families, and conduct their trade on just principles, without fraud or falsehood, then will men from afar put confidence in them.

Now we have enquired and found that formerly some of the hongmerchants were lawless and shameless; and when foreigners came to Canton and lived in their factories, the avaricious amongst the hongmerchants hit upon a hundred plans to pay their court to them; some previously bought youths to be their domestic attendants; or they invited women from the boats to lodge with them in their factories; which was not only injurious to our native manners and customs, but gave occasion for much apprehension that some serious disturbance might occur.—At present, the foreign ships successively enter the port, and we have real apprehensions that there are some lawless ones amongst the hongmerchants, who still follow the old courses. Besides issuing secret orders to examine and seize, it is proper that we prepare strict prohibitions, as follows. The security-merchants and linguists are hereby ordered; as well as the police, patroles, and constables, to fully inform themselves thereof. Henceforth it is necessary you should all have regard to your characters, and thoroughly reform your former faults. All the foreigners dwell in the rear of the honga, near the river; near there the *Tankeas* and other small boats are not allowed to remain; and the foreigners in their journies between the provincial city and Whampoa, are not allowed to seek for and hire the *Tankea* people, nor go on board the other small boats. The foreigners are allowed to bring their own servants and attendants, originally they were not permitted to hire the people of the inner land. If they (the merchants and linguists) dare, as hitherto, to hire for the foreigners native servants and youths of tender age, and seduce them to spend the night, drinking &c. in the river boats, or bring in loose women during the night into their factories,—when they are seized by the police &c, or even should we hear only of such conduct, the lawless foreigners, as well as the security-merchants and linguists, shall be delivered over to the district magistrates and punished with the utmost severity of the law. And if the local police and constables receive bribes and connive with the foreigners, when once their delinquency is heard of, they shall be first punished by wearing the wooden collar for a month, and then taken to the public offices and bambooed. We, the governor and hoppo, have a firm grasp of the laws, decidedly we will not show the least favour. All should tremblingly obey, and truly do not try experiments with the laws. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 16th year 9th moon, 27th day (November 5th.)

At Macao on the 17th inst. the lady of A. C. Maclean Esq. of a Son.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1836. NO. 48. PRICE 50 CENT

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co.
Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. T. A. GIBB.

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE. Can take 250 tons freight for terms apply to
Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE GLENELG, Capt. LUNGLEY. For freight apply to
1st November 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

For LIVERPOOL Direct.

THE First class Ship ORIXA of 365 Tons. Captain Wm, Ager For terms of Freight Apply to WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th of June last.
Canton, 24th November, 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE

A few Cases of SUPERIOR LONDON SHERRY.
Canton, 14th Nov. 1836. DIROM & Co.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER to LONDON.

The fine fast sailing Ship MALCOLM, Captain JAMES EYLES, 600 Tons burthen, now at Whampoa, to sail with all possible despatch. Apply to
J. & W. CRAGG & Co.
7th October 1836.

NOTICE. In consequence of Messrs. Douglas, Anderson & Co. of London not having completed their engagements with Messrs. Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. dated London 31st of December, 1829, and Mr. H. W. Douglas having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last, the Firms of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Canton, Singapore, and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st of December next; after which date, the above Firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of Attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.
The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the Firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Batavia until further notice.
BATAVIA, 5th October, 1836. WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.
Canton, 8th October 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs Gemmells & Co. of Valparaiso.
Canton, 3 November, 1836 WM. & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. MARY SOMERVILLE, Jackson, from Lpool and Batavia. NEPONSET (Am.) Scobie, NABOB (Am.) Putnam. ALBIONE, Bennett, from Beunos Ayres.

Passengers. per *Many Somerville*. Major and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Jackson.

SAILED. BRIGH [Du] Hoyt, for Batavia. BURONG, Mc. Ivor. ENTERPRIZE, Roberts, RED ROVER, Wright, THETIS, Clark, for Singapore and Calcutta. LADY GRANT, Jeffry, do and Bombay.

Passenger. per *Red Rover*. *R. Lyall, Esq.*

The *Mavis*, Reynell, and Ferguson, Young, are under despatch for Calcutta.

Despatched this day for New York, *Omega*, Russell.

We have not received any fresh intelligence by the few arrivals of the week.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, WHAMPOA.

In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Johnstone, late Surgeon of the "Earl of Balcarras" who had previously given his services to the "British Seamen's Hospital Society" the Committee have availed themselves of those of Mr. H. Holgate, of the "Anna Robertson" who will now assume the medical charge.

W. Blenkin.
Canton, November 28th, 1836. Sec. Pro. Tem. to the Com.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It is now our pleasing duty to announce to the Public the formation of a GENERAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE, in Canton This important event took place yesterday.

In thus announcing the commencement of a new era in the Foreign Commerce of Canton, we trust we may be allowed to express our own heartfelt satisfaction at the establishment of an Institution which promises so fairly to be a safeguard to many of the most important interests of that Commerce.

Never before has there been such a union of different national and individual interests in this city.

Knowledge is power, union is strength: dull, then, and hopeless indeed, must he be, who does not sanguinely look foward to a no-distant amelioration of our commercial condition in this country.

Resolutions submitted, on the 28th of November, 1836, to a General meeting of Foreign Residents in Canton, held within the Hotel of Messrs Stanford & Marks, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of adopting measures for the establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce.

At the appointed hour of noon, most of the Foreign Residents in Canton had assembled in the room where the meeting was to be held; one Member, at least, of each Firm was present, and the room was crowded.

Mr. Lindsay was unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. Boyd requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Lindsay, when he had taken the Chair, addressed the meeting in the following words.

I should feel considerable diffidence in accepting the honor conferred upon me of presiding in this meeting, were not the duties I have to perform so clear and defined that I have no apprehension of the cause suffering from my inexperience in such affairs. We are now assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of adopting measures for the establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce. The want of such an institution, as it is now proposed to establish, has long been practically felt by all of us; and I trust that before a year has elapsed we shall all find ample cause to congratulate ourselves that it has at last been adopted.—The utility of Chambers of Commerce is now so universally recognized that there are few commercial towns of importance in any part of the world where they do not exist; and there is perhaps none where from the extent of commerce, the variety of interests concerned, and more especially from the peculiarity of circumstances in which we are placed, that this applies more particularly than in Canton.—The general principles on which the proposed Chamber is to be formed have already been laid before you, and I believe I may say have received your unanimous sanction. When the Committee commences it's labors, it will then be their duty to frame such regulations as may appear most likely to contribute to it's general utility. Gentlemen, I know how valuable your time is, and will no longer detain you, but proceed at once to the business of the meeting.—Yet, ere we commence, allow me to offer one more remark.—Our society has been accused, perhaps justly, of sometimes

allowing party feeling to interfere with the Public welfare. We have now an opportunity before us to show that such a slur upon our character is no longer justly applicable; and believe me when I say that the true and simple mode of preventing it's recurrence is,—that we should all allow to our neighbour that credit which we with justice claim for ourselves, however much we may differ in opinion —namely: a sincere and earnest desire to forward the public good.

MR. DENT. In moving the first resolution, Mr. Lindsay's address has left little for me to say as to the objects of the meeting.

I should, indeed, have been better pleased if any one else had come forward to make the proposition, and especially Mr. Jardine, as the head of a House carrying on such extensive business; the presence, however, of Mr. Matheson, a partner in the Firm, is a sufficient guarantee of their concurrence.—While I consider that our best thanks are due to those who have been so active in arranging the business, I may remark that I have hitherto refrained from taking any prominent share in the proceedings, not from any lukewarmness in the cause, but from a feeling that time alone would remove the obstacles which existed to the establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce; and these, I am happy now to believe, no longer exist.—The peculiarity of our position here, together with the increase of the trade and of the foreign community, seem particularly to call for such an Institution; and a very little experience in Canton will point out when its influence is required. Amongst many other objects for consideration, I need only mention the restrictions on the exportation of silk; the want of accommodation for the accession of residents; the removal of the filth & rubbish in front of the Factories.—It will be not less useful as a standard of authority on commercial questions, and the usages of the Port. I therefore most cordially beg to propose the first resolution.

1st. Proposed by Mr. Dent, and seconded by Mr. Wetmore—That it is desirable a General Chamber of Commerce should be established in China. Which to be really useful must comprise among its members, the most respectable Merchants resident in China of all nations. Carried Unanimously.

MR. MATHESON, in moving the 2nd resolution said; Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have been requested to move the second resolution, connected with the proceedings of the day, which I have much pleasure in doing, under the impression of it's being generally concurred in by the meeting. Although I had no share in drafting it, it meets with my full approval; and as Mr. Dent has mentioned Mr. Jardine's name, I beg to add that he, as well as the other Members of our Firm, freely and fully sanction the whole scope and tenor of the resolutions which we are here assembled to discuss.

When the formation of a General Chamber was proposed to us, and our concurrence requested, our first enquiry was whether such an Association was generally desired by the mercantile body, and finding this to be the case, we at once agreed to afford our co-operation; our only object being, as it has always been, to join heart and hand in any measure that can tend to encrease the prosperity of the general commerce of Canton.

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Matheson, and seconded by Mr. Fox—That the specific object of the Chamber is purely Commercial, it has nothing to do with Political questions. Carried Unanimously.

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Green, and seconded by Mr. Maclean—That all firms established in China, and individuals interested in the trade are eligible to become members on the payment of the following entrance Fee, and annual subscription, which sums will be devoted to meet the requisite expenses of the Chamber. Carried Unanimously.

Entrance Fee for each Firm $ 50. Annual subscription 25. Entrance Fee for each Individual 30. Annual subscription 15.

4th. Proposed by Mr. Turner, and seconded by Mr. Wallace — That a Committee, consisting for the present of 13 members, shall be elected by Ballot from the general body, who shall, with as little delay as possible, proceed to draw up such rules and regulations as may appear best adapted to the case, and when completed they shall submit the same to a general meeting of the Members, when, if any alterations or amendments are proposed the sense of the meeting shall be taken by open voting and the decision of the Majority shall be adopted. Carried Unanimously,

5th Proposed by Mr. Blenkin, and seconded by Dadabhoy Rustomjee—That the gentlemen present who wish to join the Chamber do now subscribe their names on a sheet of paper handed round, entitled—"Members of the General Chamber of Commerce." Carried Unanimously.

6th Proposed by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Matheson—That each Firm subscribing shall have two votes on all subjects, discussed at General Meetings, and each individual one vote. Carried Unanimously.

7th. Proposed by Mr. Gibb and seconded by Mr. Inglis—That no two members of the same firm shall be Members of the committee. Carried Unanimously.

8th Proposed by Mr. King, and seconded by Mr. Gray—That the Committee shall consist, at the commencement, of the following proportion of each nation. Carried Unanimously.

English 5, Americans 3, Parsee 2, Dutch 1, French 1, Open to any Nation, 1, total 13.

9th Proposed by Mr. How, and seconded by Mr. Stewart—That a Ballot be held, for the purpose of electing the Committee, between the hours of 12 and 1 of Wednesday, the 30th instant; and that Messrs. Bell, Gibb, and Gordon be requested to act as Scrutineers on the occasion. Carried Unanimously.

10th. Proposed by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be voted to Mr. Lindsay, for the trouble he has taken relative to the establishment of the Chamber, and for his services on the present occasion.

Canton, 28th November, 1836. (*Signed*) H. H. Lindsay, Chairman.
W. S. Boyd, Sec. pro. tmp.

We do not presume to ask the attention of our readers to the edict from the governor and his colleagues, a translation of which is published in to day's Register, because we scarcely think it worth their attention.

That the art of government,—or rather of ruling it's subjects—is and has been understood by the Chinese autocrats, has been conceded by those whose judgment on the question is deserving of respect: and if the art of ruling foreigners by *mis-rule* is to manifest *mis-rule* by the most absurd acts, why they would also appear to possess in an equal degree the art of *managing us.*

A government, conscious of it's weakness, should not parade it before the world. It had better hope for respect under the dim shelter of obscurity;—*omne ignotum pro magnifico est*, is a maxim that Chinese statesmen seem not to know; or why do they, week after week, issue the most strict and (said to be) unalterable orders to those foreigners whom they affect so much to despise, but who in fact *do* manifest the most utter, profound contempt for these orders? What is the reason of this childish course of conduct? Is the Chinese government "willing to wound but yet afraid to strike"? Is their goverment a name only—a mere *umbra* that would disperse if it were approached? Suppose the foreign merchants were to *tremble* according *to order*, turn their affairs over to the hongmerchants, send away their ships, and leave Canton themselves—what would be the consequence? Governor *Tang* would tremble in his turn even at the sound himself hath made.

But, seriously, if it could be done without much inconvenience, the foreign merchants and agents in Canton could justify themselves to their constituents if they were to adopt, as a stroke of policy, a thorough and universal obedience to the governor's orders. If they were all to leave Canton and take their ships for a week's cruise to sea they would be soon invited back. Of course, we have not any idea that this measure will be adopted; but we do think that every minatory edict issued by the government, and disregarded by the foreigners, weakens the cause of the former and strengthens that of the latter; but should ever a savage and barbarian out-break be made by the local officers, it will not be excused by bringing forward the plea that they have been long-suffering and we long-offending. Their long-suffering is but corruption and weakness—our offending the *natural consequences.*

We have good reason to believe that our Brother Editor is premature in his announcement that the first imperial commissioner, *Keying*, has been recalled to Peking by the

emperor; but should he be correct upon this point, we are convinced he is wrong on the other, namely: that the *Tse-ang-keun*, or Tatar commander in chief of this province, is to succeed to the vacant office. In no instance would this be the case, and certainly not in this; for the present commission has been appointed to enquire into the derelictions of duty of the former one; is it feasible, therefore, that a high officer of the province in which the inquisition is to be made should be appointed to make it? — Such proceedings are diametrically opposed to the policy of the Tatar rulers of this empire; and the contributor to the *Canton Press* should have known better, and had more consideration for the credit and interests of his employers, than to have given in a report which has betrayed that paper into the publication of a piece of local information which sounds ridiculous in the ears of those who have any acquaintance with the policy of the Chinese government.

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR, FOOYUEN, AND HOPPO.

Tang, the governor &ca *Ke*, the *fooyuen*, &ca and *Wan*, the *hoppo*, &ca. proclaim to the hongmerchants for their full information.

It is authenticated that the said hongmerchants have made a report, saying that they have received our orders to examine into the circumstances of the long residence of the Foreign merchants, Jardine and others, in the provincial city, which being in contradiction to the regulations, they were to return to their country, and so forth; and have stated that they have examined into the facts &ca. which report having come before us, we have examined into the records and find that this is a case of examination which was ordered in an imperial edict.

The original report (*Hewkew's* memorial) described truly the real facts.

The said foreign merchants, Jardine and the others, have for many years *planted* themselves in the provincial city and are unwilling to leave; how can it be said that there exist no causes for this?

It is proved, by the report of the hongmerchants, that the receiving-ships are anchored in the outside waters; and the dealings of traitorous natives and loss of custom-duties proceeds from ships arriving from sea and communicating with the store ships, with which they carry on a trade. This (observe the governor&ca) is really saying that these evils proceed from the *outside*; how, then, formerly have so many continually occurring cases of seizure and punishment been determined *in the provincial city*?—The hongmerchants now say that the cases of seizure connected with dealings in opium belonging to the *outside* are *many*, with the *inside* or *provincial city*, *few*; well, if they are *few*, it cannot be said there are none at all. There must be men who smooth the way, make agreements (and rule the prices); and there must be places where connexions (for the sale of opium) are formed.

We, the governor, fooyuen, and hoppo, are actuated by the desire of preserving unhurt the lives of the said hongmerchants and their families; we exert ourselves with affectionate care and give sincere advice, teaching you to come forward and confess, that we may excuse, your crimes; yet what you have reported is very contradictory and incoherent. In a future case we shall at once order an examination, and if we merely adhere to the strict letter of the laws and carry them into unrelenting execution, since you hongmerchants will not have mercy on yourselves, there certainly, hereafter, cannot be any grounds for repining or resentment.

As to the foreign merchants, Jardine and the others, they have long dwelt in the provincial city. Does it proceed or not from their having the charge of many ships? Every month do trading vessels come to Canton to each of them; and on account of waiting for a price to sell, do they remain?—we shall not discuss empty, proofless words, nor whether it is so or not; but is their trade never to stop for a day? And the said foreigners never to return? Is this right and reasonable?

Former imperial orders are explicit on this point.—"That foreign ships of every nation—because at times they are not able to dispose of their cargoes, or cannot recover all that is due to them; they are not allowed on these accounts to remain in Canton; after their ships have left the river, they should immediately repair to and remain at Macao; and transfer their goods to the hongmerchants, who will sell for them and pay up the sale-amounts. Next year positive orders must given to the foreign ships to avail themselves of a favorable opportunity to return to their respective countries; and if the leading foreign merchants are suffered to remain in the provincial city, punish equally and severely both the foreign merchants and the linguists; and so forth."

Not only are there regulations forbidding the foreign merchants to remain in Canton, but they are likewise not permitted to remain long in Macao.

If it is said that it is necessary the trade of the said foreigners should be under their own management, then for what purpose do the hongmerchants establish foreign hongs? Is it that you may obtain a selfish livelihood that you establish useless foreign hongs? If, under this pretence of screening yourselves, you have made your favorable explanation (of the foreign trade), it is an utter casting off of all the proper feelings of men.

But on the said foreigners, the virtues of benevolence and protecting kindness have been profusely showered by the celestial dynasty, and they should therefore obey with reverential awe the laws and regulations of the celestial dynasty, and the whole of them go and come according to law; and thus themselves preserve the thoroughfare of their trade.

At the present time the emperor himself is extremely strict. If they do not speedily spread their sails and return—and if the said foreigners do remain in Canton, & still carry on their smuggled trade (in opium), and the hongmerchants are not in league with them and smooth the way, and settle the prices,—if this *planted* residence, this unwillingness to remove, be persisted in,—when daily suspicions increase to certainty— how will your minds be able to reconcile these contradictions?

Moreover, we, the governor, fooyuen, and hoppo, are the appointed controlling officers of this province, to uproot evil practices, and bring traitors to submission. Our duties will not allow us to excuse offenders. We have respectfully received the emperor's orders investing us with judicial authority; and the interior and exterior of the empire must be guarded with trembling care. We distinctly say the time for indulgence is passed; for the future there must be better conduct. We wish your minds to be early turned to the subject, and that you calculate the consequences, and think deeply and long on them.

It is our duty to issue speedy orders. Let the hongmerchants, immediately forward them to the said foreigners, Jardine, Innes, Dent, and Turner; and to the following, who have not resided here many years, and who go and come;—Framjee, Merwanjee, Dadabhoy, Gordon, Whiteman—that they may all obey accordingly. All of them must immediately explain all matters connected with their trade. They are allowed a fortnight to pack up and leave the city; and they may return to their countries in any ships convenient to themselves, whether going direct or not. If any amongst them may not be able to arrange their affairs within the given time, they are allowed to go to Macao, and remain there for the same period.

If they have any goods or out-standing accounts, let them be delivered over to the hongmerchants, who will dispose of and arrange them, and render an account; thus the whole number will be enabled to return speedily to their country. Neither can they be allowed to remain long in Macao, in opposition to the fixed regulations. Should any of them dare to be unsettled and wandering in their thoughts and inclinations, it will be clear that the said foreigners are deaf to good advice; stupid and impervious to conviction. Such as these the celestial empire will certainly not suffer; and if we carry the laws into effect and commence prosecutions, there will be some who will find it difficult to get back to their country. Those who dwell in the *Eho* (Creek), and other hongs, if they oppose this examination, the hong shall be sealed up and the owner seized and tried. In verity; be not remiss in this business. The said hongmerchants must, within three days make a report on all these points, and deliver it up to us, when we shall examine into the facts and report them to the emperor. Let there be no delay on the part of any one. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 10th moon, 15th day (23d Nov).

CAPTAIN HORSBURGH.

The sentiments expressed in the letter of a 'Sailor,' which appeared in the Canton Register of the 15th inst. were re-echoed by the public voice, and the wish to do honor, by some public act of the general body of man-

kind,—or at least of all civilised nations—was made known by a subsequent circular, proposing a meeting of all foreign residents in Canton on Tuesday last.

The meeting was accordingly held, and the measures then adopted are detailed below.

Few will, we presume, dissent from the suggestion of Captain Hine, as being one peculiarly fit to honor the departed, whilst it will warn the living: *Horsburg's Directory* has been a *light* to many on their lengthened tracks in the perilous eastern seas; and *Horsburg's Lighthouses* will, we trust, be multiplied, wherever possible, in the whole range of navigable warers which his labours have elucidated.

Pedra Branca, at the southern extremity of the China sea, will, doubtless, meet with the same general approval from all nautical and mercantile men elswhere as it has received in Canton.

That the amount of the general subscriptions will be commensurate to the objects in view, namely: to honor Horsburghs memory, and in so honoring to *perpetuate* his labours, and thus confer a kind of immortality—to *stereotype*,—as it were—on rocks and shoals an everlasting edition of the *Directory*—that the subscriptions *of the world* will be sufficient for these objects we hardly doubt; in fact, the subscription and the result are both arguments *ad crumenam*—for commerce will be so much benefited by such *indices*, that any sum will be well laid out to raise these memorials to *Horsburgh's* memory.

As we were going to Press we received a subscriber's letter; and we are glad to find that we are not alone in our idea of the best way of appropriating the amount of the subscriptions.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT MARKWICK'S HOTEL

November 22nd, 1836.

For the purpose of taking into consideration the measures proper to be pursued, to render a lasting tribute of respect to the memory of the late Capt. HORSBURGH.

W. JARDINE Esq., *in the Chair.*

The meeting was opened by Capt. Hine who briefly stated it's object and suggested that if sufficient funds could be raised, the purpose would be best answered by the erection of some work of public utility, as a light house on Pedra Branca, in the Straits of Singapore.

Mr. Clark suggested the founding a Scholarship or Professorship of Navigation; but it was determined by the sense of the meeting, that, as subscriptions were to be invited from all parts of the world, a merely national institution was not to the purpose.

Proposed by Mr. Innes, seconded by Capt. Grant, that the following Gentlemen be appointed as a Committee to carry into effect the objects of the meeting with power to add their number—viz. Mr. Jardine,—Mr. Dent,—Mr. Wetmore,—Capt. Hine,—Mr. Van Basel,—Mr. Astell,—Mr. Fox, Framjee Pestonjee,—Capt. Young.

Proposed by Mr. Layton, seconded by Mr. Matheson, that it be suggested to the Committee.

"The propriety of establishing an annual examination of the junior Officers, midshipmen and apprentices of ships trading to China, in theoretical and practical Navigation, Algebra, Arithmetic, Practical Astronomy, Naval Mechanics, and other useful subjects—such examinations to be conducted by a Committee of Commanders and Resident Merchants.

Proposed and carried, That a subscription list be now opened and afterwards to lie at different Mercantile Houses.

Proposed and carried,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman. (From the *Canton Press*, Nov. 26.)

Dear Mr. Editor. It must be very gratifying to every friend and admirer of Horsburgh to witness the handsome and generous manner in which both the Canton Papers have taken up the question of paying a compliment to his memory. Under such auspices, particularly if followed up by the same powerful arm in other quarters, there can be little doubt of the most moderate expectations being realized, while a confident hope may be entertained by the more sanguine.

Would but every man, or body of men, come forward who have benefited by Horsburg, not only might funds be raised for the erection of one but a series of Light-houses, all receiving his name. To enlist the multitude in the cause, let the call be loud and searching enough, and it cannot fail of being heard and responded to. The Press will be our most important ally, and the chief those who first took the field. I am, &ca.

A SUBSCRIBER.

OPIUM

Memorial from *Heukew*, a *Keihszechung*, of the military board, to the emperor.

I, *Heukew*, kneeling report respecting the foreigners from the ocean, whose avaricious schemes encrease the bands of native traitors, by which means the sources of the riches of China are becoming dry.

I respectfully state my limited views, requesting your imperial majesty will issue orders for your ministers to deliberate upon and devise plans, by which the leak in the cup may be stopped and our country enriched.

I have thought intensely that your imperial majesty has been extremely economical.

For two hundred years, the interior has been flourishing and rich, for the country's wealth has been applied to the country's use. From the western boundaries of *Sin-Keang* (in *Keangse*) to the southern extremes of *Yunnan* and *Canton*, there is no place to where the trader cannot travel, nor where money and goods cannot circulate.

In the time of *Keenlung* the treasury was full to overflowing, plenty reigned amongst the people, and a tael weight of sycee siver was exchanged for a thousand cash; but now a tael of sycee is worth fourteen hundred cash; silver is becoming daily scarcer, and it's price is daily increasing amongst both the officers of government and the people.

It has been said that the scarcity of silver arises from the encreasing numbers of the people; it is spread abroad amongst them and is again collected; is it not known (does he, *Heunaetse*, not know) that money used *in*, does not leave a country, At the present time the reason why silver is becoming daily more scarce, is because it is exported; once thus scattered it cannot be again collected.

I have heard that the amount of silver which is sent out of the country for the purchase of opium is excessive.—In the first year of *Keaking* the quantity of opium brought by the foreigners for sale in Canton did not exceed a few hundred chests, but now it exeeds twenty thousand chests. It is divided into the *black-mud*, *white-skin*, and *red skin* kinds; each chest of the first sells for eight or nine hundred dollars; of the others for five and six hundred. The trade in it in Canton is carried on as follows. The boats of the different provinces go to Lintin and there trade with the opium store-ships; it is difficult to ascertain the number of chests thus disposed of; but on a general average the silver lost to the country by this traffic amounts to a thousand and several hundreds of myriads of dollars. At the commencement the opium was purchased with the dollars which the foreigners brought to buy goods, but now it is purchased wholly with sycee silver, which is sent down to Macao and there coined into foreign dollars. (!) In the beguining the foreigners brought dollars to Canton to buy the goods of China, now it is all sent back to their (different) countries. In the beginning, in coining the foreign money the iuvestigation and scrutiny of (the officers of) China was apprehended; but now sycee silver is openly used for that purpose. (*To be continued.*)

DIED. In WHAMPOA REACH, on Wednesday at midnight, Mr. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTONE, Surgeon of the Earl Balcarras.

To say the loss of this estimable young man is severely felt and deeply lamented by all his shipmates, is scarcely tribute enough to his memory. The whole fleet at Whampoa may be truly called his mourners.

On the formation of the Seamans Hospital, MR. JOHNSTONE volunteered his Services to the Committee, and from that time to the moment of his illness he was most zealous in the discharge of his new duties.

Death has suddenly closed the sphere of his usefulness below; it will be the Prayer of many a sorrowing sailor that he is gone to receive his reward aloft!

On the 18th in the evening, of dysentery, MR. GEORGE HILL, at the house of Messrs TURNER & Co.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1836. NO. 49. PRICE 50 CENT

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so he said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future, By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

[5th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

Canton, 25th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
"
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co

Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. T. A. GIBB.

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE. Can take 250 tons freight for terms apply to

Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE GLENELG, Capt. LINDLEY. For freight apply to

1st November 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

For LIVERPOOL Direct.

THE First class Ship ORIXA of 365 Tons. Captain Wm, Ager For terms of Freight Apply to WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE in our Establishment ceased on the 30th of June last.

Canton, 24th November, 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE JULIET, Capt. Wilson, will have early despatch, the principal part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to

Canton, 3rd Dec. 1836.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE *Heywood*, Captain Jones, will have early despach, the principal part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to

Canton, 3rd Dec. 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE

A few Cases of SUPERIOR LONDON SHERRY.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 14th Nov. 1836.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER to LONDON.

The River built Ship MALCOLM, Captain JAMES EYLES, 600 Tons A 1; now at Whampoa, to sail with all possible despatch. Apply to

J. & W. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 7th October 1836.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are

LONDON, SIR CHAS. COCKERELL Bt & Co. MADRAS Messrs. E. S. MORAL & Co. BOMBAY, MESSRS. MC. GREGOR, BROWNRIGG & Co. SINGAPORE MESSRS. GUTHRIE & Co.

MESSRS. COCKERELL & Co. *Secretaries*, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co. *Agents*, CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE. In consequence of Messrs. Douglas, Anderson & Co. of London not having completed their engagements with Messrs. Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. dated London 31st of December, 1829, and Mr. H. W. Douglas having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last, the Firms of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Canton, Singapore, and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st of December next; after which date, the above Firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of Attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the Firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

BATAVIA. 5th October, 1836. WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaçoens para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

Canton, 8th October 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs Gemmells & Co. of Valparaiso.

Canton, 3 November, 1836 WM. & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in the Firm of MR CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER ceased on the 31st. ultimo

MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—

& Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE

NOTICE Mr. JAMES STRACHAN, of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of *Manila*, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st of May last.

Canton, 1st December, 1836. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRVIED. CHARLES GRANT, Pitcairn, from Madras; BOMBAY CASTLE, Wemyss, from Calcutta; HIGHLAND CHIEF, Paddon, from Penang; NARCISA (Sp.), Rogers, from Manila; EMILY TAYLOR, Hallett, from Boston.

Passengers arrived. Per *Charles Grant*, C. R. Read, Esq. *Emily Taylor*, Mr. J. Tuckerman, Junr. Omitted last week. Per *Aliope*, Mr. Kauffmann.

SAILED. *Luconia* (Am.) Pearson, for New York. *Eliza Stewart*, Millar, *Alexander Baring*, St. Croix, for London. *Hellas*, Scanlan, for Dublin.

The despatches for *London* per *Susan* will be forwarded at 10 A. M. this day.

Passenger. Per *Luconia*, J. M. Forbes, Esq.

The arrivals of the week have not brought any later intelligence than what is already known to our local readers.

In another part of our paper will be found the remainder of the translation of *Heukew's* memorial. We believe this is the first official document in which H. I. Majesty

has been advised to subject the foreigners resident in Canton to the cord and the axe. There is a paper attached to the memorial, which, with the emperor's edict in reply, we must postpone until next week.

FOREIGN TRADE AND THE HONG-MONOPOLY.

As the whole of the foreign trade in China is a trade of *sufferance only*—unprotected by the statute-laws of the empire, and only noticed in rescripts from Peking, or proclamations by the officers of Canton, and communications from the *directing*-body of official or licensed merchants—it is our opinion that the transactions of 1829. 30; and the letters from the hongmerchants dated 18th March, and 27th April, 1830 (*Vide* C. R. Vol. 3d. pages 25, 28), are proof sufficient that the corporate pecuniary-responsibility of the Co-hong in the matter of simple contract or loan debts exists no longer.

The committee of the General Chamber of Commerce will scarcely fail to take this matter under their early consideration.

The various measures which have been recommended for placing our commercial relations with China upon a more substantial foundation, and for *bettering our condition* in this country—and let it not be forgotten that this is the *one aim* of all men—have, in many instances, been viewed in such false lights, that it is scarcely a matter of surprise that not one of them has been as yet adopted.

The principles which are advocated, in opposition to those we have hitherto defended, are—that China, having refused to treat with foreign states like other civilised countries, unless as tributaries, ought to be left alone in her solitary path of selfish, misanthropic policy. Now, if these principles are followed through to their final deductions, our political and commercial-political relations with Persia, Turkey, Egypt, &c.—must cease because, indeed, we cannot treat with these powers on the same terms of equality and confidence as we do with France, Austria, &c. But real diplomacy teaches a wise politician to adapt his intercourse with other nations with reference to the state of civilisation, powers, and *the ends in view* of the respective parties: *he knows his men.* It is impossible that China can much longer be excluded from the diplomatic chart of Great Britain; it seems, indeed, to us, when the question is viewed in all it's bearings, to demand the most delicate and assidnous attention. Without, however, going into details, we beg to remark that we consider the best course of policy towards this country will be that which is based on the experience of former times, whilst it avoids the blunders which have been sometimes committed. What, then, are we taught by the history of our previous intercourse with China—and what measures should be determined upon to preserve, increase and *potentiate* that intercourse? The general inference appears to us to be—not obedience to the laws of China, for we all break them daily and hourly,—but to convince the Chinese, that is, the imperial government, that we, also, have a King and government.

When two demireps begin to scold,—as both know each other's weak points—the most brazen and bare-faced is sure to be the first to make a desperate and reckless assault in that quarter; and by applying a well-known term of abuse, beats her adversary from the field, for there is no possibility of recovering from that first foul-mouthed and irresistible volley of epithets.

Such and so truculent are the tactics of our cotemporary of the *Canton Press*: e. g. In our last number we remarked upon the false information by a contributor to, or a correspondent of, that paper, in stating that the Tatar General of Canton Province *could* be associated in the imperial commission appointed to investigate certain matters in this province. What does our Brother Editor? —Prove that he is right and we are wrong?—No—he adheres to his opinion of his own correctness, and babbles about that part of our columns where we occasionally give local information under the modest and strictly correct title of the '*Provincial City*;'—which, by the way, is a much more unpretending name than that of his own paper—'The Canton *Press*.'—And then, virago-like, vollies out some nonsense about *Ping* the *Che &c.* Now nonsense is only ridiculous, but falsehood should be exposed. Our Brother Editor has, then, asserted that we have given Chinese information, under the above head, "to the purport that Ping, the *Che heng choo &c.*" We directly deny the assertion; it is absolutely false. Now mark the *finesse*: our cotemporary, being well aware that such is the very precise information he has himself received from his correspondents and given to the public, under the head of the "* *Canton Court Circular!* (what sovereign holds his court in Canton?) *vide*, C. P. Nos. 6, 7, 8, & 12 of the 2nd Vol.—although he says '*it is not to be found in his pages*'—Billings-gate-like, roars out the *first word*—the *first name*; but while it bounds innocuous from us, we suspect it will stick to him: let him pluck it off, if he can. §

CHINESE PORCELAIN BOTTLES, FOUND IN EGYPTIAN TOMBS.

In connection with the subject of Chinese porcelain, it remains to mention a curious discovery lately made in Egypt. In a note to an article of the Quarterly Review on *Egypt and Thebes*†, it is remarked,—"Signor Rosellini showed the other day to a friend of ours at Florence a sort of smelling-bottle, evidently of *Chinese porcelain*, and with characters to all appearance Chinese! This was found by Rosellini himself in a tomb, which, as far as could be ascertained, had not been opened since the days of the Pharaohs." Three of the same little bottles, which were also discovered in Egypt, and brought home by lord Prudhoe and Mr. Wilkinson, have been examined by the writer of these pages, who can vouch for their being *identical* in shape and appearance (though not in the fineness of the porcelain) with the smelling and snuff-bottles manufactured at this day by the Chinese. It so happened that he had in his possession a real Chinese bottle of recent manufacture, and it corresponded so closely in size and shape with the bottles found in the Egyptian tombs, that he presented it to the owner of two of them, that it might be associated with it's ancient likenesses. The following is the substance of the information relating to the antique bottles from Egypt.

In journeying up the Nile, looking out for antiquities, the travellers stopped at Coptos. A Fellah offered for sale two bottles nearly alike in inscription, and of the same form. They were both purchased, and with them a fragment of a statue without an inscription, but which in workmanship was of the later dynasties. At Coptos are temples of the earlier dynasties (Thothmes III, who probably reigned about Joseph's time), down as late as the Roman Cæsars; but all the antiquities of smaller dimensions, there purchased, appear to have been of the later Egyptian dinasties—say about the time of Psammeticus. Mr. Wilkinson gave one of these bottles to the British Museum; another, in the possession of Mr. Pettigrew, has been kindly furnished to the author, that a fac-simile might be prepared for this volume.

The size is identical with the original. The whole, with the exception of the two *white sides*, is of a light green colour, similar to that with which the Chinese frequently paint the ground of their porcelain vessels; often the *inside*s of them. The sketch of some vegetable production is slightly executed on one side of the bottle; the stalk and leaves have the appearance of a drawing in Indian ink, being of a pale watery black, and the flower is of light red. The style of this slight sketch is precisely Chinese. On the reverse side are five characters just like the *running-hand* of the Chinese in Indian ink; three of them can be identified with characters now in use; but two others are so contracted as to be unintelligible, and the connection of the inscription is lost. The interior of the bottle contained a small quantity of a black and nearly impalpable powder, which had a carbonised appearance. This strange relic, had it been met with in China, would have excited little notice, being so like other bottles of the same shape and size actually in use; but its ascertained discovery in an *Egyptian tomb* is a matter for endless speculation. (Vol. 2d. Pages 260 1, 2, 3).

The above very curious discovery, and the way it has been introduced to world, by Mr. Davis, merits a few remarks. There cannot be any doubt that the bottles have been found in *Egypt*, how they got there we do not pretend to explain; our present object merely being to fix the era when the bottles

* Under this *Morning-Post*-imitation title is disguised the daily *Yuen-mun pau*—"reports from the gates" (of the governor's and fooyuen's offices). Not a single translation of these daily papers has ever appeared in the *Canton Register* during the years 1834. 5. 6.

§ Sometime after the above was in type a friend sent us a copy of an Edict, dated on the 24th day of the 9th moon, in which, in consequence of some mismanagement on the part of *Keying*, and a want of due severity in an affair in which some of the imperial eunuchs were concerned, he is ordered to be delivered over to the board of punishments. *Chin-kuan* succeeds him in the management of affairs in *Kwangse*, and *Soo-lin-ping-ah*, the Tatar General of *Kwang-chow* district, in those of *Kwangtung*. Time will show the truth or falsehood of the report of this unprecedented measure.

† No. cv., February, 1835.

were manufactured; to this end we showed the wood cuts of the bottle at page 262 of Mr. Davis's 2d vol. to a Chinese *Sewtsae*, who immediately read the first column of characters as follows—and added the second:

明	月	松	中	照
清	泉	石	上	流
Ming	yue	sung	chung	chaou;
Tsing	tseuen	shih	shang	lew

The bright moon shines the fir-tree groves among,
The clear stream murmurs o'er the rocks along.

The characters, as they appear in the wood-cut, are easily decyphered;—indeed to any one but very slightly acquainted with the usual contractions and *running-hand*, they would not oppose the least difficulty.

This distich, according to our Chinese informant, is a well-known production of some unknown poet who flourished during the *Tang* dynasty, which reigned in China from the fifth to the tenth century. If, then, the engraver has made a *fac-simile* of the characters on the bottle *purchased* by lord Prudhoe of a *Fellah—not* the bottle found by *Roselini himself*—we are a little surprised that the characters should have been unintelligible to Mr. Davis, and that he was incapable of discovering the connection of the inscription.

The "matter for endless speculation" is thus destroyed; and although the bottles may net be above 1500 years old, yet,—as the Mahomedans first entered China by land from the westward within a century after the establishment of Mahommedanism,—it would be an interesting and important discovery if it could be proved there were any communications between China and Egypt at that early period.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN.
FRIDAY, JUNE 24TH 1836.

THE CULTURE OF SILK.—From the Times we copy the following memoranda in relation to this important subject:

The Company incorporatd by the late session of the Massachusetts Legislature, by the name of the Massachusetts Silk Company, has organized itself by the appointment of a Board of Directors. It has also purchased a beautiful farm in Framingham, Middlesex county, and commenced a Mulberry plantation, preparatory to the growth and manufacture of silk.

The Northampton Silk Company, Mass., have made most extensive arrangements for the culture and manufacture of silk of *any* company in the country. They will stock about a hundred acres this year with engrafted trees. They are putting up machinefy for the manufacture of raw silk, which they have been compelled to import for want of a supply of the native article. All the cocoons that are raised in New England this year, will find a ready sale at their establishment.

The books of the New Jersey Silk Manufacturers' Company were c- have been opened on the 23rd ult.; we have not heard with what su cess. Capital $ 300,000.

Judge Chanbers, of Kentucky, has determined to commence speculations in the culture of silk on the most extended scale.

The Lisbon Silk Factory, about nine miles from the city of Norwich, Connecticut, manufactures from $ 150 to $ 170 worth of silk goods weekly. This is done with the aid of three men and three boys.

The Government of Cuba is making an effort to introduce the culture of silk in that island, and with a fair promise of success.

A SCENE IN KENTUCKY.—Early one morning the shouts and cries of a female were heard; all ran to the sport. When they arrived they saw a bear and a man in combat. They had it hip and thigh, up and down, over and under—and the man's wife standing by and hollowing. "Fair play! Fair play!" The company ran up and insisted on parting them. The woman said. "No, no, let them fight; it's the first I ever saw in which I did'nt care which whipped."

OPIUM

Memorial from *Heukew*, a *Keihszechung* of the military board, to the emperor.

(Continued from No. 48, page 198.)

Formerly their merchantmen anchored at Whampoa, and there smuggled opium.

In the first year of Taoukwang in consequence of a petition from *Yehang Shoo*, after the examination was concluded, a *sweet*-bond was demanded from all the hongmerchants, that the foreign ships which came up to Whampoa should not import opium. From this originated the opium-store-ships at Lintin. In the 4th and 5th moons of each year, they anchor in the *Keihshwuy Mun* (*Kapshuymoon*), and return to Lintin in the 9th moon.

In the 13th year, the said foreigners discovered that *Kumsingmoon* was a safer anchorage, and they left *Kapshuy* and anchored in the *Kumsingmoon*. That place is in the neighbourhood of the villages of *Ke-pak* and *Tangkea*, in the heen of *Heangshan*; which is very inexpedient for the inhabitants, whatever facilities it may afford to the native traitors to form connections and trade. The money stored up and exported in these ships has for several years past been constantly sent away under fictitious names.—The say—"Such a person had so much money deposited in such and such a place; now I wish to take it to him—" Then the hongmerchants present a false petition, and obtain permission to export tbe money.

At times also they use chests with false bottoms.

Reckoning from the reign of *Keaking*, until now, the pirates have been quiet, and opium has gradually encreased. At the commencement it did not exceed a hundred myriads of catties, but now the yearly consumption is nearly encreased to two thousand myriads of catties, and it's daily and monthly increase is so great as to render it impossible to reckon the true quantity; hence, how is it possible but that the silver of China be daily diminished?

All this proceeds from the great officers of that province having hitherto gone with the stream of events, and having been fearful of exerting themselves; they have shown an excessive indulgence, have disobeyed the laws and prohibitions, and have neglected making severe restrictions.

The laws and regulations of the empire are perfect. To open the silver mines and from thence to draw the whole amount of the duties has already been indignantly forbidden; and as the silver which is in China cannot be increased by supplies from other places, if plans are not early formed to prevent the wealth of China, which will be easily drained, from supplying the insatiable cravings of foreigners, ten years will not elapse before the drainage of silver will amount to tens of thousands of millions; how, then, is this flowing stream to be stopped. It bas been said that if the (foreign trade) be entirelycut off, upwards of a hundred myriads of duties would be lost, and more than two thousand myriads of money would be retained in the country; thus the loss would be little, the gain very great. Is it not known that all the nations from the western ocean have traded (with China) for years, and that at once to cut them off from trading would not only be generally injurious to the country and government now, but would also be of very doubtful benefit to posterity. Again, supposing the prohibitions against opium were rescinded, and it be permitted to be exchanged for goods, and a duty levied thereon, the sysee silver would not decrease whilst the duties would greatly increase; and thus the country would be benefited. — Does he not know that notwithstanding the existing prohibitions the sysee still oozes out, and the opium greatly increases? If a free trade in it is allowed, when the open and increased audacity (of the foreigners) leads to a greater increase, it is to be met by permitting it to be exchanged for goods only. And as to foreign rice being imported into Canton, reports have already been made to the emperor to remit the duties, and to barter *one* description of goods only for it.—At the present time, the rice-laden vessels of the Spanish and other nations, generally carry back money; now when once the prohibitions are withdrawn, the export of sycee will increase: this is a necessary consequence.

If the trade in opium is not prohibited, it will be impossible to prevent the people from using it; if it is forbidden to the officers and military,—as all officers and soldiers come forth from the body of the people, how will it be possible to previously prevent them from using it? Moreover, it is a known fact that opium is a thing poisonous to man, and to allow it to spread around in order that duties may be levied on it— the present dynasty surely cannot adopt this course of policy.

I consider that there are prohibitory regulations both against the exportation of sysee and the importation of opium; but the district magistrates do not exert themselves in their duties, and the importation (of opium) and the exportation (of sycee) follow this neglect. If they are not reproved for their indolence, whilst the regulations are at the same abolished, it will, indeed, be a very easy task for the said magistrates to shirk their duties. But when once the prohibitions (against opium) are

abolished, how will it be possible, even by increased and secret vigilance, to prevent sysee from being exported; and if it is impossible to encrease our vigilant care, then it will be ourselves who remove the defensive barriers. To make many changes in the laws and regulations, and wholly remove the defensive barriers is not so good as to hold fast by the old regulations, to carry them into strict execution, and manage with care and severity.

China is entirely separated from the outside foreigners; all the native traitors who traffic in opium are not able to go in person and trade with the foreign ships. To make the wholesale purchases, there are the brokers; to mediate as to the prices, there are the hongmerchants; to receive the money and give orders on the store-ships to deliver the opium, there are the resident foreigners; to convey it safely backwards and forwards, there are the fast crab-boats. The naval forces are spread over the whole distance from the Great Ladrone to the Kumsing-moon; and there are licensed pilots to attend the foreign ships, as they arrive; so there cannot be any difficulty in examining and searching; and when the vessels belonging to the provinces of *Fuhkeen*, *Chekeang*, or *Pechele*, go to sea and join and trade with the store-ships,—since those places (*Lintin* and *Kumsingmoon*) are in the inner waters, what difficulty can there be in seizing them?—Of late years, when *Loo* filled the office of governor of Canton, *Teenpoo*, the heen of Heangshan, uniting with the military, made a seizure of opium. This is a piece of service that has not often been done, because the military are in the habit of receiving bribes to let the opium pass.

From ancient times until now, the laws for governing the foreigners—are many and strict for the natives, few and lax for strangers,; we first learn to govern ourselves, then to rule others. It is important first to frame severe and fixed laws for the punishment of crimes.

The traitorous natives who deal in opium, the hong-merchants who mediate as to the prices, the brokers who make the wholesale purchases, the fast-crab-boats which convey it about, the military who receive bribes, should all be subjected to a srtict and secret surveillance, seized and punished with all the rigour of the law: thus the empire may be cleared of such corrupt practices.

As to the resident foreigners who dwell in the different foreign hongs: — in the Creek hong dwell Jardine, nick-named the iron-headed old rat, and Innes; in the *Paoushun* hong dwell Dent, Framjee, and Merwanjee; in the *Fungtae* hong dwells Dadabhoy; In the *Kwang yuen* (American) hong dwells Gordon; in the Imperial hong dwells Whiteman; in the Spanish hong dwells Turner. Besides these I apprehend there are many more.

Since the natives are strictly governed, the resident foreigners should be seized and examined, and kept under severe controul; announce to them that there are fixed laws; give them strict orders that within a limited time the store-ships anchored at Lintin or *Kumsingmoon* must all return to their country. Moreover, direct a letter to be sent to the said nation's king (*regulus*) informing him that the poisonous opium is flowing throughout China, destroying the lives of the people.

Traitorous natives who have traded in opium have already been seized and punished with the utmost severity by the government.

The foreigners who are resident,—the government considering that they are all outside foreigners, cannot bear to put them to death If the opium store ships do not return to China, then liberate them, and permit them, according to the regulations, to trade; but if, as formerly, they establish their fleet of store-ships, and by degrees creep in and delude the people, put a decidod stop to their trade in tea, raw-silk and other articles, and at once put the resident foreigners to death. (*Ching-fa*, execute the laws—*capitally*).

Let these severe denunciations and strict principles of right and justice be particularly explained to them in a lucid proclamation; and although they are doggish and sheepish (not very intelligent) in their dispositions. yet they have blood, breath and minds to know that by a speedy obedience to the laws they may escape from the threatened evils.

It has been said that a too severe management may lead to a frontier war.

I have thought again and a third time upon this subject.

The said nation does not consume opium; their only desire is to poison the central and flowery nation with it.—The said nation does not bring dollars, all their desire is to receive the sycee silver of the inner land. The bent and desires of their hearts causes us) deep and increasing anxiety; the more their actions are considered the worse they appear.—Lately the foreign vessels have at length dared to creep in and wander about to all the places in the inner waters; it is impossible but they must have traitorous designs and are spying out the nakedness of the land.

If, finally, the laws are put aside and nothing be done, it is certain that the wealth of China must be daily diminished. And when the people are impoverished and money scarce, if one of the ten thousand causes of strife arise, how is it to be prevented, and the empire saved from future confusion? It is better to devise plans to meet the present exigencies. and to support right principles with undaunted resolution; the said foreigners will not then dare to preserve their disdainful opinions (of China), nor to persevere in the execution of their crafty schemes.

I consider this affair of the most serious importance, and I have thought deeply on proper preventive measures; and it is right that I should submit what I have heard and seen in a proper form before your I. M. Whether what I have said is reasonable or not, it is proper to request that orders be issued to the ministers to exert themselves in deliberating and preparing measures, and make a duly prepared report thereof.

Looking up I pray the supreme ruler to take this into his consideration.— A respectful report.

The following paper is attached to the above report.

(To be concluded next week).

TALES of THE SEA, by *Peter Parley*; or *Seaou-Hee*, or *Horn book*.

The word *Pashah* illustrated, to suit the comprehension of *children*.— "Oriental figure. in like manner, tells us of the king's hand, ear, and eye. His eye is his ambassador in (to?) foreign parts; the instrument with which he looks abroad. But an eye is equally the oriental term for any foreign ambassador or agent, as well received or sent abroad. Such an ambassador or agent, if not the eye of the king receiving him, is the eye of the king sending. Lately, however, a literal translation of a Chinese state-paper (made literal either in ignorance or malice), in which an English agent was spoken of as the "Barbarian Eye," became the subject either of English ridicule, or English angry feeling. But barbarian means only "foreign," and "eye," as I have said, ambassador or agent; so that properly understood the phrase 'barbarian eye,' has no more than the very innocent, and by no means disrespectful interpretation of—"foreign ambassador or agent"; and that offence should have been taken at words thus mis-translated, is but an example of the affronts that are sometimes taken, solely because the party supposing himself affronted is too ill-informed to comprehend the true meaning of something that has been said or done." (Page 86).

So, *Peter Parley*, your plan of instruction for children is at once to plunge them in *medias res*: make precocious politicians of them; and the un-fledged ducklings are to sound the depths—not of *oriental* only, but of *Chinese* diplomacy; and after reading your child's book, they will be fit to succeed if not lord Napier, as the 'king's eye,' yet certainly the late Dr. Morrison and his son, on whom his mantle has fallen. According to you, *Peter*. lord Napier, Dr. Morrison and his son, the present chief interpreter to H. M. Superintendents, are—or rather were in 1834, either *ignorant* or *malicious*! O! *Peter Parley, Peter Parley, O*!

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
♂	1	58	73	30:10	NaNNE.	Fine weather, fresh breeze.
☿	2	57	75	30:05	N.	,, ,, mod. breeze.
♃	3	58	73	30:10	NaW.	,, ,, at times a fr. breeze.
♀	4	58	73	30:10	NaE.	,, ,, light breeze.
♄	5	62	73	30:10	N.	,, ,, mod. br.
☉	6	59	72	30:10	NaNE.	,, ,, ,, ,,
☽	7	58	72	30:20	N.	,, ,, ,, ,,
♂	8	66	77	30:15	NaE.	Cloudy, light breeze
☿	9	70	82	30:15	NaW.	Fine weather, light vble. br.
♃	10	72	82	30:15	SEaN.	do. do. cloudy latter part, light. vble.
♀	11	70	80	30:10	NaNNW.	Cldy, with light rn. 1st part lat. pt. fine
♄	12	64	74	30:25	N.	Fine wr. mod. breeze.
☉	13	59	74	30:20	—	,, ,, ,, ,,
☽	14	64	69	30:15	—	,, ,, ,, ,,
♂	15	68	81	30:10	—	,, ,, ,, ,,
☿	16	64	77	30:10	—	,, ,, ,, ,,
♃	17	65	75	30:15	—	,, ,, ,, ,,
♀	18	64	74	30:15	—	,, ,, ,, ,,
♄	19	57	63	30:25	—	,, ,, Fresh breeze.
☽	20	49	59	30:25	—	,, ,, ,, ,,
☉	21	48	66	30:20	—	,, ,, ,, ,,
♂	22	50	62	30:20	—	Cloudy, mod. breeze.
☿	23	55	65	30:20	—	,, ,, ,, ,,
♃	24	55	66	30:20	—	Fine weather,
♀	25	54	62	30:30	—	Cloudy with light rain 1st part, mod. br.
♄	26	49	56	30:35	—	do. with light rain, most part .fr. breeze.
☉	27	47	51	30:30	—	do. ,, ,, ,, throughout, mod. br.
☽	28	50	64	30:20	—	do. ,, ,, ,, at times light breeze
♂	29	57	64	30:15	—	do. ,, ,, ,, most, part ,,
☿	30	60	70	30:20	—	Fine weather throughout ,,

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance "will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1836. NO. 50. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so he said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836. *Acting Secretary & Treasurer*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

Canton, 25th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co

Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. T. A. GIBB.

FOR LONDON (*direct*).

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, Capt. JAS. LEE. Can take 250 tons freight for terms apply to

Canton, 14th September, 1836. WETMORE & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE GLENELG, Capt. LUNGLEY. For freight apply to

1st November 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

For LIVERPOOL Direct.

THE First class Ship ORIXA of 365 Tons. Captain Wm. Ager For terms of Freight Apply to WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE in our Establishment ceased on the 30th of June last.

Canton, 24th November, 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE JULIET, Capt. Wilson, will have early despatch, the principal part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to

Canton, 3rd Dec. 1836.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE HEYWOOD, Captain Jones, will have early despatch, the principal part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to

Canton, 3rd Dec. 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Bark AFRICA; W. Croughan Commander— for freight apply to

Canton, Dec6th 1836. Wm. SPROTT BOYD.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Ship CHARLES GRANT, W. Pitcairn Commander; will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to

Canton, 12 Dec. 1836. H. & N. CURSETJEE

For FREIGHT or CHARTER to LONDON.

The River built Ship MALCOLM, Captain JAMES EYLES, 600 Tons A 1; now at Whampoa, to sail with all possible despatch. Apply to

J. & W. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 7th October 1836.

FOR SALE

A few Cases of SUPERIOR LONDON SHERRY.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 14th Nov. 1836.

FOR SALE.

NEWTON, GORDON and MURDOCK'S MADEIRA, in Pints and Quarts. Very Superior *Malmsey* in Pints and Quarts. CHAMBERS & COX'S Sherry in Pints and Hogsheads. BLACK'S PORT in Pints. BASS'S PALE ALE in Hogsheads. SALMON, MOCK-TURTLE, BOUILLI, CREAM, MILK, and CUSTARD, preserved in Tins.—JAMS and JELLIES. *Also*—One well-finished and very powerful *Copying Press*, with Ink, Brush, Books, Damping-board, Thin paper &c complete.—Percussion double barrel *Rifle Guns*, with *spare fowling piece barrels*.—Small *Gold Watches*. Superior *Drawing Pencils*. *Sheathing Copper* and *Nails* (deliverable at Lintin).—All on moderate terms.

Apply at No. 7½ French Hong, to JOHN SMITH.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are

LONDON, SIR CHAS. COCKERELL Bt & Co. MADRAS Messrs. E. S. MORAL & Co. BOMBAY, MESSRS. MC. GREGOR, BROWNRIGG & Co. SINGAPORE MESSRS GUTHRIE & Co.

MESSRS. COCKERELL & Co. *Secretaries*, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co. *Agents*, CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1836. DENT & Co. *Secretaries*.

NOTICE. In consequence of Messrs. Douglas, Anderson & Co. of London not having completed their engagements with Messrs. Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. dated London 31st of December, 1829, and Mr. H. W. Douglas having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last, the Firms of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Canton, Singapore, and Batavia, will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st of December next; after which date, the above Firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of Attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the Firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

BATAVIA, 5th October, 1836. WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

C INSURANCE CANTON OFFEIC.

NO risks can be taken here on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton. 9th Decr. 1836. *General Agents*

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

Canton, 8th October 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs Gemmells & Co. of Valparaiso.

Canton, 3 November, 1836 WM. & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of MR CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER ceased on the 31st. ultimo

MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE

NOTICE Mr. JAMES STRACHAN, of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of *Manila*, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st of May.

Canton, 1st December, 1836. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT

[*Translated from the French.*]

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—In a long-winded publication, under the *celebrated* name of J. F Davis, late H. M. chief Superintendent in China, I have seen, with surprise, that he has allowed himself to fall into some invectives concerning me; I avail myself, then, of my right to answer him.

Two witnesses of the fact which he relates are now resident in Canton, the third is in Bombay, as are also the three instruments who were the original cause of the quarrel.

My intention is not to renew ill-feelings which have now gone by, I shall therefore, confine myself to the above single observation, being prepared to give a minute detail, if any one has the still slightest doubt on the subject.

Mr. Davis thinks to lower me by calling me "A Swiss Watchmaker." I cannot but exult in this designation,—for the distance appears to me

to be great between an independent *Marchand horloger*, who is master of his own actions, and a factor,—a servant to the English Company, selling cottons, iron, lead, and woollens, sometimes smuggling on the coast of Fokien,—and who, when he awakes in the morning, does not know but that he may be superseded by an order from his *masters* before the evening.

He afterwards calls me a "violent fellow."—I trust I may be permitted to observe to him that since 1824,—from which time I have resided in Canton—no individual has committed so many acts of brutality as J. F. Davis, late H. M. chief Superintendent; he did not restrain himself from striking those who lived with him; he was even brutal in his domestic relations; and frequently went into the "Godowns" of his neighbours in Macao to fight with the Caffres, whose noise annoyed him, and bindered him from copying L'Amiot, Du Halde. Les lettres Edifiantes et curieuses of those reverend fathers the Jesuits, and others; and stopped him short in his quotations from Froissart and Brantome. The public has had a great loss,—as if slavery were not allowed in Macao, instead of two we should then perhaps have had four volumes; what a loss to literature!—It is—to compare small things with great, like the destruction of the Alexandrian library by the ferocious Omar.

I shall recall to the recollection of the Public that I. F Davis, being in Canton in August 1834 (as second Superintendent) made a premeditated attack upon some Chinese Custom-house officers whilst in the execution of their duty, and struck them with a stick; and in the "boxing-match" which followed, the second representative of the king of England was well thrashed single-handed by a Chinese; and the public are yet ignorant whether his flight from Canton to Macao was to cure himself of his bruises or an act of cowardice; one is easily inclined to believe that it was fear which caused his sudden departure. This flight was doubly shameful at a time when his chief, lord Napier, was in want of a person who could have given him peaceful counsels; and no one was fitter for this than Davis, whose *sweet and conciliatory* disposition was of a nature proper to bring about a quicker solution of the question.

I am not the only one of Canton on whom he has vented his bile; many of the residents are more or less ill-treated, but he has at least had the delicacy, or the prudence, not to name them; for the distance that now separates him from us may one day be less.

He plumes himself much on the title of "Chief Superintendent"—as if it was not entirely the effect of chance: it is very doubtful if the English ministers would have sanctioned his nomination if they could have supposed that he, who was called in rotation to fill that high office, was the identical J. F. Davis who was named by his countrymen.—"The Mad Davis"—the only individual amongst them who neither possessed nor merited their esteem, and who was universally detested by the Chinese, as well on account of his active brutality, as for the non-payment of his petty debts every season when he left Canton. Notwithstanding, this is the individual who has had the mania to make a book without the least compassion for his readers, knowing at the same time that we had been overwhelmed *quadruply* some months before: it is really an abuse of our patience.

I have run through his book with haste; but I believe I shall do him justice in applying the following epigram to him, without saying from whence I got it; *un litterateur* so distinguished as Mr. Davis, who to make his own has put into requisition so great a number of other books, will immediately know the author. It is not altogether fit, since the epigram was hurled against a comparatively great man, whilst I apply it to one infinitely little, in simply changing three words.

Toisez le ciel, tres eminent *Davis*,
Ou de Cybèle aplatissez la pomme;
Et jusqu'au centre y faites un pertui,
Mais laissez là, des biens, des maux, la somme.
Ce long fatras vous tue et nous assome.
Cést double meurtre, abandonnez des soins
Si malfaisants; n'ecrivez plus, bon homme, *
Lors nous aurons deja deux maux de moins.

Follow this advice, *bon homme*; for should the itch of scribbling ever again incite you to spoil paper—you will never be any thing else than a very indifferent Editor, a great copier, but a writer never.—I remain.

Canton, 7th December, 1836. C. BOVET.

* The expression, *bon homme*, has three meanings; the best he deserves not—therefore he has a claim to the two others.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. SARAH & CECILIA [Am.] Gardner, from Liverpool 25th July. FALCON, Burnett, from San Blas, 58 days. Passenger. Omitted per *Bombay Castle*; Mrs. Wemyss.

SAILED. VICTOIRE & LISE (Fr.) Tourneur, for Java. SUSAN. Neatby, ELEANOR,———for London, NEPONSET [Am.] Scobie, ITALY (Am.) Comerais, for Manila. HIMMELAH (Am.) Fraser, for Singapore. SILAS RICHARDS (Am.) Pearse, New York.

The JOHN BANNERMAN, Wilson, and CALEDONIA, Lancaster, are under despatch for Singapore & Bombay; Despatched this morning. The INGLEBOROUGH, Ricketts, for Liverpool.—

The RICHARD ALSOP. (Am.) Macmichael for New York, and the JOHN GILPIN, (Am.) Walsh, for Manila.

The KILMAURS, Thompson, ADELAIDE, Clark, and ELIZABETH, Shepherd, will sail soon for the Austral-Asian colonies.

Passenger. Per *Eleanor*. Mrs. Havelock.

Per *Himmaleh*. Revd. E. Stevens, Mr. G. T. Lay. *Neponset*, Mr G. J. Fater. Per *Asia* (omitted) Mr. J. C. Stewart.

The Falcon has brought London papers, via the Sandwich islands, to the 15th of July, but they do not contain any important news. By her we have received the 14th number of the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, in which the loss of the American Whaler, *Elizabeth Starbuck*, captain Cathcart, is reported. She is supposed to have struck on a rock, during a violent gale of wind, at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand; the whole of the crew missing; it is hoped they escaped in the boats. H. M. S. Actaeon, captain lord Edward Russell, left England on the 17th of March, and arrived at the Sandwich islands, via So. America, on the 23rd of October.

The *Neptune* sailed from London for China on the 18th of July. The *Sarah*, Whiteside, arrived off Plymouth, and the *Alfred*, Tapley, off Tegnmouth, 3rd of July.—both vessels from Canton.

We have heard that *Aming*, senior, has been accused (falsely we are told) of smuggling, taken into the city, and punished with the bamboo.

After our observations, on the prices of Black Teas were in type, we received *Nobodys* letter, which harmonizes with the opinions we have expressed on the same subject.

We understand that an arrangement was made last week between the Black Teamen and the hong merchants, settling the prices at which the Teamen are to deliver to the hong merchants the Congo teas of the present season, as follows; namely: for the first grade of quality Taels 30.5 mace, for the second T. 29. 5m. for the 3rd. T. 28. 5m. per pecul. The hong-merchants will sell all these qualities of Congo to the foreign merchants at an advance of five Taels.

We have been informed by a Chinese that the cost of placing the different gatherings—of which there are four, three in the spring and one in the autumn—of the leaves which are manufactured into the various grades of Congo teas, has this season amounted to from 18 to 20 taels per pecul. To this outlay should be added the interest of money borrowed, and some other items of food and wages. From this statement it appears that the price demanded and obtained by the Black Teamen for their teas allows them a profit of nearly fifty per cent.

Except in the case of teas, in which the foreigners are wholly in the power of the growers and manufacturers, we are inclined to believe that the Chinese are generally contented with moderate profits; and that, however active and persevering they may be in the pursuit of wealth, they never contemplate such immense returns as they at present obtain from the sale of their teas; the whole of which are this season below the usual standard quality.—As the foreign trade is, virtually, wholly under the controul of the hong merchants, it seems well worth the attention of the foreign community to appeal to the government for protection against extortion and a guarantee for the supply of a good article. Were the trade wholly and altogether free, we should deprecate any interference on the part of the government; but whilst we have to struggle against various Chinese interests, all in combination, however blindly, against our own—we do not see any incongruity in endeavouring to protect our selves by the acts of government, or in uniting in our own defence. The present state of the tea trade, both here and in England, should induce all foreign agents to use a wide discretion in managing the affairs of their constituents; and we think that there would not be any probable evil but great probable good in a well-understood union of the foreign interests to counteract and defeat the union of the Chinese interests; which, if suffered to gather strength from our disunion or apathy, will, year after year, be renewed with greater confidence and greater success. The Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce have a task before them worthy of their deepest attention and most vigorous efforts; and if they at once manfully grapple with it they will give a fresh tone to the feelings and opinions of the foreign community of Canton.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir—Though much disappointed at having failed to get a favorable advocate in the *Canton Press*, I do not despair of finding one in the Register, unless I should be as much misunderstood by you as I have been by your cotemporary. He would make it appear as if I, in these days of free trade and public competition, were desirous of running counter to the spirit of the times. I beg to deny this seeming assumption, and to declare myself as sincere a friend to the abolition of the

hong monopoly as any among us. I do not, it is true, like the picture of a free trader drawn by the *Press*, because I think it sinks the mercantile character below the standard I hope it will ever maiptain. I am willing to believe I have misunderstood in my turn, and that it was never meant that a concurrence in a question for a general good was to be abandoned, as a matter of course (though the word was pledged), the moment the pledger's interests were suffering. If such could be supposed possible, Freebooter might be a more suitable term. But to the subject. I wish the hong abolished, the emperor of China wills otherwise, and I find I must do my business through it. I find also, by mismanagement, the hong has got into a dilemma, and placed itself at the mercy of a body of traders, who, finding they have committed themselves, are determined on taking advantage of their weakness by demanding an exorbitant price for an article they must sell to me. In this predicament, my natural desire is to get the article from the hong at a fair remunerating price: but this I cannot, unless I will, to protect myself, aid them against extortion. And, again, this can only be done by obtaining the assistance of all situated as I am. But this obtaining assistance is contrary to the spirit of free trade; and I,—"whose very life is competition, and whose condition of existence is to thrive better than my neighbour" (not, as in the good old times, to be satisfied with neighbour's fare) am, forsooth, to sacrifice myself and constituents, because I cannot be saved *secundum artem*!—I sincerely hope that before next Saturday your brother Editor will reconsidar this question, and make it a good case of exception: and then we may have in him as able an ally as at present he is a formidable opponent. Great is truth, and it will prevail, I ope, Mr. Editor, you will try to move the Chamber: but having been once disappointed, I must not be too sanguine. The cause, I am confident, is a good one; it is now suffering from the weakness of it's advocate. I am &ca,

NOBODY.

We publish a translation of the Edict which recalls *Ke-Ying* to the capital, and directs the second commissioner (now the first) to associate with himself in the imperial commission for investigating certain affairs in this province, the Tatar general, *Soo-lih fang-ah*.

The cause assigned for the public recall, and consequent disgrace, of *Ke-Ying* — who is nearly related to the imperial family — appears to be extremely trifling. There is a report current in Canton that a literary graduate of *Keangse*, whom he had ordered to be punished, expired during the infliction of the sentence; but whether that affair is blended with the others which have drawn down on him the displeasure of the chief of his clan, is not publicly made known.

The appointment of the Tatar general of *Kwang-chow foo* to the office of a *Kin-chae in the province*, has caused very general surprise amongst the natives. To trust the investigation of misdemeanours to the ruling officers of the province where they have been committed is a departure from the usual astute policy of the imperial government; but should such a measure be determined on in some trifling cases, the fooyuen, or the governor have always been considered the proper officers to be thus employed. The appointment, therefore, of a military man to a share in a civil commission is an additional cause of surprise to the Chinese.

Peking Gazette.—Recall of *Ke Ying*, the first Imperial commissioner.—On the 24th day of the 9th moon (Nov. 2nd).

The following imperial edict was received.—To day the penal board has reported the result of the enquiry into the case of the imperial eunuchs, *Changurh Han* and others, having engaged the interference of another in a public affair: already that which the board has recommended has been ordered to be done.

In this case, the imperial eunuch *Changtsin Chung*, was taken into custody on account of having gambled, which surely should be deemed a crime. The chief eunuch, *Heufoo Shen*, aided him, which is also extremely improper. This class of persons are an inferior set, ignorant alike of the frivolity or importance of affairs, and they ignorantly and rashly sought assistance from *Ke-Ying*, who is a great officer of the first rank. If the consequences of this business were of the first importance, the facts should have been reported to me; or if they were comparatively trifling, the practice (of gaming) should have been sternly opposed, and the offenders sharply and personally reprimanded. But as he lent an easy ear to the request of *Changurh Han*, and too hastily ordered some of his civil and military officers to lay the evidence 'on the table' and took securities, and released the offenders back to their duties—this is conduct that is most unjust in the correct management of affairs.

The original circumstances of this case are exceedingly petty and trifling. But the eunuchs, in an affair that occurred outside the palace, having irregularly sought assistance, and since *Ke-Ying* has proved himself incapable of opposing their practices with sufficient severity, and has again lent himself to their solicitations, this is conniving with them in their low, improper conduct; how, then, can it be hoped that he will rigidly adhere to justice and rectitude in my public service?—I order that *Keying* be delivered over to the censorate to be severely punished. Let him instantly return to Peking,—afterwards my imperial will shall be proclaimed. As to the affairs which were entrusted to his managment in *Keangse*—as they have not yet been brought to a conclusion, I direct that *Choo-tsze Yen*, associates *Chin-Lwan* (the fooyuen of *Keangse*) with himself in the commission. And in all the cases in Canton that require investigation. I order that *Chootsze Yen* associates *Soo-lih-fang-ah*, the commander in chief in *Kwangchow*, with himself in the commission. *Respect this.*

The Memorial of the Glasgow E. I. Association, which will be found in a following column, on the subject of the system of advances of monies by the E. I. company on goods hypothecated to that corporation, is deserving of the attention of our commercial readers.

The discussion of this illegal system of trading by the E. I. company has often occupied our pages; and we feel satisfied that they could not have been devoted to a more important subject, in which the very being of the free trade is bound up, and the consequences of which are as ruinous to our commercial prosperity and character as they are fatal to the respectability and honour of our name as a nation.

It gives us great satisfaction to perceive that many of the views and arguments that have appeared in the Register in connection with this question, are borne out by the general tenour of the Glasgow Memorial.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

The following gentlemen were elected, by ballot, members of the committee on the 30th Ulto.

BRITISH. H. H. Lindsay, James Matheson, Lanct. Dent, R. Turner, Thos. Fox, Esqs.

AMERICAN. W. S. Wetmore, J. C. Green, C. W. King, Esqs.

PARSEES. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Framjee Pestonjee, Esqs.

DUTCH. S. Van Basel, Esq. The Dutch Consul.

FRENCH. B. Gernaert, Esq. The French Consul.

It having been unanimously decided, in the first General Meeting o the Members of the Chamber, by their 8th resolution, that the Committee at the commencement should consist of thirteen members, the thirteenth to be left open to any nation,—W. Bell, Esq. a British merchant, was elected to serve in that office.

On the 6th inst the Committee met and elected Mr. Matheson, Chairman, and Mr. Wetmore, Deputy Chairman, for the ensuing year.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The fourth quarterly report of the above-named institution, for the term ending on the 4th of Nov. 1836, drawn up by the Reverend Peter Parker, M. D. forms the 5th article of the *Canton Repository* for November.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty two Chinese patients have been received into the Hospital during the first year of it's establishment All classes of Chinese have availed themselves of the benefits of this institution, and the number of natives, including the patients, who have visited the institution is probably not less than 6 or 7000.

"They have witnessed the operations, and seen the cures. They are from nearly all parts of the empire; they carry with them the intelligence of what they have seen and heard. Consequently, from provinces more remote applications are made, and new and anomalous diseases are presented, and the desireableness is daily increasing of not only continuing the institution commenced, but also of establishing other departments, and of supplying them with men of requisite qualifications."

We refer our readers to the report itself for the detailed account of several interesting and delicate surgical operations.

CAPTAIN HORSBURGH.

Circular Canton, December 1836.

On the news reaching China, of the late Captain Horsburgh's death, a meeting was held, to consider in what most

suitable manner Honor might be done to the memory of a man, from whose labours and research, Commerce and navigation at large, but particularly that with the East, has derived so much and such lasting benefit.

It was at once resolved to commence a subscription, and in order that it's object might be in the spirit of that usefulness to which the life of the deceased was ever devoted, a Lighthouse was suggested as an appropriate memorial, and Pedra Branca, at the entrance of Singapore Straits, named as the site of one of a series (should funds enough be collected to extend the number);—The whole to bear his name.

The undersigned were appointed to act as a committee, in furtherance of the general object; and as the services of Horsburgh were confined to no country, but belonged to the to the World at large, it's members were selected from the various nations who trade to Canton.

Our first step has been to endeavour, by correspondence, to obtain a general co-operation in every quarter of the Globe, from whence the pages of his Directory have pointed the way to the East.

Canton may be considered one of the main concentering points of Eastern Commerce; and as the China Sea, with it's neighbourhood, has been, in a degree, illustrated by his own original Directions, drawn from personal observation, it may not inaptly be called the principal scene of his Glory,

It was natural that an unprompted proposal, of the kind alluded to, should immediately follow the melancholy news of his death, in a place where his worth and great experience and his strict fidelity as a Guide, are so well known, and have been so beneficially felt; but if, as is not improbable, the idea has occured to others, of perpetuating one of the brightest names in the Calendar of Scientific Navigation (a name as good as it was great), by any common object of general utility, we are anxions to make known our earnest desire to concur in whatever may hereafter be determined on.

While a lasting memento might be afforded of the dead, by some durable record—fitting companion to his Imperishable work—most important benefits to the living and to all posterity may be connected with it.—The suggestion of a Lighthouse arose out of this consideration.

The numbers are so large who might be induced to contribute—embracing a considerable portion of the Shipping Interests of the world—(his work having been translated into the language of most nations that have any extended commerce), a zealous co-operation on the part of all Horsburgh's friends and admirers seems alone wanting to ensure success.

This co-operation we feel assured will be cheerfully afforded, and if the appeal sent forth by the Public Press of Canton, shall be as zealously seconded by the same powerful arm in every other Quarter, and be as promptly responded to, as in this small community, we cannot for a moment doubt the issue.—We have the honor to remain,—Your Obedient Servants.

W. Jardine.—Lanct. Dent.—John Hine.—Wm. S. Wetmore.—J. H. Astell.—M. J. Senn van Basel.—Tho. Fox.—Framjee Pestonjee.—W. Haylett.—Hon-Sec.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA:

The Memorial of the Glasgow East India Association.

Respectfully sheweth.

The memorialists, who are deeply interested in the trade with India and China, anxiously desire to draw the attention of your Honourable Board to the great injury which that trade has suffered, and continues to suffer, through the East India Company's practice of remitting a part of the Territorial Revenue of India, by means of advances of money on Bengal and China produce, shipped from those countries to London.

It might be satisfactorily demonstrated, that the said practice has created a worse form of competition, between India Revenue and commercial Capital, than that which existed under the late charter of the East India Company; but it appears sufficient to advert to the paramount evil of the practice, namely, the introduction of the most destructive element known in trade, a vicious system, distinguished by the absence of all the salutary checks, which are inherent in credit, whose sources are purely commercial, and without which there can be no safety in the use of credit. Experience has proved that ill-regulated credit is invariably followed by over-trading, and, sooner or later, extensive disasters, and commercial embarrassment. It is to be hoped that these extreme consequences may be averted, by the timely suppression of a system so pregnant with mischief. It has already made such progress, as, in the Memorialist's opinion, to call for the early interference of your Honourable Board. It must be evident, to your Honourable Board, that the opening of the East India Company's Treasuries in India and China, and the indiscriminate invitation to the public to trade with the Public Revenue, is a measure calculated, beyond any other that could have been devised, to encourage over-trading, and create a spirit of imprudent speculation, utterly incompatible with a healthy state of trade; and it must be obvious, that the effects of trading on such a vicious principle, cannot be limited to the parties and places more immediatly concerned; but that they must pervade the whole extent of our Eastern commerce. In comparison with the latter, the amount of the Company's advances is limited, and hence their gain by the practice is proportionately limited, indeed, insignificant, compared with the extensive injury caused by it to the interests of private traders. That injury is already in operation. The value of merchandize, in the Eastern markets, and the state of exchanges, have been violently affected and deranged; and the trade, disturbed in its natural relations, has passed to an artificial condition, involving increased and increasing uncertainty and hazard, the consequences of which it is impossible to contemplate with unconcern.

Your Memorialists believe that the grievance complained of is not warranted by a consistent and fair construction of the Act of Parliament passed in 1833; viewing the clausea prohibitory of the East India Company's trading, in connection with the proceedings and discussions which were preliminary to the passing of the Act, there is no reason to doubt that one of the objects of Government was to extend effectual relief and protection to trade, not by merely suppressing the name of the Company in trade, but also by freeing commercial capital from competition with the revenues of India. When merchants urged, and Government, as it was understood, admitted the hardships and impolicy of the Sovereign being a rival in trade, it could not have been but understood, that the objection applied with greater force to the unfairness of the means employed in that rivalry, (Government's money) than to the unskilful use of such means, or the channel through which they were used. But the objection was to the rivalship as a whole, and the remedy sought for was not the partial, but the entire and absolute removal of it. If any remedy short of this was contemplated by government, or intended by the Act, the commercial public has been universally in error on these points, and it must follow, that no protection of the trade need be claimed, but in virtue of those salutary clauses in the Act, which invest your Honourable Board with such ample and necessary powers of control.

There is no doubt that the East India Company have realized, and may continue to realize a higher rate of exchange than could be obtained by any other method than advances on produce shipments. The temptation of credit will, with slight interruptions, induce the acceptance of such advances on terms which an average state of the trade does not warrant, and the loss which must necessarily fall on the borrowers, constitutes the excess of gain to the Company beyond the rate of exchange which the trade can sustain. But, as already stated, this pernicious stimulus is deeply injurious to the whole trade. It becomes then a question, whether it be just and politic that trade should thus be sacrificed to the Revenue of India. Were the affirmative on any ground admissible, it would be better that such arbitrary aid to the Revenue should be derived from a direct tax on trade, than that the present system should continue.

The East India Company would probably admit (and no farther concession is asked) that they should not aim at realizing a rate of exchange inconsistent with a healthy and prosperous state of trade. The question would then be as to the criterion of such a state of trade and rate of exchange. Trade cannot be in a healthy state, unless commercial capital can be employed in it with safety and adequate remuneration, and when these advantages are present in a ordinary degree, commercial capital will be attracted to any extent. If then the East India Company be satisfied to take a rate of exchange compatible with a healthy state of trade, they must accpt whatever rates capitalists in this country will pay in money for drafts on the treasuries in India, to the whole extent of the remitable revenue. The rate of exchange thus realized, would indicate with unfailing accuracy,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1836.

if such rate of exchang should appear unfavourable to the the state of the trade, and the true level of the exchange; Indian revenue, it should be remembered that the disadvantage arises from the unfortunate necessity of revenue remittance, and that a remedy should not be sought by means injurious to the trade, but by endeavours to extend its limits and resources. In the existing circumstances of the trade, the constant tendency of the exchange is so much against Bengal, that a bullion rate, or that obtained by transmission of specie, may be considered the par. The bullion rate, or the nett proceeds of the Bengal sicca rupee realized in this country, after deducting all charges, is about 22¼d, of which the equivalent exchange in London for bills on Calcutta at two months sight, is 21⅞d. This was the state of exchange with scarcely any variation for ten years previous to the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1833. The deviations lately experienced cannot be ascribed to an improved state of trade, and have no better or more permanent foundation than the altered state of mercantile credit, together with speculative operations, and the uncertainties of the money market, incident to the financial arrangments and proceedings of the Company.

On the grounds explained, your Memorialists entertain a very confident opinion that the remittance of revenue from India cannot, consistently with the interests and the due protection of commerce, be effected by any other means than the sale in this country of bills on the East India Company's Treasuries in India. There is no doubt that by judiciously regulated public sales, and private contract, or both, any required amount of revenue could be realized in this country, and on terms averaging at least the bullion rate of exchange, while mercantile competition would secure to the East India Company the benefit of whatever advance on that rate any temporary condition of the trade might warrant. Your Memorialists therefore respectfully submit, that it would be just and expedient to restrict the East India Company to this method of transferring Indian revenue to this country, unless a fair experiment should prove its insufficiency, of which there is no reasonable ground for apprehension.

Divested of all detail, the question now humbly submitted to your Honourable Board, is whether the remittance of Indian revenue should be conducted through the legitimate use of the resources and channels of trade, or should be subjected to continuous injury and disorganization, by the said revenues being employed in commercial operations, and thus usurping the place of commercial capital. The Memorialists feel assured that this question will meet with the consideration which its importance demands, and that the remedy sought for will not be withheld, if, as your Memorialists anticipate, the case shall be found such as to call for a prompt and decided exercise of the power vested in your Honourable Board to direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns, which in any way relate to, or concern the government or revenue of India.

And your petitioners will ever pray

Signed, on behalf of the Glasgow East India Association.

KIRKMAN FINLAY, CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM C. PATON, SECRETARY.

9TH *May*, 1835.

POSTCRIPT TO HEW-KEW'S MEMORIAL.

(Concluded from No. 49, Page 203).

Further, with reference to the foreigners residing in Macao, the prohibitory orders are clear and full.

I have heard that at present many of them use Chinese sedan chairs and employ native bearers; moreover they keep Chinese women.

Formerly their merchant vessels were not allowed to loiter secretly off Macao. Now the ships which contain goods for barter and return to their country anchor at Whampoa, but as to the others, none of them enter the port and report themselves. The light and small articles are put into the fast-boats for sale at *Kumsingmoon* and other places; the more bulky articles are sent in boats direct to the Macao custom-house; afterwards the hong-merchants transport the goods to the provincial city, and there dispose of them; thus not only are the duties lost, but it is impossible to make the proper investigations.

Again, and which is a more serious business, in the *Campo* beyond Macao are a vast number of graves of natives. In the second moon of the present year the foreigners made a great road, and, in consequence, the graves were completely levelled. The *Tungche* of Macao then sent in a petition, requesting that an officer should be deputed to join him in making an investigation, and to personally reprimand the said foreigners, but they were still impenitent and would not acknowledge their faults.

The officer considerately sent men to repair (the graves), when they led on their foreign slaves (the black boys of Macao), and fought with the police and people. Afterwards when the linguist gave them advice, they wrote and informed the magistrate that all was well. Conduct like this is cruel, insolent, and lawless; but as the district magistrate showed much forbearance, the affair was hushed up; which has inflated their empty, careless hearts.

Further, I have examined the records and find that Macao is situated in the hëen district of *Heangshan*; there are naval stations all about the neighbourhood.

The necessary supplies for each day the foreigners cannot obtain except from us. All their compradors are Chinese, licensed by the magistrates; therefore, if they cherish different minds (are disobedient and quarrelsome) it is an easy matter to rule their fate (lives, ie. their lives are in our hands, we can cut off their supplies and starve them).

I have heard that *Pang-Choo*, a former magistrate of *Heangshan Hëen*, on account of the pride and profligacy of the foreigners sent down orders to take away all the compradors, and would not allow the natives to have any intercourse with them; and the foreigners, being very much frightened, at once submitted: there are now respectable inhabitants of that district who can vouch for this fact. If a Hëen magistrate could act thus,—were the great officers to arouse and exert themselves the foreigners would never presume to be so contumacious.

Again, of late years the resident foreigners in Canton clandestinely built a landing place outside the city; and the work was carried on for several months without being interrupted. *Chookwei Ching*, the Iooyuen, after he had taken possession of his office, gave orders from his chair to pull it down, and the foreigners submitted to his incorrupt integrity, and dared not to utter a single word.

Further, in the year before last the foreign superintendent, *Leuh Laoupe* (Lord Napier), brought his men of war up to Whampoa. *Loo-kwan*, the governor, ordered the naval commander in chief to meet the occasion with secret and severe measures. He (Lord Napier), under great trepidation, forthwith repented his error, and requested a *red* permit to leave the river; therefore the dispositions of foreigners may not yet be considered as altogether obdurate and disobedient.

An excessive, unrelenting severity will ruin affairs, whilst too much forbearance will increase the number of native traitors; if the ancient laws are not soon clearly explained, and preventive restrictions severely enforced, the said foreigners will most certainly do whatever they have a mind to do; and what will be the end of all this?

The said foreigners, depending upon their great wealth, bribe largely, and the native traitors are thrir *ears* and *eyes*, and the military and police are intimately connected with them; it is imperative, therefore, in the first place to employ intelligent officers of a firm and decisive character, in order that the native traitors be first brought under strict government, and thus you may cut the intimate connexion between them and the foreigners. These are my ignorant and obscure views of the matter, which I have, as is right, added to my prepared report. I, prostrate, beg, &c.

EDICT FROM THE EMPEROR, IN REPLY.

On the 7th day of the 9th moon, being at *Teenpih*, I, *Tang*, governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, received a despatch from the privy council—which was addressed also to *Ke*, the fooyuen, and to be communicated to *Wan*, the hoppo—as follows.

On the 9th day of the 8th moon, of the 16th year of *Taoukwang*, the following imperial edict was received.

The cabinet minister, *Choo-tsun*, has reported respecting a clear exposition of the strict prohibitory regulations concerning opium; and the same document also contains the opinions of *Heukeu* on the same subject. There is also a paper annexed to the report recommending the severe coercion of native traitors.

The said opium comes from the foreigners, and flows like a poison through China; the prohibitions against it are excessively severe. At present there are different opinions concerning it. One prays, after deliberation, that a thorough change be made; another that there should be severe prohibitions. It is requisite to make a thorough examination into all the circumstances connected with the subject, and devise a course of action which shall for ever set it at rest, destroy the bad consequences connected with it, and ensure the future safety of the empire. I order *Tang* and his colleagues to take the said memorials, and on what therein is said as to the dealings of the native traitors, the mediation of the hongmerchants, the wholesale purchases of the brokers, the carriage and distribution by the fast-crab-boats, and the bribes received by the military and policy,—to hold secret and strict examinations on all these points and seize (the offenders); and to employ their whole minds to devise plans of management, and dam up the springs of all these evils, and make a duly-prepared report of the facts.

As to *Heukews* separate paper; in which he reports on the affairs concerning the foreigners, I also order the whole of you to deliberate and state the truth to me. I order the memorials and the annexed paper to be copied and forwarded for the inspection (of *Tang* &c). Make this edict known to *Tang* and *Ke*, who are to communicate it to the Hoppo *Wan*, for his information. Respect this.

The Imperial orders have been obeyed, and the despatches forwarded.

ADMONITORY PRECEPTS AGAINST THE USE OF OPIUM.

(Written by *Kooking Shan*, a literary graduate, and issued to the people by the Governor General of the two *Kwang*).

The smoke of opium is a deadly poison.

Opium is a poisonous drug that comes from the western ocean. If it is asked what benefit accrues from using it, it is said that it cheers the mind and makes it unconscious of fatigue, which seduces the Chinese into it's constant use, and they are ruined by it's diabolical fascination. When first used it quickly becomes an object of request, and when indulged in the irresistible habit of taking the poison is formed, and they lay asleep like so many corses; they become thin as ghosts—so injurious is the use of opium to human life! The price of this thing is excessively high— it is sold for more than it's weight in silver. When first using it, men are unfitted for all business, and it's continued use entails a total waste of property: than this nothing is more injurious to fortune and happiness; compared with the *Peshwan* (a caustic and poisonous unguent), it is twice as fatal.

For the *Pe* poison is swallowed by those who cannot face their fellows, or on account of some pressing urgency from which they have not any escape or resource; they then swallow it that they may meet instant death; but those who smoke opium have all sorts of calamities constantly pouring in upon them: attend, I pray, to what I say about this poison, and be warned, Oye smokers of opium.

1st. It lowers the mind and spirits. When you begin to smoke, the mind is aroused to a great degree of highly pleasurable excitement, but you will perceive this does not proceed from external causes, it is merely a momentary animation; it may be compared to obtaining light from a lamp—the time must come when the oil will be exhausted and the lamp go out; therefore, if it is used in youth it necessarily shortens life, and cuts off descendants; thus, during their whole lives, there is no staff or stay for the fathers, mothers, wives and children (of opium smokers). Middle aged and old men who smoke it hasten their end: well, indeed, may this be regretted.

2nd. It ruins business. Those who have much employment—if any pressing and important affair occurs, they have not leisure to attend to it themselves.

If the merchant smokes it, he is hindered from keeping his appointments; all his business falls into arrear, he loses his time and ruins himself: this is all caused by the chief evil (smoking opium).

3rd. It injures the flesh and blood. When the robust smoke it their flesh gradually wastes away; their skins hang about ike al sack. When the weakly smoke it their faces lose all colour and become black, and their bones are as bare as sticks, and when seen they are instantly known to be ever-craving and never-to-be-filled *ditches*.

4th. It dissipates wealth and property. When the rich smoke it, the ruin of their family and estates are the certain consequences.

To the full enjoyment of smoking opium it is necessary that two should lie down opposite to each other and pour out their hearts in chat:

Then they cannot miss to reach the bliss opium doth bring men to.

And in one day several dollars are expended in the purchase of this detestable thing; they call their friends and seduce their companions, and run into the greatest expenses: will it be said that this can be continued for a long time?

(To be concluded next week).

DIED At Whampoa on Sunday the 4th December, Mr. CAMPBELL, midshipman on board the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, being drowned by the upsetting of a boat. His body, in spite of the zealous search made for it, has not yet been found.

At Whampoa on Friday morning at six o'clock on the 9th December, of dysentery, CAPT. W. COLES, Commander of the British Ship CANTON.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH 1836. NO. 51. PRICE 50 CENTS

CIRCULAR. Macao, 15th December, 1836.

TO THE CONSIGNEES AND COMMANDERS OF BRITISH VESSELS AT THE PORT OF CANTON.

In order to facilitate the despatch of vessels from the Port of Canton, during the absence of the Superintendents of British Trade from that place, they have to request that the respective commanders will be pleased to sign Manifests of the export cargoes in the presence of any two British merchants resident there, not being consignees of the ship.

It is also requested that the gentlemen attesting the signaurest of the commanders will have the goodness to subscribe their own names to the Manifests in the following form.

"Signed in our presence at Canton this
"day of 1836, under authority of the Super-
"intendents of British Trade in China."

British Merchant.

Signatures { do. do.

Consignees and Commanders of ships sailing from the Port of Canton are informed that a Port Clearance can be procured at Lintin, upon application to the commanders of ships Hercules or Jane.

By order of the Superintendents
(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so he said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to ostitute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
15th April, 1836 *Acting Secretary & Treasurer*

NOTICE ishereby given that the Honoroble Conmpany's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supome Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

Canton, 25th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co
Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. T. A. GIBB.

For LIVERPOOL Direct.

THE First class Ship ORIXA, of 365 Tons. Captain Wm. Ager For terms of Freight Apply to WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE in our Establishment ceased on the 30th of June last.
Canton, 24th November, 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Heywood, Captain Jones, will have early despatch, the principal part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to
Canton, 3rd Dec. 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE fine Ship CANTON, 507 Tons. Captain Mordaunt. Apply to
JARDINE, MAHESON, & Co.

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Bark AFRICA; W. Croughan Commander— for freight apply to
Canton, Dec6th 1836. Wm. SPROTT BOYD.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Ship CHARLES GRANT, W. Pitcairn Commander; will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to
Canton, 12 Dec. 1836. H. & N. CURSETJEE

FOR LONDON.

THE ships STRATHFIEDSAYE, Captain Jones, and NEPTUNE, Captain Williams, having the greater part of their cargoes engaged will have early despatch, The first named has three chops on board.
For Freight apply to WETMORE & Co.
Canton, Dec. 16th, 1836.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER to LONDON.

The River built Ship MALCOLM, Captain JAMES EYLES, 600 Tons A 1; now at Whampoa, to sail with all possible despatch. Apply to
J. & W. CRAGG & Co.
Canton, 7th October 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.
The Agents for the Society are from this day.
London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE. In consequence of Messrs. Douglas, Anderson & Co. of London not having completed their engagements with Messrs. Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. dated London 31st of December, 1829, and Mr. H. W. Douglas having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last, the Firms of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Canton, Singapore, and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st of December next; after which date, the above Firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of Attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.
The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the Firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Batavia until further notice.
BATAVIA. 5th October, 1836. WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton. 9th Decr. 1836 *General Agents*

NOTICE—Mr. Gen. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.
Canton, 8th October 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs Gemmells & Co. of Valparaiso.
Canton. 3 November, 1836 WM. & THOS GEMMELL & Co

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of MR CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER ceased on the 31st. ultimo
MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD has been this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.—
Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. REMINGTON and Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co."
Madras, 8th June, 1836. HALL & BAINBRIDGE

NOTICE Mr, JAMES STRACHAN, of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of *Manila*, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st of May last, 1st December, 1836. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED Dec. 16th HENRY EWBANK [Am.] Leach, from Manila Dec 1st THOMAS, Titherington, from Calcutta, 2d Oct. and Singapore 9th Nov. CORDELIA, ——, TAUSTY, West from Singapore and Penang.
Passengers (Omitted last week per *Neptune*) Mrs Marks & family. *Henry Ewbank*, Mr I. Wilkinson, Jr.
SAILED. Nov. 29th TARQUIN (Am.) Hunt for Manila. PASCOA, Morgan, LOWJEE FAMILY, Rowland JOHN BANNERMAN, Wilson, CALEDONIA,

Lancaster, for Singapore, and Bombay. INGLEBOROUGH. Ricketts, JUMNA. Robinson, LADY CHARLOTTE, Williams, for Liverpool. RICHARD ALSOP, (Am.) Macmichael, for New York. JOHN GILPIN Am.) Walsh, for Manila. ELIZABETH, Shepherd, ADELAIDE, Clark, and KILMAURS, Thompson, for Port Jackson.

Despatched this day; JANE BROWN, Dunlop to Cork for orders.

The JULIET, Wilson, and PASS VICTORIA, Lee, are to be despatched tomorrow for London.

Passengers. per *Pascoa*, Mrs. Morgan. *Caledonia* Messrs. I. M. Davidson, A. Parlane, Manuckjee Rustomjee, Shawuckshaw Rustomjee.—*Lowjee Family*, Mr Fernandez. *Ingleborough*, Capt. George Melville *Kilmaurs*, Mr. M. D. Hunter. *Adelaide* Mr. E. Crooke.

By the late of arrivals we eave received the Singapore papers of the 3d & 4th, and 10th Nov.

The *Tigris*, spoke the *lord Auckland* in the Palawan passage, 43 days from Singapore. The third officer of the lord Wm. Bentinck has arrived at Macao, having left the vessel off *Couceck*, near the wizards's rocks, off St. Johns, where she had taken shelter for three days, having met with very stormy weather and strong S. W. currents for fourteen days previous to coming to an anchor.—The lord Wm. Bentinck left Singapore, three weeks before the *Tigris*. The *Napoleon* and *Fatima* sailed from Singapore for China on the 9th Ulto. The *Harriet* had put back to Singapore, damaged by stress of weather. The *Sylph* had arrived in Calcutta previous to the last commercial advices per *Fatima via Singapore*.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The established Church Bill was read a third time, without a division, on the 19th July. This bill appears to have given much dissatisfaction to all parties.

The Stamp duties Bill passed the Committee of the house of commons on the 18th July, and seems, on the whole, to have met the expectations of the public. It was to come into full operation on the 1st of last September. A clause securing the copyright of articles of intelligence, leading articles, and parliamentary debates, to the proprietors of newspapers, was to be prepared and considered at a future time. Should a Bill be passed on this question, we presume that the system of borrowing by newspapers from newspapers will be destroyed: thus a just protection will be given to talents and enterprise.

Spain.—General Evans attacked Fontarabia on the 11th of July, and after gaining possession of a Capuchin convent, was obliged to abandon it and fall back upon Guadalupe.—The accounts from the Asturias are, upon the whole, unfavourable to the cause of the queen.

America.—The war in Texas still continued. The Ex-President, Madison, died at an advanced age; national honours were paid to his memory.

H. M.'s Superintendents.—We understand that the office of *Chief*-Superintendent is abolished; and that the second Superintendent, Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. is appointed *Senior*-Superintendent.

The death of the eminent Hindu merchant, Motichund Amerchund, of Bombay, is reported.

In another column will be found a letter from the British merchants of Constantinople to the Foreign Secretary, in which they call upon the British government to protect the persons and properties of British subjects from Turkish tyranny and rapacity.

This spirited appeal to H. M's government for due and rightful protection is peculiarly *a propos* to the present situation of the British merchants of Canton. It is true that they cannot prove any violation of treaties;—neither have they an energetic ambassador or consul-general to watch over and protect their interests and rights; they are themselves the only guardians of their natural interests against combined duplicity and extortion; which are the sole swaying motives of the Peking cabinet and the Canton government in any question of commercial policy relating to them. Being thus thrown upon their own resources they have a difficult,—but, at the same time, an honorable part to act. Determined resistance against aggression, the resolve to support the commercial honour of their country, the constant, unremitting exposure to the public of the acts of the Chinese, authorities and of their own acts, cannot, in the end, fail to elicit respect from the *Ta-tsing* and exto rt protection from the British government.

We may add the Reis Effendi who ordered the imprisonment of a British subject was dismissed from his office by an autograph order from the Sultan, and exiled to Broussa.

We subjoin the official note of lord Ponsonby to the Turkish minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting Mr. Churchill.

The nadersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinar and Plenipotentiary, has the honnor to acquaint his Excellency the Minis for Foreign Affairs, for the information of the sublime Porte, that his Excellency, Akif Effendi, having violated the rights of a British subject—rights conferred by the Sultans of glorious memory, and most particularly respected by the illustrious Sovereign now reigning, for the happiness of his subjects—the undersigned is obliged to declare to the Sublime Porte that the undersigned will not any longer hold official communication with his Excellency Akif Effendi; and the undersigned respectfully submits to the Sublime Porte, and emphatically to the Sultan himself, his just complaint against the Minister who has dared to violate the laws of his own Sovereign, and insult the British nation.

The undersigned has the honour, &c.—(Signed) PONSONBY.—Theraphia, May 10, 1836.

THE FOREIGN FREE TRADE AND THE CHINESE HONG-MERCANTS.

Without a total repeal of the hong monopoly, the greatest difficulties will ever be opposed to the individual trader; and to obtain an utter abrogation of the privileges of that body, there are, besides the pride and jealousy of the government, the feelings and prejudices first of the merchant, then of the man, and then of the Chinese, to be vanquished.

* * The possibility of the co-existence of an open (British) trade and the hong monopoly is much to be doubted. *** It would be difficult to transact business on the contract system, and the merchants would be baited between the teamen and the English buyers; and whilst they would become more obnoxius to the jealousy of their countrymen, they would possess less power to elevate themselves above it's effects, and less wealth to console themselves for it's excitement. ****. Under an open trade they would be so badgered, that it is not improbable the Chinese government would discover the evils of the system, and dissolve the hong—a consummation devoutly to be wished;—one side or the other—the hong or the free trade must succumb; ***

(*Notices on the British Trade to the Port of Canton. London* 1830.)

The events of this season are coming so home *ad crumenas* of the Foreign merchants in Canton; the contempt and greediness of the government are so undisguisedly avowed in every edict, and in every reply to the representations of Foreigners—and the apparent increasing determination to put in force all the *laws against* them, whilst *grace* and *favour* for them are mere nominal professions,—will soon, we trust, bring over the most pacific of the Foreigners to the line of policy we have always advocated as being absolutely and inevitably necessary for the protection of the British free trade to China.

But before the British merchants determine on any decided measure, it will be well for them to calmly consider what their position is here, and in what situation they stand with respect to the Chinese government; in order that may have a clear understanding of their rightful claims, and take such steps as may have a probable chance of success, both with H. M. ministers and the local and imperial governments.

The most important question, beyond all doubt, at the present moment, is the liability or non-liability of the body of Hong-merchants to pay the debts due to foreigners by a bankrupt hong; and after some consideration on the subject we are obliged to confess that we are unable to give any satisfactoryanswer to it.

It appears consonant to natural justice that the Chinese government should bear the results of it's own system: but will it do so?—And if it refuses, is it to be co-erced?

As the committee of the court of directors of the East India company was the last acknowledged British authority in China—their authority resting on acts of Parliament and the *customs* of the Canton government and the hongmerchants—it becomes a question how far that government may choose—rightfully or not—to consider any of the committee's acts or agreements binding on British subjects after their authority ceased.

And should they choose to consider the acts of the Committee binding on the *un-represented* and *un-protected* British merchants of Canton, it will require some more powerful argument than they have, or ever can have, in their power to apply, to induce the Chinese to change an opinion so pleasing and convenient to themselves.

It has been said that the laws of the empire guarantee the responsibility of the hongmerchants; but if even so—that is, if a former rescript of an emperor ordered such responsibility—although responsibility destitute of all controul appears a ridiculous fallacy—it should not be forgotten that those who are to be made to suffer by such responsibility will not forget the augument that the guarantee holds good only so long as the *guaranteed* are obedient to the laws, and continue the system under which the guarantee was granted; if, then, the *scattering* of the E. I, company's committee, and the events of 1834, should be brought forward by the Chinese as an argument that the guarantee of responsibility—so far as regards British subjects—has been forfeited by the overt acts of the British themselves—it seems requisite that they should be met on this ground. It seems to us that there will be greater difficulties than are generally contemplated in hereafter enforcing the payment of any British claims on a bankrupt hong; and we have presumed to say thus much on the subject that our fellow-countrymen may turn their serious attention to their present position, and be guarded in their future transaction.

As to the Consoo fund—it is a farce, a mockery, a nonentity, an insult—and it's very name should be blotted out for ever.

Only the five following old hongs *(are said to) contribute* (!) to it; and thus secure each other by a kind of joint-stock; namely: Howqua, Mowqua, Puankhequa, Goqua and Kinqua; the eight remaining hongs are not *share-holders*, and, of course, have not any claim on the fund, and consequently, are not *secured* by the five senior hongs.

Looking forward to the transactions of the next season, it seems to be the general opinion that some understanding, should exist between all the Foreign residents with reference to their commercial dealings with the hongmerchants: this would be nothing less than a *combination*.

We have always considered the system of contracts as artificial and dangerous; and if all the Foreign merchants would refuse advances on either tea or silk, they would, doubtless, obtain both articles at a fairer price to all parties concerned in the trade, from the producer and manufacturer in China to the consumer and manufacturer in England, than by forestalling the market.

Under the monopoly of the E. I. company, all the evils of the contract system, unfounded as it is on any sound commercial principle, were not exposed; for that body were the only purchasers of Black teas in Canton (to any extent that can bear upon the argument) as they were the only sellers in England; consequently, the Teamen were obliged to sell their teas, when below the contract quality, at the reduction in price at which the company's agents were only willing to receive them. But now, under a yearly increasing demand and the consequent fluctuation in prices, the false principles of the system of contracts and advances will operate strongly against the real interests of all concerned in the trade, and at the same time shake that mutual confidence so absolutely necessary to the conduct of alarge and wide spread commerce.

With reference to the abolition of the hong monopoly, we must admit that we do not, after what has passed since the opening of the trade, venture to hope that this measure will be soon effected by the Chinese government. They do not suffer from the system; they have every thing their own way; their feet are upon the hongmerchants and our necks; and so long as we writhe and grovel under the pressure so long shall we deservedly bear it. The ill-treatment of a British subject in Turkey has led to the dismissal and banishment of the Turkish Foreign Secretary; but this is a trifle: for from that event may arise measures that shall bring the question of the free navigationof the Dardanelles and the Black Sea to an issue. Thus may it be in China—some ridiculous if not disgraceful accident may awaken H. M. ministers from their financial dream of 3 millions of duty on tea, and arouse the energies of Great Britain to an assertion of it's dignity, when the cries of it's plundered merchants would pass unheeded.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 5th inst. *Chookwei Keih*, the new superintendent of the public granaries, arrived in Canton, and he received the seals of his office on the following day.

Piracy. On the 25th day of the 9th moon [November 3rd], three piratical boats, each containing upwards of ten men, boarded and plundered an outward-bound Chinese junk off the nine islands. After they had sacked her, they threwthe whole crew overboard, except one, who had concealed himself in a chest, in which, after the destruction of the vessel, he happily floated on shore alive. (!) He immediately reported the piracy to the district magistrate, who forthwith sent in pursuit of the pirates; *Chin-a-ke* and fifty one others were taken. They arrived in Canton on the 29th of November and were delivered over to *Wang*, the criminal judge. On the 12th inst. the heads of ten of the greastest criminals were chopped off at the usual place of execution.

Seizure of Syees. On the 4th inst., off *Fowl's neck*, several cruizers chased and captured four smuggling boats, and four of their crews, with eleven * cases of *syees*, each case containing two thousand four hundred taels weight, besides some raw silk and other goods, all of which were immediately forwarded to the governor in Canton. It is reported that the boats and smugglers engaged; and the latter, finding it difficult to escape, threw upwards of ten boxes of syees overboard, but before they had thrown overboard much of the other goods the boats were taken. The crews jumped overboard and swam away.

Opium. On the 28th of November a patrol seized seven chests of *Patna* opium in a broker's house near Puankhequa's residence on *Honam*.

Incendiarism Several men were seized some days ago by the police, having combustibles concealed about their persons. They had excited the suspicions of the neighbourhood by frequenting an uninhabited house near the *Theeping* gate.

The imperial commissioner, H. E *Chootsze-Yen*, a president of the board of civil office, arrived at *Fa-te* on Saturday night. Early the next morning the *Kwangchow foo* and the *Nanhae Pwan* heens, embarked at the landing place opposite the factories, and went to receive H. E. The governor and fooyuen, having previously deputed officers to greet him on his arrival, received him in person at the oficial landing-place. H. E. has taken up his quarters in the *Kung-yuen*—the hall were the literary examinations are held—in the S. E. corner of the old city. Four *Lang-chungs* [secretaries] of the civil board have arrived in his suite. The cases which the commissioner is ordered to investigate are—a former case of false accusation in *Tungkwan* heen.; to prove whether the two last commissioners received bribes; to enquire as to the alleged dissolute habits of *Yeching Ke*, the former heen of Heangshan; and into the affair of *Yangchoou* the *low-tuh*, or head of the police of *Pwanyu* Heen, which we noticed in the Register of the of 1st of November.

* It is said 19 boxes were taken, but 11 *only* reported. We have been informed that the present governor has built many revenue boats on the same plan as the *fast-crab* boats. The latter now find it difficult to escape pursuit.

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR, FOOYUEN AND HOPPO.

We, the governor, fooyuen, and hoppo, proclaim to the hongmerchants for their full information.

The said hongmerchants have reported that they received the former orders, and instantly transmitted them to the foreign merchant, Jardine, and the others, directing them speedily to close all their commercial affairs, and within the period of half a month to pack up and move off from the provincial city, and to return to their country, either in a direct ship, or in any other; and if they had any affairs which they could not completely settle in the half-month, they were to go down to Macao, and stay there for a short time; but they were not allowed to remain in Macao for a long time, in contravention of the fixed regulations, &c.

"We (the hongmerchants), have humbly examined and find that *Merwanjee* was formerly reported as not being in Canton. (H. E. the hongmerchants quote the orders as contained in the foregoing paragraph). If the foreign merchants could not conclude

all their affairs in the period limited, they were to deliver their goods and accounts over to (us) the hongmerchants, who were to sell their goods, close their accounts, and return them, and we were ordered to report the facts connected with these orders.—Now it is authenticated that *Framjee* has answered that he is only waiting to finish his present transactions, and that sometime in the first moon of next year he intends returning to his country. *Whiteman* says that he has fixed the end of this year for the time when he will engage his passage and return. *Jardine, Dadabhoy, Gordon. Turner, Innes,* and *Dent,* have all returned for an answer that at the present time they have many ships arriving to their care, and it is necessary they should remain and buy goods for them,—so that they may despatch them; and they earnestly entreat to be allowed to remain and completely finish their present transactions, after which they will retire to Macao.

We again received verbal orders as to was contained in the foreigner's answers being vague and indefinite, and ordering them to respectfully obey the former orders as to leaving Canton.—We, hongmerchants, on receiving these orders, again enjoined them on the foreigners to be implicitly obeyed.

Now *Framjee* has again answered saying that he earnestly entreats to be allowed to finish his present affairs, and that he will return to his country in the first moon of next year. *Whiteman,* earnestly requests time to close his accounts, and at the end of the year he will engage a ship to take him home. *Gordon* earnestly requests time to finish his business, and he will return in the third moon of next year. *Dadabhoy* says—'I am now hastening my business to a conclusion; I request to be allowed to remain until the first moon of next year, when I will go down and dwell in Macao'. *Jardine* says,—'*I myself,* have now many ships lying at Whampoa; it is necessary for me to purchase raw-silk teas, and other goods to load and send them away; the teas of this year have, compared with those of the last year, been late in their arrival; I earnestly entreat permission to remain and finish my affairs and send all my ships away; and in the fourth moon of next year I will go down and dwell in Macao'.—*Dent and Turner* have answered—'we have at present many ships lying at Whampoa, and it is absolutely necessary for us to buy silk, teas, and other goods to load and send them away; we earnestly entreat permission to remain and finish our affairs, and in the third moon of next year we will go down and dwell in Macao.'—*Innes* answers and earnestly entreats permission to remain and finish his affairs, and at the end of this year he will go down and dwell in Macao.

These circumstances reaching us, it is proper that we duly report them (to know) whether the requests of the different foreigners may be granted or not, by the favour (of government)."

With reference to this report, we (the governor &ca.) have examined the records and found that the sections of the former regulations do not allow the foreigners to dwell in the provincial city. But from former accidental indulgence and too easy management, they have for many years *planted* themselves, in direct disobedience to the fixed regulations. Although it is allowed for the said foreign merchants to carry on their trade quietly, they are not to cause embarrassment to the hongmerchants, or form traitorous combinations with them, and throw the country into doubt and perplexity, giving occasion for the people to say—residing in the land, they form connections and carry on smuggling! On these accounts, nine important regulations were drawn up, and reported, and strict orders to investigate and decide were respectfully received from the great supreme emperor.

Now we (the governor &c), with reference to the circumstances of these reports, considering the great care and kindness of the emperor (for the foreigners) are desirous to comply with the foreigner's desires; what necessity is there for great severity on our part? But, when the present time has long passed, we shall not only have no foundation for our representations—but conniving (with the foreigners) is also very improper. Therefore we have deliberated and determined to allow the requests of *Whiteman, Framjee,* and *Gordon*—as they have said they will return at the end of this year, and in the first and third moons [of next year].

And the requests of *Innes and Dadabhoy* to go down and dwell for a short time in Macao at the end of this year, and in the first moon of the next, we also grant. As to *Jardine, Dent* and *Turner*—as these three merchants have not named any fixed time for their return, but are still thinking of going down to Macao to remain, and have requested that they may commence their journey in the third and fourth moons of next year—this is an extreme degree of ignorant rashness. But it is authenticated they have reported that they have many ships, and that it is necessary for them to buy goods.—As an act of grace and favor, the limit is extended to the second moon of next year, when they must go to Macao.

We have examined and found that from now to the appointed time of the second moon of next year is four months; in which time all their business can be done; if any affair is then unfinished, it can be concluded while they are at Macao: decidedly not the least further infraction of the laws will be allowed.

We shall, forthwith, send a flying express to the great supreme emperor, stating the periods fixed for each of the said foreign merchants (to return to their country, or quit Canton); after which not the least alteration can be made.

Let the hong immediately inform the foreign merchants of the times appointed to them for their departure, and let them not dare to exceed the limits, that they may preserve their bodies in safety. Within three days they must give a bond—no indulgence or delay will be allowed, and as the foreigners leave according to the appointed times, they must severally report their departure. But if, when the appointed times arrive, they dare to loiter, it will be clear that the said foreign merchants have a hankering love after smuggling schemes, and minds opposed to the laws; then, we, in managing this affair, will not swerve a hair's breadth from the truth, neither will we show a grain of favor or indulgence; but we will grasp and execute the laws in all their strictness, and punish with equal severity both the foreign and hong merchants:—thus will we vindicate the majesty of the celestial dynasty. Say not that you have not been forewarned. Implicity obey it—take warning by it. A special edict.—Taou-Kwang. 16th year, 11st moon, 6th day (December 13th).

Letter from the British merchants established in Constantinople to H. M. government, requesting it to support lord Ponsonby's application to the Porte, and take the necessary steps for asserting the rights of British subjects in Turkey, and guaranteeing in future their better observance by the Turks.

To the right hon. Viscount palmerston, &c.

My Lord,—We, the undersigned British merchants, established in this city, beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention to a recent occurrence materially affecting not only our own individual interest and personal safety, but those of all British residents in this country.

We allude to the case of Mr. Churchill, on whom the Turkish authorities committed a most flagrant outrage, by first cruelly beating, and afterwards immuring him in the Bagnio, where he was suffered to remain several days, in gross violation of the treaties which govern our residence in Turkey.

The circumstances of this affair must, however, be already before your Lordship, as well as the proceedings adopted thereon by his Excellency the Ambassador.

As far as these proceedings are within our knowledge, we have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which this serious affair has been taken up, as well as of the immediate and energetic representations made to the Ambassador by our Consul-General, ever vigilantly watchful over our interests, as also the firmness shown by his Excellency, alike befitting the gravity of the offence and the dignity of the nation insulted in its perpetration.

It has been with the greatest concern, therefore, that we have learned from a communication made to us by the Consul-General, at the desire of the Ambassador, that, the affair of Mr. Churchill not having been settled with the Turkish Government, it was his Excellency's intention to refer it to his Majesty's Government.

So unprepared were we for such a result, that we had rather expected to have seen the Turkish Government hasten to anticipate the proceedings of the Ambassador by a spontaneous expression of its concern for such an act on the part of its officers, by a prompt punishment of all the parties engaged in it, by preferring some solemn assurance that care should be taken to prevent its recurrence, and by making ample satisfaction to the injured individual.

We will concede that the first outrage was committed by subordinate local authorities, whose acts might admit of excuse or explanation, but the subsequent imprisonment was deliberately ordered by a high public functionary, the official depositary, in fact, of the treaties existing between the two countries, one who could not be ignorant of the privileges they guaranteed, and who was not ignorant of that in the instance in question he was grossly and intentionally violating them.

Considering, therefore, that the present is not the only instance, although the most flagrant one, of personal violence offered to British subjects, we cannot but see in their repeated occurrence, more especially of late, an intentional infraction of the treaties, and indeed the existence of some fixed design on the part of the Turkish Government to assume to itself a power or control on such matters which would be dangerous ever to concede.

Considering, moreover, that forbearance seems only to encourage aggression, exemplified first in regard to our trade by the numerous arbitrary departures from capitulations and the tariff, grievances all remaining unredressed and at length gross outrages affecting our personal safety, we do

(See Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1836.

venture to hope that his Majesty's Government will see in the present occasion a fit moment for asserting our privileges and for guaranteeing to us their future observance.

We have the honour to be,

R. Sarell. — J. N. Black. — A. Wright. — C. Hanson. — C. Ede. C. La Fontaine. — J. Jacob. — W. Wood. — J. Rothwell. — T. Perkins. W. Webster. — G. A. Green. — T. Hardy.

FOREIGN MERCHANTS' LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

To His Excellency

THE GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSE.

We beg leave again to address your Excellency, and respectfully to request a reconsideration of our application for the export of Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods upon the existing single duties, and to such extent as we may require for each ship, without being limited to only 100 peculs.

Our nations use every year about 55,000 bales of raw silk: of this quantity about 40,000 bales are procured from Italy and other European countries: 5 to 10,000 bales from Bengal and Persia, from 6 to 12,000 from China.—Of silk piece goods we purchase annually from China and other countries to the value of several millions of dollars.

Our ships are now nearly all unloaded, and we have made purchase for return cargoes of very large quantities of Nankin raw silk and silk piece goods, which are ready for shipment to Europe and the United States of America; but which we are prevented shipping off at single duties in consequence of the prohibitory regulations of the hoppo office. Thus, besides the delay caused to our trade and the inconvenience suffered by the silk merchants and manufacturers, whose accounts cannot by finally settled until these valuables are embarked, we are under constant alarm of fires, which so frequently take place in Canton and the suburbs during the strong north winds now prevailing, and which so seriously threatened the destruction of our property on two occasions in the past season.

If also we are limited in the shipment of such quantities of silk piece goods as we require for each of our respective vessels, it will become necessary for us to take back our dollars brought for the purpose of trade; for we shall be altogether unable to pay the enhanced prices which silk will bear with the addition of double duties, and thus be compelled to send away our ships only partly laden.—We would also respectfully suggest that whether our silks are put on board ten ships or one hundred ships the duties to the government would be the same in the aggregate.—Our nations take from China every year about 50 to 60 millions catties of teas, and the cultivators, poor men, women and children employed in picking and preparing the leaves, are thereby enabled to suport themselves. The same applies to raw silk, and silk piece goods, for the poor people who gather the mulberry leaves and reel the silk, as well as the manufacturers of the piece goods will be the more nourished and happy, the more we are enabled to take these articles.

We trust, therefore, that your excellency will give your favorable consideration to the arguments we now take the liberty of putting forth, and grant us the relief we seek at your excellency's hands: thus enabling us to pursue our business with more confidence and safety, and to ship off valuable property at the proper season for ensuring it's speedy arrival in our respective countries. Thus, also, the revenue will be improved, and employment and profit extended to the many industrious Chinese who follow the culture and manufacture of silk.

We now leave our case with your excellency, in the confident hope that our request will be found just and reasonable; and with a due sense of the benevolent case frequently expressed by His Imperial Majesty towards foreigners,

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours most obediently.

Signed by the Canton foreign merchants.

Canton, 19th November, 1836.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Reply of *Tung*, governor of *Kwangtung* and *Kwangse*, President, of the Board of War, &c. to the petition of the English barbarian merchants. Fox, and others.

By examining the regulations for the foreign vessels trading at this port, I find that each is permitted to export, annually, 5000 catties of native raw silk (best kind), and 5000 catties of the second quality. But I find no permission given to export 10,000 catties of the Nankin raw silk or manufactures. The representation made in the petition is manifestly erroneous. With regard to the statement that, in consequence of the large amount of tea and other cargo, each ship cannot (always) take the amount of silk, and therefore it is requested that the whole export be estimated according to the total number of ships, instead of each one being limited, &c.—Suppose it were proper to adopt such a course, yet it must be remembered that the laws and regulations of the celestial dynasty are extremely strict, and that they permit only a given quantity to be exported. Hitherto the regulations have never allowed an average to be made in this manner; and it is utterly impossible (for me) to do so, since it would be a violation of the existing tariff. Moreover, as the number of vessels visiting the port varies, it would also be impossible to securethat no evils would arise from over-rating their number. It isinexpedient, therefore, to grant the prayer of the petition.

The said barbarian merchants, of different nations, have hitherto enjoyed the most tender regards of his august majesty; and the regulations of the port, having for a long time proved satisfactory to all, ought to receive eternal obedience. Though they speak of an encreasing trade, affording profits both to the growers and manufacturers of silk, yet they seem not to heed the established regulations. The empire has it's abiding laws; how can it seek present gain, regardless of future consequences.—Let the said barbarian merchants think of this. A special manifesto. (December, 5th 1836).

PETERSBURG & PEKING.

The last number of the *Portfolio* contains an article on the diplomatic relations of Russia with the Court of Pekin, comprising a copy of the treaty concluded between the two powers, in 1727, which is highly deserving of public attention, at the present moment, when our own commercial relations with China are in a state of rapid growth, and are assuming a some what novel position. †

The uniform character and objects of Russian diplomacy may justify the suspicion entertained and expressed by the writer of the article referred to, that to the secret influence of the disguised Russian mission which is alleged to have existed at Pekin during more than a century past, may, in a great measure, be ascribed the various annoyances to which our merchants at Canton have been so repeatedly exposed.

That the Court of Russia, in conjunction with Prussia and Austria, is actively engaged in some project for promoting its own commercial interests in Asia, at the expense of British interests, there seems little reason to doubt; but wheher the British government is so fully alive to the importance of this subject as to give it the necessary attention, or whether it possesses the clear-sightedness and vigour requisite to the adoption and prosecution of the measures which such an exigency demands, is altogether another affair. It has happened, more than once that important matters affecting the relations of British subjects with foreign states, and known to all the world besides, have been wholly unknown in the Cabinet of St. James's. More than once has Lord Palmerston had his attention called to such matters in the House of Commons, when the only reply that has passed his lips has been a declaration of his "want of official knowledge" on the subject. This extraordinary apathy or inattention to foreign affairs on the part of the government, renders it the more necessary that public attention should be seriously and frequently called to them by the public press; and for such a purpose, a publication like the *Portfolio* is invaluable.

Upon the commercial projects in the East now entertained by Russia, there are some forcible remarks in the paper to which we have already referred:—

"The commercial projects which Russia is at this moment carrying into execution," says the writer, "are of a character to deserve the immediate and most serious attention of this country. In reviewing, in a former number, the work of Dr. Nebenius, on the 'Customs Union,' we expressed our alarm at the connection between that extraordinary confederacy and the policy of Russia. We were convinced that the Customs Union, however admirably contrived for the aggrandisement of Prussia on the ruins of the constitutional freedom of the German States, and of the independent Sovereignty of the German Princes, was in reality the western bulwark of a far grander design, of a League, the object of which is to annihilate the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of England, and to strike a death-blow at our maritime supremacy, by placing the markets of Europe and Asia under the supreme and exclusive command of Russia.

"Our latest intelligence from Vienna comes to confirm our worst apprehensions. In the *Frankfort Journal* several articles have lately appeared, announcing that Prussia is actively engaged in negotiations at St. Petersburgh and at Vienna; and that we may daily expect to hear of the ratification of a convention, having for its object the facilitation of the transit trade to China through the heart of Russia, by which means the manufactures of Germany may find their way to our Indian frontier, and supplant us along the whole line of markets through Central Asia.

Surely, there is enough in this intimation to put the British government upon the alert, and to warrant the British public in insisting upon the fullest and most unambiguous information upon the subject. The "continental system" of Bonaparte was not pregnant with one half of the mischief to British interests that "the Customs' Union" is likely to be, under the able management of the wily Russian. (*Pub. Ldgr. July* 11).

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 9. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH 1836. NO. 52. PRICE 50 CENT

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA

Despatches have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging so the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future. By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

15th April, 1836

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supome Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

Canton, 25th October, 1836. [*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
"
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co

Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. T. A. GIBB.

For LIVERPOOL Direct.

THE First class Ship ORIXA of 365 Tons. Captain Wm, Ager For terms of Freight Apply to WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE in our Establishment ceased on the 30th of June last.

Canton, 24th November, 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Heywood, Captain Jones, will have early despatch, the principal part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to

Canton, 3rd Dec. 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE fine Ship CANTON, 507 Tons. Captain Mordaunt. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Wemyss to Sail about the 15th January. For freight apply to

Canton 27th December 1836. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Ship CHARLES GRANT, W. Pitcairn Commander; will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to

Canton, 12 Dec. 1836. H. & N. CURSETJEE

FOR LONDON.

THE ships STRATHFIEDSAYE, Captain Jones, and NEPTUNE, Captain Williams, having the greater part of their cargoes engaged will have early despatch, The first named has three chops on board.

For Freight apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, Dec. 16th, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship LORD AUCKLAND Capt. Willie, will have early despatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to

Canton 27th Dec. 1836. WETMORE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship LORD WILLIAM Bentinck, Captain Hutchinson, can have early dispatch. Apply to

Canton, 27th, 1836. WETMORE & Co.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE MARY SOMERVILLE, Capt. Thos. Jackson, will sail from Whampoa, for the above Ports, on the 12th Proximo. For freight apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton 26th Dec. 1836.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER to LONDON.

The River built Ship MALCOLM, Captain JAMES EYLES, 600 Tons A 1; now at Whampoa, to sail with all possible despatch. Apply to

J. & W. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 7th *October* 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis
Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE. In consequence of Messrs. Douglas, Anderson & Co. of London not having completed their engagements with Messrs. Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. dated London 31st of December, 1829, and Mr. H. W. Douglas having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last, the Firms of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Canton, Singapore, and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st of December next; after which date, the above Firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of Attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the Firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

BATAVIA. 5th October, 1836. WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of MR. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER ceased on the 31st. ultimo

MR. HENRY GEORGE GORDON and MR. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1836. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents

Canton, 9th Decr. 1836.

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

Canton, 8th October 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs Gemmells & Co. of Valparaiso.

Canton, 3 November, 1836 WM. & THOS GEMMELL & Co

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. FATIMA, Taylor, from Liverpool and Manila. EARL GREY, Adamson, from Liverpool, and Singapore, Oct. 20th. (Brit.) SOOBROW Smith, from Singapore. FAMITA, Fethers, from Calcutta. CLIFTON, Worsall, from London. (Am.) LEVANT, Dumaresq, from Manila. Dec. 12th (Brit.) LORD AUCKLAND, Willie, and LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Hutchinson, from Calcutta. [Am.] SPENDID, Rogers, and Span. ASIA FELIX, from Manila. (Am.) ONEIDA, Tripp, from Callao and Oahu, 25 days from the latter place. LADY HAVES, Ovenstone, from Singapore. NEW GROVE, Johnstone, Syndney & Sourabaya. NOVO PAQUETE (Port.) Marthins, from Lisbon and Manila.

The GLENENG, and EARL BALCARRAS for Straits and Bombay, and DIANA for London, will be despatched in a few days. Dec. 18th Brig.

Passengers. Per *Oneida* Mrs. Tripp and Mr. Ed. Russell. Per *Asia Felix*, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson. Per *Levant*, Mrs. Dumaresq Miss Moore and Mertens. Per *Soobrow*, Mrs. Smith.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED—(Brit.) JANE BROWN, Dunlop to Cork for orders. PRINCESS VICTORIA, Lee, for London. ORESTES, Shettler for Bristol. JULIET, Wilson for London. JOHN O' GAUNT, Robertson, for Liverpool. [Am.] EBEN PREBLE, Crocker, TARQUIN, Hunt, for Manila. [Brit.] THAMES, Hornblow, for Madras. (Am.) EMILY, TAYLOR, Hallet for Singapore.

This the last number of the 9th vol. of the Canton Register is all but filled with the treaty signed between China and Russia more than one hundred years ago.

We noticed some months ago (for we could not prove it) the probable influence of Russia in Peking against British interests.

That the public mind of Europe is alarmed by some of the movements—perhaps designs—of that empire is manifest from what has already been so ably written on the subject by Urquhart—and by the publication of the secret treaty of Unkiar Khulessi in Quins' voyage down the Danube.

But those who grasp at greater power than the intentions of providence have committed to their charge—that the evident designs of rational liberty for nations, which are so clearly the will of the creator, from what we must know if we contemplate the material world and read the history of the human race,—the progressive state, the clearer understanding of the objects of humaan government, leading men onward to an end which, perhaps, the best and wisest amongst men have not yet conceived,—such proud wishes must necessarily fail in the unholy pursuit. With this conviction in our minds we feel confident that while the Press is anywhere free the dominations of the older world will never be again established.

China is a world of itself and the opinion we have above asserted does not apply to the most ancient government of this Globe. bnt, with her parental despotism—so dear to tyrants—it is not improbable that the geographical and moral neighbourhood of the territories and sentiments of Russia may lead to a combination of two of the most numerous nations and most despotic governments now existing—perhaps Austria should be excepted.

An old treaty now observed between two such government, can therefore, be made too generally known; nor be uninteresting to such of our reader who have not seen tbe number of the *Portfolio*, from which we have republished it.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The definitive treaty between Russia and China was signed and proclaimed on the frontier the 21st of October (old style) 1727; but, having been drawn up in the name of the Empress Catherine Alexeiewna, whose decease was not at that time known, its ratification did not take place till the 14th of June, 1728, in the name of the Emperor, Peter the Second. It was exchanged near the banks of the Kiakhta. In Mandchou, the original of this treaty is called "*Dchouwan emou Rhatsin-ni-bitkhe*," or the *Writing of the Eleven Articles*. In Mongol it is called *Namats*, or *Namits*. This last word appears to have been introduced into this language by the Nestorian priests, for it closely resembles the Syriac *Nomous*, and the Arab *Nambus*, which signify *law*. This treaty was originally written in Mandchou, and subsequently translated into Latin and Russian. These two translations are in many parts inaccurate, but the following one may be depended upon as correct.

By order of the august Emperor of the kingdom of Daitsing,* there met in order to conclude a treaty of peace, and to fix the frontiers.

Tchabina, Privy Councillor, President of the Tribunal of the Mandarins, and Assessor or the Ministry of the Interior;

Tegout, Privy Councillor, President of the Tribunal which governs the External Provinces,† and Grandee of the Red Banner;

Toulichin, Vice-president of the Ministry of War; and

The Ambassador of the Empress of the Empire of the Oros,‡ the Illyrian Count, Sawa Wladislawitche.

These Plenipotentiaries of the two empires met at Nibtchoo,§ to conclude a treaty of peace, and to determine the frontier: the following are the articles, which they drew up with exactness.

ARTICLE I.—The present treaty has been concluded for the perpetual maintenance of peace between the two empires. It is, therefore, agreed, that, from this day forward each empire shall govern and carefully watch over its subjects. In virtue of the peace concluded, the two empires shall rigorously maintain and keep their own subjects in order to avoid all occasion of disputes.

ARTICLE II.—This treaty of present peace, renewed and concluded between the two empires, requires that there should be no farther question of what has previously taken place between the two powers. Former deserters shall not be demanded again, and they shall remain in the empire where they are at present; but those who shall henceforth pass the frontier shall not on any pretext whatsoever be retained. On the contrary, they shall be sought for without delay, to be taken, and delivered up to the authorities on the respective frontiers.

ARTICLE III.—The Grandees of the Central Empire, and the Illyrian Count, Sawa Wladislawitche, Ambassador of the Oros, have determined that the principal object of their labours, was to fix the frontier of the two empires; but that it would be impossible to determine it with accuracy, unless the ground were minutely inspected. To this end, Illyrian Count, Sawa Wladislawitche, Ambassador of the Emperor Oros, went himself to the frontier with Tserenf, Adjutant-general of the Central Empire, Doroi Giyonwang, ‖ of the Dehasak, and son-in-law of the Emperor, Beazure, Commander of the Imperial Guard; and Toulichin, Vice-President of the department of war.

They agree in the following manner upon the points by which the frontier was to pass:—The country situated between the guard-house of the empire of the Oros, near the stream of Kiakhta, and the signal (obo) of the Central Empire, situated on the summit of Mount Orkhoitou, is to be equally divided; and a signal (obo) is to be erected there, which shall serve as a mark for the frontier. The staple of commerce shall be established in the same place, and commissioners (kamisar) shall be sent thither. From this place, towards the east, the frontier passes over the crest of the Bourgoutei to the guard-house of Kiran. After the guard-house of Kiran are Tsiktei, Arou-Kidoure, and Arou khadangsou; the frontier runs by these four guard-houses in a straight line, along the river Tchonkon (Tchikoi), from Arou khadangsou to the mark of the guard-house, Eber khadangsou; and from Eber khadangsou to the mark of the Mongol guard-house, Tsagan Oola (the White Mountain). The desert between the country inhabited by the subjects of the empire of the Oros, and between the marks of the Mongol guard-house of the Central Empire, shall be equally divided as at Kiakhta. Wherethere were mountains, summits of mountains, and rivers, in the neighbourhood of the country inhabited by the subjects of the Empire of the Oros, they served to determine the frontier: and where the mountains and rivers were in the neighbourhood of the Mongol guard-house, they were in like manner chosen for the frontier; but, where there were only extensive plains, without mountains or rivers, they were equally divided; and marks were placed in the centre to fix the frontier, which was thus established from the mark of the guard-house at Tsagan oola to the banks of the river Ergoune (Argoun).

The envoys of the two empires for the inspection of the places situated beyond the mark of the Mongol guard-house of Tsagan oola, decided upon drawing the boundary from the two marks in the centre erected at Kiakhta, and over Mount Orkhoitou, to the west, by the following places:—Over Mount Orkhoitou, Toumen Koudchouhoun, Bitsiktou, Khochogo, Bouile, soutou, oola, Kouke Tsilootou, Khonggor obo, Yonggor oola, Bos, Anyga, Gondyan oola, Khodahhaitou, oola, Koi Moulou Bougoutou dabagan, Egouden dechoo-i Moulou Dositou dabagan, Kisenektou dabagan, Gorbi dabagan, Nouktou dabagan, Ergik dargak-daigan, Doros dabagan, Keudche Madau Khonin dabagan, Kim kinitsik bom, and Chabinai dabagan.

The centre of this chain of mountains, equally divided, was admitted as the frontier. Where mountains and river were in the middle, they were also equally divided; so that now, from the Chabinai dabagan to the borders of the river Ergoune, all that is to the south of the new frontier belongs to the Empire of the Centre, and the northern side to the Empire of the Oros.

After having completed the division of the country, and made a very exact description and map of it, the two parties reciprocally exchanged these description. They were placed in the hands of the Grandees of the two empires. The subjects of the two empires who were without permission, beyond the frontier agreed upon, and who had taken up their abode there, were sought for and conducted back again to their own country. The same course was pursued in regard to vagabonds, so that the frontier was thus entirely cleared of them.

The Ouriagangkhai on each side, who gave five sables as tribute, remained under their former masters; but those who till that time had paid one sable were exempted from it for the future, from the day upon which the treaty was concluded. A report was drawn up on both sides for the confirmation, which was reciprocally exchanged.

ARTICLE IV.—Now that the frontier of the two empires is fixed, and that no deserter can be any longer received, it is agreed with the Illyrian Count, Sawa Wladislawitche, ambassador of the empire of the Oros, to establish a free commerce between the two states. The number of merchants who may go every three years to Pekin is not to exceed two hundred, as it was previously agreed upon. When they are only traders they are no longer to be maintained as formerly; but no tax is to be exacted either from the seller or from the buyer. When these merchants arrive at the frontier they shall give notice of it in writing; after the receipt of this notice an officer shall be sent to receive and accompany them, for the sake of the trade. If during their journey they purchase camels, horses, and provisions, or if they hire workmen, they are to purchase and hire them at their own expense. The merchants are to be under the orders of a chief, charged to superintend their affairs, and, if differences arise between them, he is to settle them. If this chief of the merchanst is a man of high rank, he shall be received and treated conformably to his rank. All kinds of merchandize may be sold, excepting what is forbidden by the laws of the two empires. No one whatsoever shall be allowed to remain secretely, and without the permission of his chief, in the foreign country. If any one dies, all his goods, of whatever kind, shall be given to the people of his own country, as has been agreed upon with the ambassador of the Oros empire, the Illyrian Count Sawa Wladislawitche. Besides the commerce carried on by the caravans of the two empires, houses for the ordinary trade shall be established on the respective frontier, near Kiakhta, on the Selengg, and Nibtchoo (Nertchinsk), which, according as it shall be judged necessary, shall be surrounded by hedges and palisades. Those who go to these places to transact commercial business shall keep strictly to the direct route. If any of them quit this route to carry on trade in other places, all his merchandize shall be confiscated for the benefit of the government. An equal number of officers

shall be appointed on both sides, who shall be under the orders of chiefs of an equal rank, and charged with the protection of these places. All differences shall be arranged in the manner agreed upon with the ambassador of the empire of the Oros, the Illyrian Count, Sawa Wladislawitche.

ARTICLE V.—*The habitation of the Oros, in the capital (Pekin), shall serve henceforth to lodge the Oros travelers.* On the demand of the Illyrian Count, Sawa Wladislawitche, ambassador of the empire of the Oros, and with the assistance of the grandees of the central Empire, who have charge of the affairs of the Oros, *a temple (Miaio) has been erected near this habitation. The priest (lama), who resides in the capital shall lodge there, with three other priests to assist him; when these latter shall arrive, they shall be treated like their predecessors, and employed in the before mentioned temple (Miaio). The Oros shall be permitted to perform their worship, with all its ceremonies, and to say their prayers. Four Oros boys, acquainted with the Russian and Latin languages and writing, and two other older ones, whom the Illyrian Count, Sawa Wladislawitche, ambassador of the empire of the Oros, has left in the capital, to learn the Chinese language, shall reside in the same place; their maintenance shall be paid by the government, and when they shall finish their studies, they shall be at liberty to return whenever they are summoned.*

ARTICLE VI.—With regard to the correspondence between the two empires, it is very necessary that letters should be secured by a seal. The tribunal of the affairs of the exterior provinces is charged with expediting to the senate, sanat yamoun, of the empire of the Oros, the letter from the Central Empire to the empire of the Oros, after having placed its seal upon them. The letters of the empire of the Oros for the Empire of the Central shall be sent to the tribunal of the exterior provinces, and furnished with the seal of empire of the Oros, or with the seal of the governor of Tobolsk (Tobol Khotou-ni da). All papers relating to the frontiers, or to the entrepots of commerce, and concerning deserters or thefts, are to be signed and sealed by the Tousiyetou Khan Wajal dordzi, and the Wang Dandzin dordzi, if they come from the empire of the Centre; and by the commander of the border towns if they come from the empire of the Oros. The reciprocal correspondence between the Tousiyetou Knan, Wajal dordzi and the Wang Daudzin dordzi, with the Oros, shall be carried on by means of men sent express, and only by the route of Kiakhta. However, it is allowable to take the shortest way, if it relates to a matter of great importance. Should this regulation be contravened, the Wang of the frontier and the commandants of the towns of the Oros are respectively to take cognizance of it, and, having inquired into the offence each party is to punish its own culprits.

ARTICLE VII.—With regard to the frontier places situated near the river Oud and others, they have been already the subject of a negociation between Sounggoultou, the grandee of the interior, and Fiodor Alyeksiyei, Count Feodor Alexiewitche Golownin. These countries shall for the present remain undetermined between the two parties, but they shall be hereafter regulated by ambassadors, or by correspondence. On this occasion it was said to the Illyrian Count Sawa Wladislawitche, Ambassador of the empire of the Oros: "Since thou hast been sent as the plenipotentiary of thy empress to settle all affairs, we must also determine something on this point. At present your subjects often pass the frontier, to go to the country called Khinggan Tougourip, and, consequently, if we do not come to a decision upon it during this negociation, it is to be feared that differences may arise upon it between the subjects on the borders. Such differences being hostile to the purport of the treaty of peace between the two empires, we ought instantly to arrange this matter." The Ambassador of the empire of the Oros, the Illyrian Count Sawa Wladislawitche, replied. "My empress has not empowered me to negociate upon the affairs of the countries situated towards the East. We have not an accurate knowledge of these countries: all then must remain as it was formerly settled; but, in order to prevent any of our subjects from passing the frontier, I will for the future forbid it." Our people replied: "If thy empress has not empowered thee to negociate upon the Eastern countries, we will speak no more about it, and things must remain as they are. But, after thy return, strictly forbid any of thy subjects to pass the frontier: for, if any one coming into our territories were seized by our people, we should punish him. Then, you could not say that we had violated the treaty of peace. If, on the contrary, any of our subjects passes your frontier, you will have the same right to punish him; in short, since nothing is decided upon the river Oud and the neighbouring districts, they shall remain as before. But your subjects shall not establish themselves nearer than they are at present."

As soon as the Ambassador of the empire of the Oros, the Illyrian Count Sawa Wladislawitche, shal return, he shall notify all this to his Empress. Peoplewho have local knowledge of all these places must then be sent to inspect them; for, it were well to be able to come to a decision upon it, seeing that, if this affairs, trifling in itself, be not adjusted, it might injure the cordiality subsisting between the two empires. Besides which, another report has been made on this subject, which has been sent to your Senate.

ARTICLE VIII.—The commanders of the frontiers of the two empires are to decide according to the laws of justice, and without delay, all affairs, and, if they delay them for their own interest, each empire shall punish them according to its laws.

ARTICLE IX.—If, on either side, high or low, commissioners are sent, they shall first repair to the frontier, and give notice of their mission and of their rank. They are not to be detained long on the frontier, and some one shall be sent thither to receive them. After the receipt of a letter of invitation, *they shall be furnished with provisions at each relay, and they shall be received with respect. On their arrival, they shall be lodged, and their expenses be paid.* If they come during a year when commerce is not permitted, they shall not bring any merchandize. If no any important business, one or two messengers be sent, they are to present their papers to the officers of the frontier, who will provide them with relays of horses, with guides, and provisions, without their being obliged to give previous notice—the whole as it has been agreed upon with the Ambassador of the empire of Oros, the Illyrean Count Sawa Wladislawitche.

The correspondence, by letters and by messengers, between the two empires being of the highest importance, shall not be liable to any delay: if then in future the letters which are sent remain unanswered, and if the messengers be needlessly detained, this will be acting in opposition to the purport of the treaty of peace. In this case, neither ambassador nor merchants shall be received till such difficulties are ended, and then only will their passage be permitted.

ARTICLE X.—The subjects of the two empires who shall henceforth abscond shall be punished with death upon the spot where they are apprehended. Armed subjects who pass the frontier without committing murders or robberies, but without passports, shall likew se be punished in proportion to their crime. Soldiers who desert and roo their master shall have their heads cut off if they are subjects of the empire of the centre. If they are of the empire of the Oros, they shall be restored to the commander, or to his government. Those who pass the frontier, and who steal camels or other cattle, shall be delivered over to their natural judges, who shall condemn them to pay ten times the value of the stolen goods; in case of a repetition of the crime, twenty times as much; the third time, they shall be punished with death. He who passes the frontier to hunt for his own profit, in the neighbourhood, shall be punished conformably to the offense, and the booty shall be given up to the government. The lower order of people, who pass the frontier without passport, shall likewise be punished as it has been agreed upon with the ambassador of the empire of the Oros, Count Sawa Wladislawitche.

ARTICLE XI.—This treaty of peace concluded between the two empires has been exchanged in the following manner:—the ambassador of the empire of the Oros, count Sawa Wladislawitche, deliver a copy in the Oros in Latin languages, sealed and confirmed, to the grandees of the empire of the centre, and the grandees of the central empire delivered to the Illyrian count, Sawa Wladislawitche, ambassador of the empire of the Oros, another copy, in the Manchu Oros, and Latin languages. The treaty has been accurately printed and distributed to all the officers on the frontier, in order that its contents may be generally known. The seventh day of the years Khowadiyasoun tob.***

It had been supposed that the conclusion of this treaty would terminate all discussions between the two empires, but ones frequently arose, caused by their respective subjects passing the frontier without being punished for it; in truth, the treaty of peace was extremely vagued on this head. It was this that determined the great Empress Catherine, in 1768, to order the Commissioner Kropotow examine and to reform the treaty of peace, conjointly with the Chinese Plenipotentiary who had gone for the same purpose to Kiahta, in order to put a stop to all complaints. In consequence they may added a suplement to the treaty of peace, the truth article of which was entirely changed.

We give this document, translated from the original Mandchou.

By order of great emperor of the Empire of Daitsing, the following persons have assembled to settle the affairs of the frontier:

The first adjunct of the President of the tribunal which governs the exterior provinces Karatsin;

The Gosai Beise of the Dchasa; Khoutonrinkgga.

The adjunct of the left side of the President of the tribunal which governs the exterior provinces Linggoni;

Watsirai batow Tousiyetou Khan Tchendon dordzi, officer in waiting in the guard of the interior of the place; Adjutant-general and Commandant of the left wing of the Kahlas; and

The Sub-inspector of the Mount Khanoola, member of the Dchasak, and relative of the imperial family, of the sixth class, Sandob dordzi; with

The commissioner Kropotow, sent by the reigning Empress of the empire of the Oros.

These, after having delibered together, have agreed upon what follows:—

Though the eleventh articles of the treaty of peace are to be maintained for ever invariable, it has, neverthless, been found necessary to remove the (Khaskhan) Oros Chevany of Frise, from the neighbourhood of Mount Bourgoutai, at Bisitkton, Bhochoo, and other places, in order to carry the frontier over the back or mountains; but every thing shall remain as previously fixed near the two depots of commerce at Kiakhtou and Tsouroukhaitou (Tsouroukhaitou), where no entrance is paid. Errors having crept into Latin and Russeian copy of the treaty of peace, and several accidencial paints having been forgotten, it has been judged fit to rectify and correct them. Furthermore, the discussions which have arisen between the two powers shall be consignod to oblivion, and deserters shall not be required to be delivered up.

The enactment in the tenth article of the first convention, with respect to the mode of preventing thefts and desertions amongst the respective frontier subjects, appeared to equivocal and undetermined: the tenth article, therefore, has been conceled. It has been revised and made into a law, that is to be observed in the room of the former one. According to the present convention, each party shall henceforth watch over its subjects, to prevent the recurrence of such things. If the annual meeting, which is to take place on the frontier, notices is given to any traces which have been discovered, and of other similar occurrences, the commanders of the frontier shall be bound to examine into them without delay, and and with good faith. If, no contrary, guided by their private interests, they should neglect their duty, each party is to punish them according to its laws. With respect to the search after and the apprehension of robbers, and the punishment those who illegally pass the frontier, the follow

ing clauses have been made and dicided upon:

ARTICLE X.—Armed men who pass the frontier, avoiding one of the guard-house for the purpose of robbery, whether they commit muder or not, shall be apprehended, and strictly guarded, until they own from what guard-house they came, and whethe ralone or in company. After they have undergone a rigorous examination at the guard-house itself, the names of the robbers who have not been seized are to be written down, and to be notified to each guard-house; and expecially to the first Taidzi, principal to the Dchasak, and the Commandants of the Oros. The chief of the Dchasak are immediately to repair to the spot, to examine scrupulously into the affair with the latter; and to make immediately a report, which is to sent without delay to the place where the affairs of the frontier are decided upon. From thence a man of integrity and consideration must immediately be sent to the guard-house, who shall jointly with the Chief of the Dchasak reinvestigate the affair in question; after which he shall send his report to the spot where the affairs of the frontiers are judged. The subject of the Central Empire, who shall have committed robberies, shall be delivered, without distinction of persons, to the tribunal which governs the exterior provinces, to be punished with death: and the Oros subjects shall be given up to the senate, to undergo the same punishment. Murderers shall be brought to the frontier, to be publicly put to death there. The horse, saddle arms, and the accoutrements of the robbers. shall be given as a reward to the person who shall have apprehended them. Those who steal horses, cattle, and other things, for the first time, shall be punished by paying ten times the value of the stolen goods. If the thief is not seized, the commanders of the respective guard-houses shall meet to investigate the crime, and to inspect the wounds and the bodies of those murdered persons, in order to make a report on the subject. The commandant of the guard-house shell be bound to apprehend the thieves at the latest within a month. If the thief be not seized within that space of time, a report must be made to the respective places where the affairs of the frontier are decided. Then the commandants and soldiers who have not done their duty in searching for the horses and stolen goods shall be themselves punished, by paying ten times the value of the stolen goods. If unarmed men be arrested, who have passed the frontier to commit secret thefts, they shall be punished, according to the laws, with a hundred blows. The horse of the thief, with the saddle, shall be given as a reward to those who shall apprehend him. The stolen goods shall be themselves punished, by paying ten times the value of the stolen goods. If unarmed men be arrested, who have passed the frontier to commit secret thefts, they shall be punished, according to the laws, with a hundred blows. The horse of the theaf, with the saddle, shall be given as a reward to those who shall have apprehended him The stolen goods shall be restored. The first the thief shall pay five times the value of the things, the second ten times, and the third he shall be treated as a robber. If such thieves are not apprehended, an authentic report shall be drawn up at the guard-house, near, which the offence has been committed; and the commander and soldiers of guar-house shall be ordered to apprehend the criminal within a month. When he shall be seized, he shall receive publicy one hundred blows; and the horses, and the other stolen goods, shall be restored without delay. If the commanders of the guard-house, and the soldiers, do not find and arrest the unarmed thieves within the prescribed time, the value of the horses and stolen goods shall be restored five-fold by those commanders and soldiers who have not done their duty.

When horses, or other beats, are found, which have strayed across the frontier, they shall be immediatery restored to the nearest guard-house. If they are not found, a report shall be drawn up on the subject, in which they shall be accurately described. Stray horses and cattle are to be restored within five days; after that time, if the cettle which have been found have not been restored: and if they have been concealed any where the place where any of these strey horses or cattle are being known, the commanders of the respective guard-houses shall make their report upon it, and send it to the place where the frontier affairs are decided upon. On the restitution of those objects, they shall be obliged to restore double the number.

Men armed, and not provided with a passport, who pass the frontier without committing thefts or murders, shall be apprehended. Their hosses, saddles, and accountrements, shall be given as a reward to those who seize them. If such persons have passed the frontier to hunt, they shall, according to the law, be publicly punished with a hundred blows. Their booty, arms horses, and equipage, shall be in the same manner given as a reward to those who apprehend them. If unarmed, men be apprehended who shall be passed the frontiers, the commander of the guard-house is to examine them strictly. If they mistook their way, they shall be forthwith elased, and sent without delay on the post of the other side. If people be found concealed in the inacessible forests mountains, and if they be seize, they shall, according to the law, be publicly punished wite one hundred blows; their horses, saddles, and accoutrements, shall be given, a merited reward, be those who have secured them.

All the criminal of the Central Empire condemed to corporal punishments shall be flogged with whips; and those of the Empire of the Oros shall be beaten with canes.

The convention now concluded has been exchanged in the following manner:

The grandees of the Central Empire delivered a copp of it in Mandchou Mongol, sealed, to the plenipotentiary commissioner of the Oros, and the latter delivered to the grandees of the Central Empire another copy in the Oros language, and confirmed in the same way, with a seal.

In order to make it generally known, printed copies of the translation shall be distributed among the frontier subjects on both sides.

The thirty-third year of Abkai Wekhiyekhe,†† the nineteenth day of the ninth moon. (October 18, 1836.)

The immense line of demarcation which seperates the two greatest empires in the world commences on the west at the river Bouktourma, and finishes on the east, on the shores of the sea of Okhotsh. Its breath is five ten, or thirty toises according to the nature of the ground which it traverses. It belongs properly to neither country, and forms their true limit. This frontier is to be protected by the two powers, and can only be crossed at the plasses fixed for passing it.

Guard-houses have been established at greater or less distances, according as required by the number of inhabitants. The same cir cumstances regulated likewise the number of soldiers stationed there.

The respective guard-houses are all placed opposite to one another, at such a distance as permits them mutually to observe each other. They are generally not more than five, ten, or at most twenty wersts from the frontier itself. The line of demarcation is carefully inspected every day, not only to prevent it from being passed, but also to prevent all communication between the frontier people. In the wild and mountainous districts, where the distance between the guard-houses is greater, heaps of earth and stones have been raised upon the eights and rocks, and in the plains and forests, to mark the direction of the frontier: in places where it ts crossed by rivulets, stakes have been set up on each side, between which cords or horse-hair were stretched, the ends being fastened to the stakes, so that no ane could pass the frontier without being aware of it.

The members of the congress in 1727 went all along this line, and agreed that each post should be guarded by mounted Mongols well armed: their number is from twenty to thirty men, with a commandant, who is obliged to see that the frontier is daily visited as far as the next guard-house. In desert countries, this inspection is not made every day, on account of the great distances which must be traversed. The advanced posts are close to the frontier: they are composed of several men, and are at some distance from the guard-house. Their horses remain always tied up, to prevent them from crossing the frontier. The chief duty of the commandant of the guard-house is to survey in person every day the line of demarcation to examine if no traces are apparent on the turf or on the sand of men having crossed the frontier. The Mongols like all the inhabitants of the steppes, have such acute sight, that, even on horseback the slightest trace does not escape their eye. As soon as any trace is discovered, they dismount, and endeavour carefully to follow it on the neutral line, without effacing it. If the trace is that of a horse, or of any domestic animal, they place little pieces of wood, or turf round it, in order not to lose it. After having placed a sentinel on the spot, they advance towards the opposite post, as far as the first vidette, calling out to him to send the commandant with an escort. The two parties go to the place where the traces are, to examine from which side they come, and whither they lead. Then the respective commandants surround the ground they have trodden upon during the search, with stakes with small cords fastened between them, in order to prevent other thieves or runaways from taking advantage of these traces to pass the boundaries. The party to whose territory the traces lead is obliged to follow them to the spot where they end, in order to ascertain exactly whether any stranger has arrived, or whether any thefts or robberies have been committed there. If the deserters are discovered, they are conducted to the guard-house, whither the commandant of the opposite side is summoned to take charge of them. Matters of this kind are judicially treated and the jurisdictions of the frontiers respectively inform each other of the result, in order to give all possible satisfaction.

In this manner the frontier is protected and preserved inviolate: illicit intercourse between the frontier people is prevented. It is by this care, which may appear trivial, that the line of demarcation has been preserved as it was fixed by the Congress of 1727 and 1768.

The first and principal entrepot of commerce was established on the rivulet of Kiakhta, which falls into the Boro, ninety-one wersts from Selenginsk: and the second near the Gan, which joints the Argoun at Tsouroukhaitou. All private trade ceased at the Ourga and other places on the frontier, as well as the intercourse between the Bouriates and the Mongols.

* This is the name of the Mandchou dynasty at present reigning in China. In Chinese, Thai-thsing.

† Toulergi golo be dasara dchourgan, also called *Mongo Dchourgan*, or the Mongol tribunal; in Chinese, Li Fan Youan. He governs the provinces situated beyond the Great Wall. One might also call it the tribunal of foreign affairs, because he is charged with the negotiations and the communications with foreign powers, and with their embassies.

‡ Oros is the name that almost all the Asiatic nations give to the Russians.

§ Name given by the Mandchous to the town of Nertchinsk.

‖ The Dorvi Giyonwang were, at that time, princes of the second class; at present they are only of the third class.

¶ It is singular to trace the extention of the political influence of Russia through the medium of religion. At Munich, at Port Mahon, at Ragusa, in America, wherever her influence is to be established it is through the symbol of the cross. The disastrous results to Greece from her influence over Bavaria of this point we shall hereafter point out. It is stated in Mr. Thiersch's work, "Sur l'Et at actual de la Grece, that the king of Bavaria, at the solicitation of the Greek committee at Munich addressed a letter in 1829 to the Emperor of Russia, for the purpose of procuring the sacerdotal vestments, and sacred vessels, &c., necessary for the service of a chapel which His Majesty had ceded to the Greeks established at Munich. Shortly afterwards there arrived at Munich a magnificent testimony of imperial munificence in the most explendid decorations of the Greek church. M. Thiersch, in conveying to the emperor the grateful acknowledgments of the Greeks and Bavarians, unfortunately made use of expressions to which we trace the greater portions of the delusions since practised by the Russian Mission at Munich on the Court and Cabinet of Bavaria. See Thiersch, vol. i, p. 314.

*** This is the translation of Youngtching, which signifies *perpetual rectitude*. This date is the 21st of October, 1727.

†† In Chinese Khian Loung, a term of honour given to years of the reign of the emperor. Ksotsoung chun houang, the grandfather of the present emperor, who reigned from 1736 to 1795.